BOOKS printed for JOHN OSBORN and THOMAS LONGMAN, at the *Ship* in *Pater-noſter-Row.*

A New Method of Chemiſtry; including the Theory and Practice of that *Art*; Laid down on Mechanical Principles, and accommodated to the uſes of Life. The whole making a clear and rational ſyſtem of Chemical Philoſophy. To which is prefix'd a Critical Hiſtory of Chemiſtry and Chemiſts, from the origin of the Art, to the preſent Time. Written by the very Learned *H. Boerhaave*, Profeſſor of Chemiſtry, Botany, and Medicine, in the Univerſity of *Leyden*, and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*. Tranſlated from the printed Edition, collated with the beſt Manuſcript Copies. By *P. Shaw*, M. D. and *E. Chambers*, Gent. With additional Notes and Sculptures. And a copious Index to the whole.

The Philoſophical Works of the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Eſq; Abridg'd, Methodiz'd, and Diſpos'd under the general Heads of Phyſics, Statics, Pneumatics, Natural Hiſtory, Chemiſtry and Medicine. The whole illuſtrated with Notes, containing the Improvements made in the ſeveral Parts of natural and experimental Knowledge. By *P. Shaw*, M. D. in Three Volumes. 4*to.*

Pharmacopœia Officinalis & Extemporanea: Or, a complete Engliſh Diſpenſatory, in Four Parts. Containing, 1. The Theory of Pharmacy, and the ſeveral Proceſſes therein. 2. A Deſcription of the Officinal Simples with their Virtues and Preparations, Galenical and Chymical. 3. The Officinal Compoſitions; being ſuch of the *London*, and *Bates*'s Diſpenſatory, as are now in uſe; together with ſome others of uncommon Efficacy, taken from the moſt celebrated Authors. 4. Extemporaneous Preſcriptions diſtributed into Claſſes ſuitable to their Intentions in Cure. By *John Quincy*, M. D. The Sixth Edition, very much improved. 8*vo.*

Lexicon Phyſico Medicum: Or, A New Medicinal Dictionary, explaning the different Terms uſed in the ſeveral Branches of the Profeſſion, and in ſuch Parts of Natural Philoſophy as are Introductory thereunto; with an Account of the Things ſignified by ſuch Terms. Collected from the moſt Eminent Authors; and particularly thoſe who have writ on Mechanical Principles. By the ſame Author. The Third Edition, with new Improvements from the late Chymical and Mechanical Authors. 8*vo.*

Medicina Statica; being the Aphoriſms of *Sanctorius*, tranſlated into Engliſh; with large Explanations. To which is added, Dr. *Keill*'s *Medicina Statica Britannica*, with comparative Remarks and Explanations. As alſo *Medico-Phyſical* Eſſays on Agues, Fevers, an Elaſtic Fibre, the Gout, the Leproſie, King's-Evil, and Venereal Diſeaſes. The Third Edition. By the the ſame Author, in 8*vo.*

BOOKS printed for JOHN OSBORN and THOMAS LONGMAN, at the *Ship* in *Pater-noſter-Row.*

A New Method of Chemiſtry; including the Theory and Practice of that *Art*; Laid down on Mechanical Principles, and accommodated to the uſes of Life. The whole making a clear and rational ſyſtem of Chemical Philoſophy. To which is prefix'd a Critical Hiſtory of Chemiſtry and Chemiſts, from the origin of the Art, to the preſent Time. Written by the very Learned *H. Boerhaave*, Profeſſor of Chemiſtry, Botany, and Medicine, in the Univerſity of *Leyden*, and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*. Tranſlated from the printed Edition, collated with the beſt Manuſcript Copies. By *P. Shaw*, M. D. and *E. Chambers*, Gent. With additional Notes and Sculptures. And a copious Index to the whole.

The Philoſophical Works of the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Eſq; Abridg'd, Methodiz'd, and Diſpos'd under the general Heads of Phyſics, Statics, Pneumatics, Natural Hiſtory, Chemiſtry and Medicine. The whole illuſtrated with Notes, containing the Improvements made in the ſeveral Parts of natural and experimental Knowledge. By *P. Shaw*, M. D. in Three Volumes. 4*to.*

Pharmacopœia Officinalis & Extemporanea: Or, a complete Engliſh Diſpenſatory, in Four Parts. Containing, 1. The Theory of Pharmacy, and the ſeveral Proceſſes therein. 2. A Deſcription of the Officinal Simples with their Virtues and Preparations, Galenical and Chymical. 3. The Officinal Compoſitions; being ſuch of the *London*, and *Bates*'s Diſpenſatory, as are now in uſe; together with ſome others of uncommon Efficacy, taken from the moſt celebrated Authors. 4. Extemporaneous Preſcriptions diſtributed into Claſſes ſuitable to their Intentions in Cure. By *John Quincy*, M. D. The Sixth Edition, very much improved. 8*vo.*

Lexicon Phyſico Medicum: Or, A New Medicinal Dictionary, explaning the different Terms uſed in the ſeveral Branches of the Profeſſion, and in ſuch Parts of Natural Philoſophy as are Introductory thereunto; with an Account of the Things ſignified by ſuch Terms. Collected from the moſt Eminent Authors; and particularly thoſe who have writ on Mechanical Principles. By the ſame Author. The Third Edition, with new Improvements from the late Chymical and Mechanical Authors. 8*vo.*

Medicina Statica; being the Aphoriſms of *Sanctorius*, tranſlated into Engliſh; with large Explanations. To which is added, Dr. *Keill*'s *Medicina Statica Britannica*, with comparative Remarks and Explanations. As alſo *Medico-Phyſical* Eſſays on Agues, Fevers, an Elaſtic Fibre, the Gout, the Leproſie, King's-Evil, and Venereal Diſeaſes. The Third Edition. By the the ſame Author, in 8*vo.*

A NEW PRACTICE OF PHYSIC;

WHEREIN

The various DISSEASES incident to the human Body are orderly deſcribed,
Their Cauſes aſſign'd,
Their Diagnoſtics and Prognoſtics enumerated,
AND THE
Regimen proper in each deliver'd;
WITH A
Competent Number of MEDICINES for every Stage and Symptom thereof,
Preſcribed after the Manner
Of the moſt Eminent PHYSICIANS among the MODERNS, and particularly thoſe of *LONDON*.
The whole formed on the Model of Dr. *Sydenham*, and executing the Deſign of his *PROCESSUS INTEGRI*.

Surgeon General's Office
LIBRARY.
443646
Washington, D.C.

In TWO VOLUMES.

By *PETER SHAW*, M. D.

The THIRD EDITION Corrected.

ed ut ſeriò quod res eſt dicamus, plurimum referre cenſemus, ſi medici opus aliquod conficiant de medicinis *probatis* & *experimentalibus*, ad *morbos particulares*; nam quod ſpeciosâ quis ratione nixus exiſtimet decere medicum doctum potiùs medicinas *extempore* aptare, quam *certis aliquibus præſcriptis* inſiſtere, id fallax res eſt; & *experientiæ* non ſatis attribuit, *judicio* plus nimis.

Baco de Augment. Scientiar.

LONDON:
inted for J. OSBORN and T. LONGMAN, at the *Ship* in *Pater-Noſter-Row*, M.DCC. XXX.

PREFACE.

THE deſign of this work is candidly to exhibit the practice of medicine, as managed and improved by the ableſt hands of the preſent age; in hopes of ſpreading ſo uſeful a part of knowledge, and making it of general ſervice. A work of this nature being greatly wanting to ſuch as daily attend upon the ſick, 'tis preſumed the intention of it will render an apology unneceſſary. The methods of treating diſeaſes to be met with in our lateſt practical writers of beſt reputation, ſuch as thoſe of Riverius *and* Sydenham, *tho' excellent for their times, are now grown into diſuſe; and he is juſtly eſteem'd unacquainted with the preſent practice, who treads exactly in their ſteps; or knows no better ways of treating his patients. The late diſcoveries, im-*

provements, and reformations made in the several parts of medicine, have given it a new face; and render it practicable to much better advantage than heretofore. And nothing, at present, seems more wanting to its perfection, than to be fairly represented and made public, like those of former ages. To effect this the better, I have, for a considerable time, and with some attention, applied my self to collect and compare together the several methods which the most eminent physicians had fall'n upon of treating various diseases; and from a series of observations made in this manner, the following treatise gradually grew up, till at length it appeared in the form of one general standard practice. In which the reader, therefore, is not to expect any hypothetical reasoning, or neat solutions of phænomena, but naked matter of science, deliver'd in plain and simple language: and perhaps the whole art may thus be shewn to better advantage, than by uncertain reasonings, and a studied style, which, instead of instructing us in the cure of diseases, will rather teach us to harangue upon them. It seem'd most agreeable to the nature of the undertaking to pursue this general method. First, to set out in every distemper with some popular Definition serving to excite an idea thereof; without at all inquiring whether that idea be just or ade-

dequate. Juſt notions of diſtempers can
ly be had by deſcription, or the immediate
rception of all their properties, or ſym-
oms: and the opinions of different men
ill differ about them, according to the
portunities each has had to examine their
enomena. Having thus gain'd ſome im-
rfect notion of the diſtemper to be treated,
proceed to aſſign the popular cauſes,
which it is generally aſcribed; yet
ithout poſitively aſſerting that it is really
ing to this or that particular cauſe. The
e knowledge of immediate cauſes is not
ithin the reach of the human mind; nor
all neceſſary to a phyſician. After the
uſes of every diſtemper, we deliver its
agnoſtics, or the diſtinguiſhing ſigns and
nptoms with which it generally begins,
ntinues, and goes off. And this part
es, as it were, a hiſtory of the diſeaſe.
hen, therefore, we have ſeen the ſigns
hich diſtinguiſh any diſtemper from all
bers, and thus improved the notion gi-
n of it by the definition, into a tolerable
owledge, 'tis natural to enquire what
rns the diſtemper will take, or what will
the fate of the Patient under it. And
is enquiry is gratified by a fourth article,
der the name of prognoſtics, which from
e ſigns or circumſtances before laid down,
njectures the event of the diſeaſe. And
us we are brought acquainted with the

neceſſary præcognita *to the cure of eve*
diſtemper; which cure is to be attempte
firſt by a proper diet and regimen, a
ſecondly, by the direct uſe of medicines p
culiarly adapted to the particular ſymptom
or nature of the caſe. The regimen of t
patient, then, is the next thing to be tak
into conſideration; as being uſeful to aba
the violence of the ſymptoms, promote t
criſis, *and prepare the body to receive t*
full effects of the remedies that are afte
wards to be preſcribed. Under this hea
therefore, we give what relates to t
management of the patient, as to the u
of the non naturals; and lay down ſo
ſhort rules for the diet. And thus,
length, we come fully prepared to enter,
earneſt, upon the cure of the diſeaſe: whi
is the ſole end and ſcope of medicine. B
as this cure is ſeldom to be effected witho
remedying the ſeveral ſymptoms of t
diſtemper, which are different in differe
ſubjects, we muſt of neceſſity preſcribe
particular caſes, as they may happen
particular conſtitutions, ages, ſexes, &c.
order to ſhew the proper methods of tre
ting them, according to the different ci
cumſtances wherewith they are uſually a
tended. And that due reſpect might be ha
hereto, we firſt propoſe one ſtandard exa
ple, which takes in all the more comm
ſymptoms oft he diſtemper, without

ga

garding thoſe that may happen of an extraordinary nature. And this gives the general method of treating that diſtemper. After this, a great variety of caſes, attended with different ſymptoms, are alſo preſcribed to in the ſame manner; till at length the ſubject is exhauſted, or all the particular caſes of a diſtemper have been conſider'd. Thus under its proper head may all that can be ſaid of a diſtemper be commodiouſly ranged. And this method we choſe as moſt ſuitable to the preſent deſign, and advantageous for the reader; who may by means hereof readily turn to any particular ſtage or ſymptom of a diſtemper, or read all that is deliver'd of it in one continued thread.

The matter thus diſpoſed under the heads abovementioned is ſuch, in general, as was taken rather from the ſettled opinions, and daily practice of the moſt celebrated phyſicians, than compiled from their writings; ſo that the performance actually ſets to view the preſent ſtate, or moſt approved practice of medicine: whence we may learn to treat our patients in the moſt elegant and efficacious manner hitherto known and allow'd. And that the work might the better anſwer this character, I procured the aſſiſtance of a perſon very well acquainted with the preſent practice of phyſic, in collecting and digeſting the

ma-

materials for it; taking care all along not to omit any considerable circumstance in a disease, or to fail in the method of treating it from its first appearance to its latest symptoms, and remotest consequences. Whence 'tis hoped it may answer the design which Dr. Sydenham *had in his* Processus Integri, *that of treating, or prescribing to, all the diseases of the human body, after the best manner of the age he lived in.*

THE



THE CONTENTS.

PART. I. SECT. I.

Diſeaſes of the Head.

Apoplexy 1
Epilepſy 9
Palſy 17
Vertigo 22
Head-ache 23
Madneſs 26
Phrenitis 29
Catarrh 31

SECT. II. *Diſeaſes of the Eyes.*

Ophthalmia 34
Epiphora 39
Albugo & Pterygium 40
Suffuſion and Cataract 41
Gutta ſerena 43
Anchylops, Ægylops, and Fiſtula Lachrymalis 45
Rhyas & Encanthis 47
Diſorders of the vitrious humor 48
Glaucoma 48
Myopia 49
Strabiſmus 49
Mydriaſis 50
Hypopyon 52
Phlyctænæ 54
Ulcers in the cornea *and* adnata 54
Rupture of the cornea 54
Falling out of the uvea 55
Hordeolum & Grando 55
Coalition of the eye-lids 55

SECT. III. *Diſeaſes of the Noſe.*

Di-

CONTENTS.

Diminution and loſs of ſmelling 56
Coryza 56
Sneezing 58
Ozæna 59
Polypus & ſarcoma 60
Noli me tangere 65

SECT. IV. *Diſeaſes of the Tongue.*

Inflammations of the tongue 66
Tumor of the tongue 67
Ulcers in the tongue 68
Ranula ſub lingua 68
The taſt impair'd or loſt 69
Præternatural thirſt 69

SECT. V. *Diſeaſes of the Teeth.*

Eroſion, blackneſs, and Diſcolouration of the teeth 70
Tooth-ache 73
A fetid breath 77

SECT. VI. *Diſeaſes of the Ears.*

Deafneſs, thickneſs of Hearing, and Pain in the Ears 78

SECT. VII. *Diſeaſes of the Throat.*

Angina 82

SECT. VIII. *Diſeaſes of the Breaſt and Lungs.*

Peripneumonia vera 88
Peripneumonia notha 89
Pleuriſy, true, baſtard, and Paraphrenitis 90
Empyema 95
Aſthma 98
Cough 106
Phthiſis and Conſumption 109

SECT. IX. *Diſeaſes of the Heart.*

Syncope 116
Palpitation of the Heart 118

SECT. X. *Diſeaſes of the Blood.*

Simple and compound Fevers 120
Intermitting Fevers and Agues 132
Small-Pox 141
Small-Pox by Inoculation 157
Chicken-Pox and Swine-Pox 160
Meaſles 161
Surfeits 163
Plague 166

SECT. XI. *Diſeaſes of the Stomach.*

Anorexia 172
Apepſia, *or want of Digeſtion* 176
Fames canina 179
Pica *or* Malacia 181
Vomiting 181
Inflammation in the ſtomach 186
Cholera Morbus 187

Heart-

CONTENTS.

Heart-Burn 190
Hiccup 191

SECT. XII. *Poiſons.*

Bite of a Viper 193
Bite of a mad Dog 195
Sting of a Hornet, Bee, or Waſp 197
Bite of a Tarantula 197
Bite of a Bug 198
Corroſive ſublimate 198
Oenanthe cicutæ facie, ſucco viroſo 199
Opium 200
Venomous Exhalations from the Earth 200

SECT. XIII. *Diſeaſes of the Liver.*

Yellow Jaundice 200
Scirrhous Liver 204

SECT. XIV. *Diſeaſes of the Inteſtines.*

Diarrhœa 205
Dyſentery 210
Coſtiveneſs 213
Teneſmus 214
Hepatic Flux 215
Cœliaca paſſio 216
Colic 218
Iliac Paſſion 229
Worms 233

SECT. XV. *Diſeaſes of the Bladder and Kidneys.*

Gravel, or a ſtone in the Kidneys, Bladder, Ureters, and Urethra 238
Diabetes 256
Iſchuria *and Strangury* 258
Dyſuria, *or heat of Urine* 261
Inflammation of the Reins and Bladder 262
Ulcers in the Reins and Bladder 264

SECT. XVI. *Diſeaſes of the Abdomen.*

Dropſy 267
Ruptures 279

SECT. XVII. *Diſeaſes of the Anus.*

Hæmorrhoids 282
Weakneſs of the Fundament 286
Prolapſion of the Anus 287
Fiſtula in Ano 288

SECT. XVIII. *General Diſeaſes.*

Gonorrhœa virulenta, *&c.* 289
Scurvy 316
Affectio hypochondriaca 322

SECT. XIX. *Diſeaſes of the Skin.*

Perſpiration obſtructed 327
Perſpiration in exceſs 329
The Itch 330

Le-

Leproſy 334
Freckles, ſun-burn, morphew, and tan 339
Grubs, pimples, ring-worms, and tettars 341
Shingles 343
Chaps in the skin 345
Pediculi Inguinales 347

SECT. XX.

Inflammations and Phlegmons 348
Eryſipelas 350
Burns and Scalds 351
Paronychiæ, *or whitlows* 355
Chilblains and Kibes 357

SECT. XXI. *Hæmorrhages.*

Bleeding at the noſe 358
Vomiting of Blood 364
Pulmonic hæmorrhage 368
A flux of blood from the Gums 371
Immoderate flux of the hæmorrhoids 373
Immoderate flux of the menſes 375
Bloody Urine 377

SECT. XXII. *Diſeaſes of the Joints.*

Gout 379
Sciatica, or Hip-Gout 401
Rheumatiſm 404

SECT. XXIII.

Sea Diſeaſes 408

PART II. SECT. I.

Obſtruction and ſuppreſſion of the menſes 413
Hyſteric Paſſion 420
Furor Uterinus 429
Chloroſis 431
Fluor Albus 435
Relaxation of the ligaments of the Uterus 441
Inflammation of the uterus, vagina, *&c.* 444
Scirrhous tumors, and cancerous Ulcers in the Uterus 447
Gangrene and Mortification in the Uterus 451
Sterility 452

SECT. II.

Diſorders of pregnant women 460
Difficulty and incontinence of Urine 472
Moles, or falſe Conceptions 478
Abortion 482

SECT. III. *Diſorders attending the Delivery.*

Natural Births 485
Difficult Births 495
Unnatural Births 507
The inſtrumental method of Delivery 513
Cæſarian *Operation* 515

SECT. IV.

Diſorders conſequent upon Delivery 516

Sup-

CONTENTS.

Suppreſſion of the Lochia 519
Diſeaſes in the Breaſts, conſequent upon Delivery 532

PART III.

Diſeaſes of Infants 547
The Rickets 563

PART. IV. SECT. I.

External Diſorders requiring the aſſiſtance of manual operation 571
Tumors in general 573
Tumors in particular 592
Contuſions ibid.
Epinyctis & Terminthus 599
Phyma & Phygethlon 600
Varices 601
Aneuriſms 604
Herpes 607
Oedematous Tumors 609
Flatulent Tumors 615
Scrophulous Tumors 617
Cancerous and Scirrhous Tumors 626
Warts 634
Corns 636

SECT. II.

Ulcers and Caries 639

SECT. III.

Wounds 654

SECT. IV.

Gangrenes 682

SECT. V.

Fractures 690

SECT. VI.

Diſlocations 706

A

NEW PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, &c.

ECT. I. Diſeaſes of the Head.

APOPLEXY.

AN apoplexy is a ſudden depri- *Definition.*
vation of all the Senſes, and all the ſenſible Motions of the body; excepting that of the heart and lungs.

2. A plethora may cauſe it, *Cauſes.*
by oppreſſing the nerves of *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. A *cachochymia*, by ndring the fluids too viſcid; and ſo obſtruct- the circulation. Any thing which greatly ifies the blood and juices; or occaſions a pture of the veſſels in the brain. An indura-

tion, or ſtrong contraction of the canals. Natural excreſcences within-ſide the *cranium*, oppreſſing the veſſels; or a polypus, blocking up the carotids, *&c.* Strangulation, great contuſion in the head, and poiſons.

Diagnoſtics. 3. Sometimes a violent pain in the head, dimneſs, and loſs of ſight, or memory, precede the fit. At others, univerſal indolence and drowſineſs; or a flux of pituitous matter from the noſe and mouth. An univerſal turgidneſs of the veſſels; a ſtrong pulſe, and redneſs in the face: but frequently no apparent ſigns precede. A great head, a ſhort neck, and a full or groſs habit, diſpoſe the body to it. The fit is uſually attended with a ſnoring, ſometimes with a fever, rarely with a foaming at the mouth, frequently with eruptions of the *menſes*, the hæmorrhoids, ſweat, or a diarrhœa; and ſo goes off.

Prognoſtics. 4. Several former fits, reſpiration nearly ſtop'd, or render'd very irregular, and the attack happening in an advanced Age, may be accounted bad ſigns. When the veſſels of the brain are burſt; and when 'tis occaſion'd by poiſon or excreſcences on the inſide of the skull, 'tis uſually deem'd incurable. On the contrary, if the perſon be young, the fits only ſymptomatical, that is, occaſion'd by ſome other diſtemper; if a fever or large evacuations have ſucceeded, and the abovementioned bad ſymptoms appear not, 'tis leſs dangerous proportionably.

Regimen. 5. The diet ought, as in all other caſes, to be regulated by the cauſe; but, in general, it ſhou here be attenuating, and eaſy of digeſtion. Thu it may conſiſt of panada, gruels, broths, *&c.* bu if the patient hath been accuſtom'd to high liv ing; the moderate uſe of fleſh and wine might b indulged. 'Tis a neceſſary caution, that the pa tient be laid upon his back, with his head alway raiſed.

6. Durin

6. During the fit, bleed largely in the arm, or rather the jugular; especially if the patient be sanguine: apply strong volatiles to the nose; and, if possible, give a large dose of *Sal vol. ol. in haustu aq. pæon. c. & cerasor. nig. āa.* Blow strong sternutatories up the nose; and rub the temples with spirituous cephalic mixtures. Apply, if necessary, a hot iron near the *vertex*, or *occiput*; or blow into the nostrils and mouth, the fumes of tobacco, from an inverted pipe. Apply, directly, a large epispastic to the neck; and, as soon as possible, give a strong emetic, purge or glyster. In the mean time, *Cure in general.*

℞ *Pulv. fol. asari, rad. elleb. alb. āa* ʒ j. *f. sternutatorium; cujus parum in nares, mediante calamo, infletur frequenter.*

7. ℞ *Aq. hungar. spir. lavendul. comp. sal volat. oleos. āa.* ʒ j. *ol. castor. succin. āa* ʒ ss. *m. & cum hoc bene fricentur tempora & detonsum caput.*

8. After the fit is over, nothing can contraindicate bleeding, but extream weakness, great old age, or a watery constitution. *After the fit.*

Mittatur sanguis è vena qualibet ad ʒ xij. *& post tres dies ab operatione celebrata, tantundem.*

Or,

Applicentur cucurbitulæ cervici, scapulis, partibusq; adjacentibus, in eundem finem: iteretur vero harum applicatio, pro re nata, per curationis decursum. And after the operation,

℞ *Aq. cerasor. nigror.* ʒ ij. *pæon. c.* ʒ vj. *confect. alkerm.* ʒ ij. *sal vol. oleos. spir. lavendul. comp. āa* ʒ j. *syr. pæon. c.* ʒ iij. *m. f. haustus hora somni sumendus.*

9. On the very day of bleeding, if requisite, or the day after,

℞ *Pulv. ipecacuanh.* ℈ ij. *cum syr. violar. q. s. f. bolus hora commoda sumendus; bibendo de decocto hordei copiose inter operandum.*

Or,

℞ *Vin. emet.* ʒ j. *oxymel. scillit.* ʒ ss. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tart. emet. gr.* vj. *aut* viij. *cum conſerv. roſar. rubr. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Let the emetic be repeated once a week, if neceſſary; after the operation whereof exhibit as follows.

10. ℞ *Conſ. rutæ* ʒ ß. *pulv. croc. caſtor. ſal. volat. ſuccin. āa gr.* v. *c. c. gr.* iij. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumendus cum hauſtu ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. rutæ, ceraſor. n. āa* ʒ j. *pæon. c.* ʒ ß. *ſpir. lavend. comp. gut.* lx. *ſyr. pæon. c.* ʒ iij. *m.*

11. Next apply veſicatories to the arms, legs, *&c.* and one to the whole head, if occaſion requires: but when theſe are uſed, let the patient have in readineſs a ſtrong ſolution of *Gummi Arabicum in decocto hordei*, to drink freely of, in caſe they cauſe the ſtrangury.

12. When the bliſters begin to dry, 'tis time to proceed to glyſters; then to cathartics by the mouth; both of which ought to be of the ſtrongeſt kind.

℞ *Decoct. commun. clyſteriz.* ʒ xij. *vin. emet. turbid. ſyr. de ſpina cervina āa* ʒ ß. *ol. rutæ, lumbricor. āa* ʒ j ß. *m. f. enema.*

Or,

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ ß. *colocynth.* ʒ ij. *ſem. carui contuſ.* ʒ ß. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ xij. *adde elect. lenitiv. ſal. cathart. amar. āa* ʒ j. *ol. hyperic.* ʒ ij. *pulv. jalap.* ʒ j. *m. f. enema, hora commoda injiciendum, & ſemel vel bis in ſeptimana iterandum.*

13. ℞ *Pil. ex duobus, extract. rud. āa* ℈ j. *caſtor. pulv. gr.* x. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* iv. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. pil.* vj. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. fœtid. coch. minor. āa gr.* xv. *reſin. jalap. gr.* vj. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de rhabarb. q. ſ. f. pilulæ mediocres pro doſi, ter in ſeptimana repetenda.*

14. After-

14. Afterwards, ſince wine is thought to convey medicines readily into the blood, and promote their operation,

℞ *Rad. jalap. contuſ.* ʒ ij. *cinnam. n. m. mac.* *āa* ʒ j. *infunde calide in vin. alb. lucitanici* ℔ ij. *per aliquot dies, ut f. tinctura.*

℞ *Hujus tincturæ* ʒ j. *vel* ʒ j ß. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ʒ vj. *f. hauſt. pro re nata repetendus.*

Or,

℞ *Elect. caryocoſtin.* ʒ vj. *vin. alb. aq. ceraſ. nig.* *āa* ʒ j. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ʒ vj. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacræ* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ʒ j. *ſpir. lavend. c.* ʒ j. *f. hauſt. bis in ſeptimana ſumendus.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacræ* ʒ ß. *vel.* ʒ vj. *ſumat omni veſperi, hora ſomni ad* 14 *mam vicem.*

15. Obſerve, in general, that as in all diſtempers not lethargic, 'tis proper to give a paregoric at night, after the uſe of evacuating medicines, or the application of veſicatories; ſo in all lethargic ones, cephalics are happily employ'd in their ſtead.

16. If there be ſtill ſome remains of the ſymptoms, let iſſues be made between the ſhoulders, or on the inſide of the arms and legs. Setons alſo, and perpetual bliſters, are proper.

17. Cucuphas likewiſe, or quilted caps, tho' the form is almoſt aboliſh'd, may be of ſervice; and therefore are now and then preſcribed in the preſent practice.

℞ *Rad. angel. hiſpan.* ʒ ij. *ireos florentin.* ʒ j. *rad. zinziber. zedoar. piper long. n. m. āa* ʒ ß. *herb. majoran. menth. fl. roriſmar. lavend. āa m.* ß. *f. pulv. craſſus, ſerico inſerendus & ſupra verticem deraſum geſtandus.*

To theſe ingredients might be added *Lign. aloes, gum. benzoin*, or others of the tribe of aromatic cephalics. Before the application hereof, 'tis uſeful

to embrocate the head, after ſhaving, *cum aq. hungar. ſpir. lavendul. comp. āa*; with which alſo the ingredients ſhould be ſprinkled, once or twice a week, whilſt they are worn.

18. On the evenings of evacuating days, and the intermediate ones, there may be room for cephalics by the mouth.

℞ *Pulv. de guttet. n. m. cinnamon. caſtor. ruſs. āa* ʒ j. *cinnab. antimon.* ʒ iij. *antihect. poterij* ʒ j. *zinzib. condit. conſerv. anthos āa* ʒ ß. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* iij. *ſyr. pæon. comp. q. ſ. f. elect.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. valerian. ſylv. pæon. mar. āa* ʒ ij. *contrayerv. ſerpent. virg. āa* ʒ ß. *dictamn. alb. viſc. querc. āa* ʒ j. *croc. ſpec. diamb. āa* ʒ ß. *cinnab. antimon.* ʒ *ſs. conſ. flaved. aurant. n. m. condit. ſucc. kerm. āa* ʒ ß. *ol. cinnam. gut.* vj. *ſyr. è cort. citri, q. ſ. f. elect. ſumat quant. n. m. ter, 4 terve quotidie, ſuperbibendo julapij ſequentis cochl.* v.

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nigror.* ʒ vj. *mirab.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. caryoph.* ʒ vj. *ſpir. lavend. comp.* ʒ ß. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. rutæ, ceraſor. n. āa* ʒ iij. *bryon. comp. pæon. comp. āa* ʒ j ß. *conf. alkerm.* ʒ ß. *ſyr. pæon. comp.* ʒ j. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig. cinnam. ten. pæon. comp. āa* ʒ iij. *tinct. croc.* ʒ ij. *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* ʒ ij. *ſacch. alb. q. ſ. m. ſumat cochl.* iv. *ſubinde, cum guttis* 60. *ſequentis mixturæ.*

℞ *Sal. volat. ol.* ʒ iij. *ſpir. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. āa.* ʒ j. *m.*

To theſe may be added *Spir. corn. cerv. ſpir. ſal. armon. & tinct. caſtor.*

19. Troches were antiently preſcribed in this and the like caſes; and are ſometimes, tho' rarely, uſed in the modern practice.

℞ *Pulv. de guttet.* ʒ ß. *cinnab. antimon.* ʒ ij. *ſal. volat. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *ol. cinnam. n. m. āa. gut.* vj. *ſacch.*

ſacch. alb. ʒ iv. *cum mucilagin. gum. tragacanth. in aq. ceraſ. nig. facta, fiant trochiſci* ʒ ß. *pendentes.*

Or,

℞ *Cinnab. antimon. pulv. cinnam. ſpec. diamb. rad. contrayerv. croci āa* ʒ ß. *caſtor. ruſs.* ʒ ij. *rad. angel. hiſpan. mac. n. m. āa* ʒ i ß. *ſacch. alb.* ʒ vj. *ſucci kermes, ſpir. lavend. c. āa* ʒ ß. *mucilagin. gum. tragacanth. q. ſ. f. trochiſci* ʒ ß. *pendentes; quorum unam teneat in ore frequenter.*

20. Cephalic wines alſo are ſerviceable.

℞ *Rad. pæon. mar. tenuiter inciſ.* ʒ iv. *valerian. ſylv. viſc. querc. āa* ʒ ij. *n. m. mac. cinnam. āa* ʒ ij. *coccinel.* ℈ ij. *herb. roriſmarin. ſalv. beton. āa m.* j. *croc.* ʒ ij. *caryophil.* ʒ j. *vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ iv. *infunde, leni calore, per dies aliquot; colaturæ adde ſpir. lavend. comp.* ʒ ij. *bibat cochl.* vj. *ter in die.*

21. In groſs habits, and where the fluids are apt to ſtagnate in the capillaries, *In groſs habits.*

℞ *Rad. raphan. ruſtic. ſem. ſinap. milleped. vivent. āa* ʒ ij. *ſem. cardamom. minor.* ʒ ij. *lign. aloes, rad. zedoar. āa.* ʒ ß. *valerian. ſylv.* ʒ j. *vin. alb.* ℔ iv. *infunde calide per* 4 *dies, colatura ſumatur ut ſupra.*

22. If the diſpoſition to the diſtemper ſtill remains, let the following drink, with a proper diet, be continued for a conſiderable time. *In caſe of a continued diſpoſition to the diſtemper.*

℞ *Rad. pæon. mar.* ʒ vj. *valerian. ſylv.* ʒ j. *angel. hiſpan. zedoar. āa* ʒ ß. *lign. ſaſſafras, guaiaci āa* ʒ iij. *ſem ſinap. contuſ.* ʒ ij. *cardamom. major.* ʒ j. *cubeb.* ʒ ß. *herb. roriſmar. majoran. flor. lavend. āa m.* j. *cort. aurant. bacc. junip. ſem. fœnic. d. āa* ʒ ij. *paſſular major. exacinat.* ℔ j. *infunde hæc omnia in cerviſiæ fortioris fermentantis, non lapulatæ congijs* viij. *ſtent ſimul per dies* xij. *deinde bibat æger pro potu ordinario.*

23. For watery conſtitutions, uſe the purges preſcribed in the dropſy; but when this diſtemper is cauſed by poiſon, polypus's, or exceſcences *In watery conſtitutions.*

crescences in the skull, no cure seems to be hitherto known for it.

Paroplexy. 24. A *paroplexy* is a partial or slight *apoplexy*, *Catoche*, *catochus*, *catalepsis*, or *tetanus*, all different names for the same thing, is a species either of this, or the epilepsy, or a mixture of both; the patient remaining motionless, and in the same posture wherein he first was taken; whilst the parts affected appear either rigid or flaccid.

25. The causes hereof may be the same with those of the Apoplexy; whereto may be added a fever, or long continued quartan ague, melancholy, hard study, a dry constitution, frights, &c.

When attended with Convulsions, madness, &c. 26. If an *epilepsy*, convulsions, madness, or a marasmus follow it, 'tis seldom cured.

The cure is to be attempted as that of the apoplexy, unless it proceed from melancholy or madness; in which case 'tis to be treated as those.

Carus. 27. *Carus* is a faint apoplexy, attended with profound sleep, and a fever. 'Tis as easily cured as the apoplexy; tho' the shaking of the head sometimes remains.

Coma somnolentum, Coma vigil, & Lethargy. 28. *Coma somnolentum*, *coma vigil*, & *cataphora*, are only a lesser species of a *carus*.

A lethargy, also, which being a slight kind of apoplexy, attended with a great disposition to sleep, a delirium and a fever, is often the product of a fever; tho' it may likewise proceed from a cold, viscid, or watery cause; as from any collection of serum in the *meninges*, or substance of the brain. If this be symptomatical, 'tis accounted dangerous; but if from a tumor in the brain, mortal. A *parotis*, or flux of matter from the ears, *nares*, &c. is esteemed a good sign herein. What is said, therefore, of the apoplexy, belongs to all these in their kind and proportionate degree. We shall also treat them severally, as symptoms in a fever.

EPILEPSY.

1. AN *Epilepsy* is either a particular or an universal convulsion; attended with a deprivation of all the senses. *Definition.*

By convulsion, is meant an involuntary contraction, or a constant immobility of a muscular part of the body.

2. An *epilepsy*, whether original or symptomatical, may be caused either by *repletion* or *inanition*. By *repletion*, from the blood and spirits flowing unequally, and involuntarily thro' the muscles and brain: by *inanition*, when the spirits hurry too fast from the brain, and some muscles are deprived of their blood and finer fluids more than others; as happens in *hypercatharses*, violent hæmorrhages, want of sleep, *&c.* Excrescences also, and venereal nodes, a corruption of the meninges, or vessels of the brain, wounds, contusions, and abscesses, may cause the same. Sometimes too it seems to be hereditary; proceeding from a fright of the mother, upon seeing epileptic persons, *&c.* *Causes.*

3. The signs preceding a fit are, great pain and weight in the head, drowsiness, stupidity, and heaviness about the joints. Forgetfulness, and broken sleep. Tingling in the ears, and rolling of the tongue. Frequent yawning and sneezing; the urine being thin and crude. Those in the fit are, a deprivation of all sensation. Sudden whirling round, running, flying, standing erect and rigid, or falling down; according as the muscles are contracted. Gnashing of the teeth. Interrupted respiration. Sometimes an involuntary emission of the *semen*, urine, and excrements. Frothing of the mouth, towards the end of the fit, which sometimes begins anew; and lastly, *Diagnostics.*

laſtly, a perfect ignorance of all that paſs'd during the paroxyſm.

Prognoſtics. 4. If hereditary, 'tis reckon'd incurable; in a child, dangerous; and happening after puberty, hard to cure. A violent fit ſometimes becomes apoplectic, and proves mortal. Coming about the firſt appearance of the *menſes*, they uſually cure it. A long continued quartan will likewiſe reſolve it.

Regimen. 5. If cauſed by repletion, order a ſlender deterſive diet; if by inanition, the contrary. See apoplexy, pag. 2. §. 5.

Cure, in general. 6. During the paroxyſm, be the cauſe what it will, if the patient is plethoric, or continues long in the fit, bleed, and proceed as in the apoplexy, p. 3, 4. §. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. remembring, here, to reſiſt the convulſion by forcibly keeping the hands open, and the legs and arms in their natural poſture. After the fit is over, if the cauſe be repletion, let the cure be begun with bleeding in the jugular; repeating it *pro re nata*: or if no dangerous ſymptoms require the larger veſſels to be immediately open'd, cupping may ſuffice. The ſame night, if neceſſary, or on the following, exhibit an emetic; and repeat it according to the inveteracy and fixedneſs of the diſtemper: after which uſe purgatives.

℞ *Extract. rud. pil. coch. min. āa gr.* xv. *ſal. tartar. vol. ſuccin. pulv. caſtor. ruſs. āa gr.* v. *f. pilularum doſis.*

7. If the patient be hypochondriacal, coſtive, or inclined to the iliac paſſion; if the blood be viſcid, or voracity has preceded, then

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *conſerv. anthos.* ℈ ij. *f. bol. h. ſ. ſumendus; & mane ſequenti capiat hauſt. ſequentem.*

℞ *Fol. ſenæ* ʒ iij. *rad. rhabarb. agaric. āa* ℈ ij. *ſal. tartari* ℈ j. *infunde in aq. rutæ q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ʒ ß. *elect. è ſucco roſar.*

oſar. ʒ j. *aq. pæon. comp.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. lavend. comp. ut* 40. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. fætid. ex duobus āa gr.* xv. *calomel. gr.* ij. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *cum ſyrup. pæon. comp. q. f. pilul. doſis, ſemel in ſeptimana, vel ſæpius repetenda.*

Next come in epiſpaſtics, perpetual bliſters, iſſues, ſetons, and cephalic ſternutatories. See apoplexy, pag. 6. §. 6, 11.

8. The cure of an epilepſy from *inanition*, is the ſame, omitting the larger evacuations, with the cure of that from repletion; and, accordingly, what follows may indifferently ſerve for either. In the intervals, therefore, of the paroxyſms, *From inanition.*

℞ *Cinnab. antimon.* ϑ j. *pulv. caſtor. ſpec. diambr. āa gr.* x. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Cinnab. antimon. pulv. de guttet. āa* ϑ j. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Cinnab. antimon. rad pæon. āa* ϑ j. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *cinnam. ol. gut.* ij. *f. pulv. pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Cinnab. antimon.* ϑ j. *pulv. de guttet.* ϑ ß. *pulv. caſtor. croc. ſal. volat. ſuccin. āa gr.* v. *conſerv. anthos, gr.* x. *ſucc. kermes q. s. f. bolus ſexta quaq; hora (ſicut præcedentes pulveres) ſumendus cum julap. in apoplexia preſcript.* §. 18.

To ſuch ingredients may be added occaſionally, *Cran. human. troch. de myrrh. viſc. querc. cort. peruv. rad. ſerpent. virg. valerian. ſylveſtr. aſa fætid. lumbric. terreſt. ol. anthos chymicum,* &c.

9. ℞ *Rad. pæon. mar.* ʒ ij. *valerian. ſylv.* ʒ j. *viſc. querc.* ʒ ß. *vini canarin.* ℔ iij. *infunde calide ſ. a. colaturæ adde ſpt. lavendul. comp.* ʒ iij. *ſyr. flor. pæon.* ʒ ij. *capiat cochlear.* vj. *ter in die.*

The

The cephalic wines, as in *apoplexy*, pag. 7. § 20. and many other medicines prescribed under that head, are proper in this case also.

This method failing, and the juices remaining viscid; a course of chalybeate waters, as those of *Islington*, or the *German Spaw*, is advisable, provided the patient be not hectical.

If the case shou'd prove very obstinate, and be attended with great viscidity of the juices; whilst the patient remains sufficiently strong, a salivation will often succeed; and ought, therefore, to be recommended; provided the intervals of the fits are neither short nor uncertain: for should a Paroxysm happen in the middle of a salivation, 'twou'd greatly hazard the patient's life. After salivation, we must again have recourse to purgation; and lastly to a sudorific diet-drink of *lign. sassafras*, *guaiacum*, &c.

Symptomatic epilepsy. *Symptomatic epilepsies* are primarily removed by curing the distempers which occasion them; and secondarily by the above-mention'd cephalics.

Chorea sancti viti. 10. Of kin to this distemper is the *chorea sancti viti*; which sometimes affects girls from ten years old to the eruption of the *menses*. It seems to be a continual, slight convulsion in the head, arms, hands, legs, &c. occasioning a thousand odd motions and gestures, especially in eating and drinking; but leaves the senses intire: nor are the contractions violent, or painful, as in a legitimate convulsion.

11. If the *menses* may be reasonably supposed impending, proper evacuations, among which reckon calomel purgatives, are to be premised; then proper chalybeates and hysterics, as *Chalybs cum sulphure*, *castor. crocus*, *asa fœtida*, &c. exhibited. The cure, in other respects, is the same as of the epilepsy; *viz.* if from *repletion*, by evacuations

ations and cephalics; if from *inanition*, by ce-
halics alone.

12. Of the *epilepſy*, or *convulſions in children*, obſerve that from the birth to a quarter old, they are uſually ſuppoſed to proceed from the diet, the particular ſtructure of the body; but from quarter to three years old, commonly from entition: when the teeth breaking thro' the *erioſteum*, and gums, occaſion exquiſite pain, ſtleſneſs, and thence convulſions. *Epilepſy in children.*

13. When the epilepſy or convulſions in in-
nts, proceed from repletion, or, which is the
me thing, a retention of what ought to be
acuated; from the time of their birth till they
e a quarter old, proceed thus, in general; aug-
enting or diminiſhing this mean doſe proportion-
bly to the age.

℞ *Pulv. ſubtiliſ. rhabarb. opt.* ʒ j. *ol. aniſ. gut.*
j. m. divid. in chartas vj. *ſumat unam omni, vel*
alternis noctibus, è cochleari lactis maturni, pro
re nata.

14. If the diſtemper be violent, apply a veſi-
atory to the neck; and at the ſame time

℞ *Pulv. de guttet.* ℈ ij. *ſpec. diamb. caſtor. ruf.*
āā gr. iij. *m. f. chart.* iv. *ſumat unam quarta*
quaq; hora è pauco julapio ſequenti.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. rutæ āa* ʒ j. *ſyr. pæon. comp. āa*
ß. *auri moſaici* ℈ j. *m. f. julap.*

℞ *Spt. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. āa* ʒ ß. *m.*
detur gut. x. *ter quotidie, cum julapio.*

15. *Pulvis* or *ol. ſem. aniſ.* mixed with the
hild's meat, is found an uſeful thing againſt the
ntris tormina, whether from the included air
diet; which ſometimes, in theſe tender bodies,
caſion convulſions.

The milk curdling or growing acid in the
omach, or inteſtines, will cauſe the ſame; in
hich caſe, ſuppoſing the child, a boy of two
onths old, give *ipecacuanh. gr.* viij. *vel.* ℈ ß. if

under

under two months, *oxymel. scillit.* ʒ ij. *vel* ʒ ij and afterwards,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. simp. cretæ albiss. co ral. rub. āa* ʒ ß. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *m. f. char* vi. *sumat unam ter quotidie cum pauco julapi sequenti.*

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten. ceras. nig. āa* ℥ ij. *pæo comp.* ℥ ß. *ocul. cancror. ppt.* ʒ j. *sach. alb. q. m.f. julapium.*

16. If the child be plethoric, laxative glyste should be often injected; and a leech or tw shou'd be now and then apply'd behind the ear or an epispastic to the neck, once a month, i necessary. The same purpose is answered by a issue in the neck, or arm.

From worms. 17. Convulsive disorders sometimes happen t infants from worms, against which nothing seem better suited than a due proportion'd dose o *æthiops min.* every night for some time; and af terwards a few calomel purgatives.

And in convulsions from dentition, the like method is to be observed; increasing the dose proportionably to the age.

Teething. 11. Dentition, attended with a looseness, i better than the contrary; tho' it sometimes occa sions convulsions by inanition, and is often ac companied with a vomiting.

In this case, having first cleared the *primæ viæ* by gentle purgatives of *rad.* as *syr. rha barb.* with a drop or two of *ol. anis.* to a dose,

℞ *Decoct. alb.* ℥ iiij. *theriac. andromach. diaph cord. āa* ℈ iij. *(vel* ʒ j. *pro ratione ætatis & symptomatum) ovi vitellum dimidium, m. f. enema omni vel alternis noctibus injiciendum, ad sex vices, re postulante.*

Frequenter pitissat de decocto albo edulcorato.

Appli

Applicetur emplaſt. ſtomach. mag. ſuper alutam xtenſ. & pauco oleo n. m. per expreſſionem illi- um, abdomini toti.

Alſo,

℞ *Confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒi ß. *aq. cinnam. ten.* ij. *epidem. ſyr. de mecon. āa* ʒ ß *ſpt. lavend. omp. gut.* xxx. *f. mixtura, ſumat cochleare unam oſt omnes dejectiones liquidas, agitato vaſe.*

If vomiting prevent the effects of the mix- ure,

℞ *Sal. abſynth.* ʒ ß. *ſolve in ſucc. limon. recent.* j. *ſumat cochleare parvulum ſubinde.*

19. Coſtiveneſs in dentition, ſometimes cauſes onvulſions by repletion. In this caſe,

℞ *Conſerv. cynosbat.* ʒ j. *ſyr. violar. rhabarb. āa* ß. *ol. amygdalar. dulc.* ʒ j. *f. linctus, detur ochleare mediocre bis terve quotidie.*

Or,

℞ *Syr. roſar. ſolut. flor. perſicor. rhabarb. āa* ß. *ol. aniſi gut.* iiij. *m. capiat cochleare parvulum ubinde.*

Alſo,

℞ *Decoct. commun. clyſteriz.* ʒ iij. *elect. leni- iv. ſol. cathart. amar. āa* ʒ i ß. *ol. olivar.* ʒ ß. *yr. roſar. ſolut.* ʒ j. *f. enema hora commoda inji- iend. & pro rei exigentia iterandum.*

20. Dentition raiſing a fever, and thereby cau- ing convulſions by repletion, the above-mention'd vacuations are to be uſed occaſionally; and after- wards, the teſtaceous powders with a proper ju- ep: or if inanition be the cauſe, the ſame powders will be convenient.

20. If the convulſions happen to affect the head emarkably,

℞ *Ol. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *ſpt. c. c.* ʒ ß. *m. illinanturq; empora & partes pone aures, durante paroxyſmo.*

When the gums appear inflamed, tumefied, and white on the upper part, they muſt be immediately cut with a proper inſtrument, to make way for

the

the growing tooth, and ſo prevent the impending danger.

Necklaces ought not to be rely'd on for making dentition eaſy. If they have any virtue this way, 'tis probably narcotic; and ſo *rad. pæon. mar.* & *ſem. hyoſcyam.* or the ſtronger opiates, ſeem as good as any thing for this purpoſe.

Cramp. 21. To this diſeaſe we may refer the *Cramp*; which is a convulſive, or involuntary contraction of a muſcular part of the body; being either natural, as in convulſive conſtitutions, or accidental, from living in cold places, underground, &c.

It affects all parts indifferently, but the hams, feet, and toes, oftner than the arms and hands.

It ſeems to affect women more than men, but children leſs than either. It is very ſeldom mortal, tho' its returns are often quick, and continuance long; with great pain and diſtention of ſome veſſels; as appears from the knots and ganglions it occaſions.

If it be natural, obſerve the diet as in caſe of the epilepſy, or convulſions; but if accidental, no particular one is neceſſary.

In the natural, exhibit internals as in convulſions. When accidental, remove the cauſe. In both may be uſed externally *aq. hungar.* or rather the following.

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat. lavend. comp. ol. amygd. d. āa* ʒ ß. *ſpir. ſal. armon.* ʒ j. *ol. ſuccin. āa* ʒ j. *m. f. linimentum; quocum pars affecta valide fricetur, calida manu.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. dialth. ol. lumbricor. āa* ʒ ß. *ol. terebinth.* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ℈ ij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ij. *ol. caryoph. gut.* vj. *m. in eundem finem.*

PALSY.

PALSY.

1. A *Palsy* is a deprivation of the motion, or the ſenſe of feeling, in an organical part of the body; ſometimes the former without the latter; ſometimes the latter without the former; and ſometimes both together: being always attended with a relaxation, flaccidity, and at length an atrophy of the part. *Definition.*

Happening to all the parts below the head, 'tis called a *paraplegia*; to one whole ſide, an *hemiplegia*; to a ſingle part or limb, a *particular palſy*.

2. The *firſt ſpecies, viz.* a deprivation of motion, the ſenſe of touch remaining entire, may proceed from any thing obſtructing the free entrance of the blood and ſpirits into the muſcles; from a too great humidity; from external cold, receiv'd by lying on the ground in winter weather, &c. and laſtly, from external force, as falls, bruiſes, luxations, tumors, &c. *Cauſes.*

The *ſecond ſpecies, viz.* a deprivation of the ſenſe of touch, whilſt the power of motion remains, may happen from a viſcidity or groſſneſs of the animal ſpirits, &c. unfitting them for their proper office; tho' this be not ſo great as quite to prevent their flowing thro' the nerves into the muſcles. The *third ſpecies* is a conjunction of the firſt and ſecond.

3. As one or both ſides of the head or face are ſeized; ſo are the nerves of the brain affected: and as one or both ſides of the face and body; ſo the nerves of the brain and *ſpina dorſi*. If the head be untouched, then only the nerves of the *medulla oblongata*, and *ſpina dorſi*, are affected. *Diagnoſtics.*

4. It need not be mention'd that the *complicated ſpecies* is the worſt, and an *univerſal* more *Prognoſtics.*

more dangerous than a *particular palſy*. When it ſucceeds an apoplexy, 'tis rarely cured; often degenerating into that again. An atrophy in this caſe is bad. Happening in old age, it uſually proves incurable. In winter 'tis hard to remove. A tremor in that ſpecies which is attended with loſs of voluntary motion, ſeems to be a good ſymptom: and the more heat in the parts affected, the better. 'Tis eaſier cured in the extremities than in other parts. A fever coming upon a palſy is reckon'd a good ſign; ſo alſo is a diarrhœa, if the caſe be recent.

Regimen. 5. Let the diet be ſpoon-meat, made agreeable by wine and ſpice. A glaſs of wine may be ſometimes allowed, either pure, or burnt with aromatics; eſpecially in the complicated ſpecies. Chocolate and ſago are proper. Muſtard, where agreeable, can hardly be uſed too freely. Whatever renders the juices viſcid is bad; but whatever invigorates the body, and affords a ſmooth and fluid chyle, is good.

The following antiparalitic jelly, is a proper thing to make part of the diet in this caſe.

℞ *Juſculi carnis vitulinæ* ℔ iiij. *ſub finem coctionis adde fol. ling. cerv. puleg. violar. fragor. meliſs. hepatic. capil. vener. dent. leon.* āa *m.* ij. *flor. calend. p.* ij. *uvar. paſſular. exacinat. uvar. corinthiac.* āa ʒ ij. *poſt colaturam adde lumbric. terr. abſciſſis caudis & capitibus, & mediante ſtyl. ferreo apertor. ſale confrictor. & vino malvatic. vel aqua pura levator. n°. 60. deſpuma, ebulliat. lento igne, ad gelatinæ conſiſtentiam; colaturæ ſu-mat* ʒ iiij. *quotidie.*

Cure in general. 6. Purging glyſters come firſt in the order of cure. If the caſe be univerſal and inveterate,

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſter.* ʒ xij. *in quo ſolve pi. ex duobus* ʒ ij. *& adde vin. emet. turbid. ſyr. de ſpina cervina* āa ʒ i ß. *cathart. amar.* ʒ j. *pul. jalap.* ʒ ij. *f. enema, hora commoda injiciend. pro re nata.*

The

Then give an emetic once a week, if the caſe demands it; and of the ſame kind, as in the apoplexy, pag. 3, 4. §. 9.

7. Next proceed to brisk purgatives, as in the apoplexy pag. 4. § 13. epilepſy pag. 10. §. 5, 6. and afterwards;

℞ *Æthiop. mineral.* ʒ j. *gum guaiac. cinnam. antimon. āa* ʒ ß. *rad. ſerpent. virg. contrayerv. caſtor. āa* ʒ i ß. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. c. c. volat. āa* ʒ j. *conſerv. flaved. aurant.* ʒ ij. *ol. ſuccin. ſaſſafras āa gut.* v. *cum ſyr. è corticibus citri q. ſ. f. elect. capiat quant. n. m. ter in die, ſuperbibendo hauſtum vini abſinthitis.*

8. In univerſal palſies apply veſicatories freely. In groſs bodies let iſſues be made between the ſhoulders, or in the arms. Strong ſternutatories here are alſo of ſervice. See apoplexy pag. 3. §. 6.

Cupping upon the particular parts, with ſcarrification if requiſite, or without it, is uſeful.

In groſs and moiſt conſtitutions, maſticatories are proper to unload the ſalival glands. See apoplexy pag. 6. §. 18.

In this caſe likewiſe

℞ *Sem. ſinap. cont.* ʒ ij. *cinnam. cont.* ʒ iij. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *infunde frigidè, colaturæ adde ſpt. lavend. com.* ʒ iij. *m. capiat. coch.* iiij. *ter in die.*

A courſe of the *German-Spaw* water may be here beneficial. The cold bath, if the perſon be ſtrong, and not too old, uſed twice or thrice a week for ſome time, in a moderate ſeaſon, taking a ſudorific after he comes out, is a good aſſiſtance here; and ſometimes affects a cure, when other things have failed.

Cures are alſo ſaid to have been perform'd by holding the paralytic parts in hot grains till they cool; the ſame is ſaid of an ox's paunch. But perhaps it may be better, in particular palſies, to hold the parts affected over, or bath them

them with a ſtrong decoction of cephalic and aromatic herbs; a proper quantity of *ſpt. vini* being added to it; ſo that the the ſteam may be received for a good while together; after each time wrapping the parts up with warm flannel.

9. Liniments are proper, being uſed warm, and well rubbed in along the *ſpina dorſi*, if the caſe be univerſal; or on the parts affected, if particular; covering them afterwards with warm flannel.

℞ *Ung. nervin.* ʒ ij. *ol. terebinth. ſpt. vin. camph. āa* ʒ j. *ſpt. ſal. armon.* ʒ *ſs. m. f. liniment.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. hyper. lumb. terr. aq. hung. ſpt. lavend. c. ſal. volat. oleoſ. āa p. æ. m.*

10. Plaſters alſo, eſpecially in univerſal palſies, are ſerviceably apply'd along the *ſpina dorſi.*

℞ *Gum. ammon. galban. pic. burgund. emp. de cymin. āa extende ſuper alutam, ad eum finem.*

11. Cephalic drops ought to be freely uſed thro' the cure.

℞ *Sal. vol. ol.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *tinct. caſtor.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 50. *frequenter, è quovis vehiculo appropriato.*

In particular palſies *ſem. ſinapios* bruiſed, moiſtened with *ſpt. vini, & acet. vin. alb. āa* apply'd as a cataplaſm, and renewed once or twice a day, is a powerful medicine.

Vinum abſinthites, other bitter wines are alſo ſerviceable. And the affinity between this and the former cephalic caſes, makes ſeveral of the medicines mention'd in the apoplexy and epilepſy uſeful here.

Cort. & lig. guaiac. ſaſſafras, & ſem. ſinap. infuſed in wine, or ale, for conſtant drink, make it

as ſerviceable to humid conſtitutions, as *vinum viperinum* to the hectical, in this diſtemper.

Obſerve here that *cinnab. antimonij*, though generally an excellent remedy in nervous caſes, muſt be omitted, or ſparingly uſed, in hectical conſtitutions; the veſſels of ſuch being commonly weak.

A ſalivation may be try'd after all.

12. The *palſy of the tongue* is an accidental diminution, or entire deprivation of ſpeech, from the ſame cauſe as a particular palſy. If the tongue alone be affected, the cure is ſoon perform'd, unleſs the patient has been paralytic before, or is now aged; in which caſe 'tis ſeldom cured. An apoplexy coming either before or after it is accounted bad. *Palſy of the Tongue.*

Bleeding in the jugular is here excellent, if the ſtrength will allow it; after which give an emetic. Bliſters greatly aſſiſt; and ſo do warm aromatic bitters. Give alſo frequently *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥j. dropt on ſugar, or crumbs of bread. Theſe failing, uſe the evacuations and internal medicines already mention'd; and in particular, the maſticatories in apoplexy, pag. 6. §. 18. becauſe theſe immediately affect the tongue.

13. *Tremors* ſeem to be a weakneſs, or irregular undulation of the nerves; and are either continual or intermittent; proceeding from a particular ſtructure, being hereditary, or accidental, from errors in life; as hard drinking, profuſe venery, too free uſe of opiates, working in ſome ſorts of mines, paſſions, *&c.* *Tremors.*

Thoſe which are either hereditary, or proceed from ſome particular ſtructure, are not dangerous; though they uſually continue till death. The accidental often prove mortal, by introducing apoplexies and palſies. Aged people are moſt ſubject to them. The cure here is altogether the

ſame as in the palſy; only omitting the weakening evacuations.

Tingling numbneſs.

14. Of kin to the palſy ſeems to be that numbneſs or deadneſs of the limbs, vulgarly expreſſed by ſaying the *hand*, for example, or *foot, is aſleep*; which uſually happens when the circulation of the blood in a part is ſtopped or hindered. People never have it whilſt they are in motion. That ſpecies of it which happens in emaciated perſons, or ſuch as are conſtrained to lye long in one poſture, often cauſes a mortification. Some obſcure pain is felt in the common kind, till one attempts to move; when that faculty ſeems to be entirely loſt; and a tingling with weakneſs ſucceeds; ſo that if the legs are affected, people often fall down, whilſt they attempt to ſtand or walk.

Motion, or the recovery of a free circulation, is the cure. Frictions, with a fleſh bruſh, or otherwiſe, in violent caſes, may be of ſingular ſervice. If theſe fail, uſe the liniments in epilepſy. See pag. 16. § 21.

The caſe in emaciated perſons, may at firſt be treated with embrocations of *ſpt. vini camphor.* & *aq. hung.* but if the part be excoriated, apply thereto a plaſter of *deminium ſubnigrum*.

VERTIGO.

Definition.

1. A *Vertigo* is the appearance of a circular motion in the viſible objects, attended with conſternation, diminution of ſight, and ſometimes an inability to ſtand.

Cauſe.

2. The cauſe, in general, is perhaps whatever may diſtend, preſs, or contract the arteries; as ſudden fear, ſurprize, ebriety, voracity, &c. whereby the regular influx and reflux of the animal ſpirits into the optic nerves and retina are prevented. Sometimes it may be occaſioned by an acid, or other humor, lodged in the ſtomach, vellicating its

its nerves, and ſo communicating with the retina: and thus the hypochondriac and hyſteric paſſion may cauſe it.

3. If it be ſymptomatical, recent, happening but ſeldom, and the patient be young; the cure is eaſy: but if original, confirm'd, frequent, apoplectical or epileptical, happening in aged perſons, with great dimneſs of ſight, and inability to ſtand, the cure is difficult. *Prognoſtics.*

4. Let the regimen be the ſame as in the apoplexy and epilepſy. *Regimen.*

5. For the firſt ſtep in the cure, bleed in the jugular, or cup; then exhibit an emetic; next apply a veſicatory to the neck, or uſe perpetual bliſters, or make iſſues, and order ſternutatories, with moſt of the internal medicines preſcribed in the apoplexy, except the purges, which ought here to be rather lenitive, and more ſparingly exhibited, than ſtrong and frequently repeated. *Cure.*

If the diſtemper proceed from the hypochondriacal or hyſteric affection, chalybeates take place; and may here be order'd as in thoſe caſes.

HEAD-ACHE.

1. THE *Head-ache* is a painful ſenſation in the muſcles, membranes, nerves, or other parts of the head. *Definition.*

2. The cauſe hereof is ſuppoſed to be whatever too much diſtends the nervous or membranous parts; whether by rarifying the fluids themſelves, increaſing their quantity, motion, or both. *Cauſe and Diagnoſtics.*

3. The more ſuperficial the pain the better; but the more acute and continual the worſe. An *eruginous* vomiting in the time of the pain, with deafneſs and watching, portends madneſs. Being attended with noiſe in the ears, vertigo, deafneſs, and dulneſs of feeling in the hands, it *Prognoſtics.*

threatens an apoplexy or epilepsy. If violent in a woman with child, if attended with drowsiness, and it be of long continuance, 'tis accounted very bad.

Regimen. 4. Let the diet be panada, gruel, tea, &c. Flesh should be avoided, especially if the pain be attended with pulsation.

Cure. 5. Bleed in the jugular, cup, or apply leeches to the temples and behind the ears. 'Tis proper, in the next place, to give an emetic of *ipecacuanha*, be the pain symptomatical or original. After which,

℞ *Aq. cerasor. n. cinnam. ten. āa* ʒ j. *pæon. c.* ʒ ss. *spt. lavend. comp.* ℈ ij. *sal. vol oleos. gut.* 30. *tinct. castor. gut.* xx. *confect. alkerm.* ʒ i ss. *syr. croc.* ʒ iij. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *m. f. haustus. h. s. sumendus.*

6. After this apply a vesicatory to the neck; and when it ceases to run, if the patient be of a gross habit, cut issues, setons, or use perpetual blisters. Purgatives also are proper.

℞ *Fol. sen.* ʒ iij. *sem. fœnic. d. cinnam. cont. āa* ʒ ss. *rad. rhabarb. agaric. incis. āa* ℈ ij. *sal. tartar.* ℈ j. *infunde in aq. cerasor. nigror.* ʒ v. *colaturæ* ʒ iij. *adde syr. de spina cerv. rosar. solut. āa* ʒ ss. *spt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *m. f. portio mane sumenda, cum regimine*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. sacr. cum duplo specierum* ʒ iij. *sal. vol. oleos. tinct. castor. āa gut.* 30. *m. sumat ut præcedens.*

If pills please better,

℞ *Extract. rud.* ʒ j. *pil. fœtid. stomach. cum gum. āa* ʒ ss. *tart. vitriolat.* ℈ ij. *sal. volat. succin.* ℈ ss. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *f. pil. n°.* xxi. *pro tribus dosib. quarum sumat semel vel bis in septimana, pro re nata.*

7. Diaphoritics likewise assist.

℞ *Pulv. lapid. contrayerv.* ʒ ss. *rad. serp. v.* ℈ ss. *sal. vol. c. c. croc. āa gr.* iv. *theirac. andromach.* ℈ ij. *syr. de mecon. q. s. f. bolus hora somni sumendus, cum haustu sequenti.*

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. theriacal. āa.* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. croci* ℥ ſs. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus.*

After the neceſſary evacuations, this will be of ſervice.

℞ *Lig. guaiac. ſaſſafras āa* ℥ iiij. *decoct. hord. cong.* iij. *coque diu, lento igne, vaſe clauſo, & ſub finem coctionis adde rad. eryng. cond.* ℥ vj. *ſem. fœnic. dulc. cinnam. caryoph. cont. āa* ʒ ij. *colaturam bibat pro potu ordinario ſc.* ℔ ij. *quotidie per quatuor vel ſex hebdomadas.*

8. If the diſorder be accompanied with watching, opiates muſt be uſed after proper evacuations.

Adde laud. liquid. ſydenh. gut. xxx. *pluresve, pro re nata, hauſtui emulſion. ſequent.*

℞ *Sem. papaver. alb.* ℥ ij. *pæon. amygd. dulc. excortic. āa* ʒ vj. *contunde ſ. a. ſuper-affundendo aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ adde aq. pæon. comp.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. croc.* ℥ j. *ſacch. alb. q. ſ. m. bibat etiam hauſtulum ad libitum.*

9. Plaſters applied to the temples may be of ſome ſervice.

℞ *Gum. maſtich. pic. burgund. āa p. æ. extende ſuper ſericum nigrum, temporibus applicandum.*

Some of the following plaſter, ſpread on fine leather, may ſucceſsfully be laid along the ſutures; after the head has been cloſe ſhaved, and well rubb'd with a little *ſpt. lavend. comp.*

℞ *Emp. è cymin.* ℥ iij. *maſtich. tacamahac. labdan. āa* ℥ ſs. *camphor.* ʒ iſs. *n. m. caryoph. pip. long. flor. lavend. anthos āa* ʒ j. *balſam. peruv.* ʒ iij. *ol. origan. gut.* x. *f. emplaſt. ſ. a.*

Or,

10. ℞ *Aq. hungar. ſpt. lavend. c. āa* ℥ j. *ſpt. vin. camph. laud. liquid. tinct. croc. āa* ℥ ſs. *m.*

A linen rag dipt in this mixture, and apply'd warm to the temples, may here have its uſe. 'Tis alſo proper to ſnuff up the noſtrils a mixture of *aq. hung. & roſ. dam. āa.* Take the following from Dr. *Quincy.*

℞ *Sal.*

℞ *Sal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒij. *ſpt. lavend. comp. gut.* xx. *aq. roſar. vel flor. aurant.* ℥ ſs. *m. in eundem finem.*

Several medicines preſcribed in the apoplexy and epilepſy are proper here.

11. 'Tis an obſervation of moment, that inveterate head-aches are often owing to the *lues venerea*, or are the effect of its remains after the malignity is gone. Where there is ground for this ſuſpicion, the caſe muſt be treated as ſymptomatical, with proper diet drinks, or other antivenerials, preſcribed in the veneral diſeaſe.

As a laſt remedy, apply a veſicatory to the whole ſcalp.

MADNESS.

Definition. 1. *Madneſs* is a delirium without a fever. By delirium, is meant a roving, diſorderly inconſiſtence of ideas.

There may be reckoned three ſpecies or degrees of it, *viz. mirthful*, *melancholy*, and *raving*; which variouſly compounded, and in their different degrees, together with anger and boldneſs, fear and ſadneſs, make all the various phenomena in maniacs.

Cauſes. 2. The cauſe, in general, is whatever diſtempers the brain, ſo as to affect the mind; as intenſeneſs of thought, anxiety, watching, great dangers, frights and frightful dreams, an unuſually ſtrong deſire or paſſion, profuſe venery, a ſtoppage of the requiſite evacuations; or, as 'tis commonly ſaid, whatever renders the blood and ſpirits too volatile cauſes the mirthful and raving; but what depreſſes them, the melancholy madneſs.

The ſoul ſeems here to have too great a ſhare in the cauſe, to admit of a clearer account of it than what a recovered patient can give; for upon the diſſection of maniacs, nothing remarkable is found

ound; unleſs perhaps an induration of the *dura ater* or *meninges cerebri*; which may prevent heir uſual contractions, and ſo occaſion an irregular diſtribution of the ſpirits.

3. The ſigns are, unuſual and unprovoked anger, oldneſs, fierceneſs, laughter, loquacity, taciturnity, houghtfulneſs; the paſſions ſometimes riſing ſo igh, or falling ſo low, as to occaſion the patient to ttempt his own life, and ſometimes that of others. *Diagnoſtics.*

4. An hereditary madneſs is deem'd incurable. The winter favours the cure more than ſummer. The ſpecies attended with laughter is eaſier o cure than that accompanied with audacity, r taciturnity. Extraordinary, unforced evacuations, as ſweat, an hæmorrhage, a looſeneſs, *&c.* re good ſigns. *Prognoſtics.*

5. In bold maniacs a ſlender diet is the beſt; uch as gruels, thin panada, barley broth, barley vater, tea, *&c.* Nothing viſcid, and but little fleſh, r ſpirituous liquors, ſhou'd be allow'd. *Regimen.*

6. In the mirthful and raving ſpecies, firſt bleed n the jugular, and afterwards once a month in he arm, during the cure, if the caſe requires nd ſtrength allows. After bleeding give a brisk emetic. *Cure in the mirthful ſpecies.*

℞ *Vin. emet.* ʒ x. *aq. lact. alex.* ʒ j. *ſyr. caryoph.* ʒ iij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tart. emet. gr.* vj. *vel* viij. *conſerv. roſar. rub.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. bol. veſperi ſumend. more vulgari; & bis in ʒmana re poſtulante, repetendus.*

In females and tender conſtitutions, give *ipecacuanha* ʒ ſs. and repeat it once a week, or as there is occaſion.

7. Then proceed to purgatives.

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ iij. *rad. ellebor. nig.* ʒ iſs. *agat. rhabarb. āa* ʒ j. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ʒ j. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ſs. *infunde in aq. ceraſor. nig. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ʒ vj. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j.

pulv.

pulv. jalapij ℈ j. *m. f. potio mane ſumenda, & ſemel vel bis in ſeptimana repetenda, pro rei exigentia.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ex duobus, coch. minor. āa* ℈ j. *pulv. ellebor. nig. gr.* xv. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *f. pilularum doſis.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. ellebor. nig.* ʒ j. *jalap. turpeth. fol. ſen. āa* ʒ ſs. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ iſs. *caryoph. n. m. āa* ℈ ij. *infunde calide in vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ ij. *per horas* 48. *colaturæ capiat cochlear.* vj. *omni mane pro re nata.*

In caſe of great weakneſs, glyſters may ſupply the place of purges, ſuch as are order'd in apoplexy, pag. 4. §. 12. and epilepſy, pag. 10. §. 6. but let the ingredients be proportionably leſſened.

Epiſpaſtics are good; and if the diſtemper ſhou'd prove very obſtinate, apply one to the whole ſcalp. Sternutatories, iſſues, perpetual bliſters, and cupping, aſſiſt both here and in other nervous caſes.

8. Theſe drops are uſeful.

℞ *Spt. nitri d.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. c. c. tinct. caſtor. āa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ellebor. n.* ʒ ij. *ſal. volatil. oleoſ. ſpt. lavend. comp. āa* ʒ j. *m. capiat eodem modo.*

So likewiſe are theſe powders and emulſions.

℞ *Sal. nitri, pulv. ellebor. n. āa* ʒ ij. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* xij. *f. chartæ* xij. *ſumat unam bis in die cum hauſtu emulſion. pag.* 25. *deſcript.*

Remember, univerſally, to ſhave the head, and to encourage a free perſpiration in that part.

The cold bath is advantageouſly uſed, once a day, if neceſſary, from *May* to *Auguſt*, incluſive; not only to mitigate the influence of the ſummer ſolſtice, but to forward the cure it ſelf.

9. To

9. To cure a melancholy madneſs requires a different proceſs. This is defined a delirium without a fever, joined with fear and ſadneſs. *The Cure of the melancholy ſpecies.*

The diet here ſhould be moiſt and lubricating. Wine may be allow'd in moderation; and chearful converſation, a clear air, exerciſe, and eſpecially riding, contribute to the cure, wherein, alſo, emetics, epiſpaſtics, cephalic drops, and ſternutatories ſhould be freely uſed; but phlebotomy and purgatives more ſparingly.

10. Hereto muſt be added chalybeates.

℞ *Tinct. mart. mynſ. & antimon. āa* ʒiſs. *ſpt. c. tinct. aſæ fœtid. āa* ʒ ſs. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *ad libitum.*

℞ *Pulv. peruv. ellebor. nig. chalyb. ppt. āa* ʒ iij. *conſerv. anthos & rutæ āa* ʒ ſs. *caſtor. opt.* ʒ iſs. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* vj. *ſyr. croc. q. ſ. f. elect. ſumat q. n. ter quotidie, cum cochl.* iiij. *infuſ. alicujus ſtomachicæ.*

This kind of madneſs is commonly no more than the *affectio hypochondriaca* aggravated; which ought to be regarded in the cure.

The cold bath is good in this ſpecies alſo.

PHRENITIS.

A *Phrenitis* is an inflammation of the brain, and its membranes, occaſioning a perpetual delirium, and a continued acute fever. *Definition.*

2. It is commonly the effect of inflammatory or malignant fevers, more eſpecially in ſuch as are ſubject to pleuriſies, peripneumonia's, quincies, *&c.* tho' it ſometimes comes from a ſuppreſſion of natural evacuations, as the *menſes*, *&c.* *Cauſes.*

3. The ſigns of this diſorder are watching, raving, reſpiration one while ſhort and thick, and ſometimes ſmall and weak, with a black, dry, rough, white, or yellow tongue; as alſo an irregular and uncertain pulſe. *Diagnoſtics.*

4. 'Tis

Prognostics. 4. 'Tis often mortal; and more certainly so, if tremors, gnashing of the teeth, &c. appear; or if grumous, or fluid blood distils through the noſtrils.

Cure. 5. The cure is the same as of an apoplexy; but if the cause be a retention of the *menses*, those are first to be promoted, before the distemper will give way.

When turn'd to a Sphacelation of the Brain. 6. A *phrenitis* may turn to a *sphacelation* of the brain, which is a suppuration of its substance, or a gangrene from an abscess therein.

This may also have for its cause an acute fever, wounds, contusions, &c. in the head; rarifaction of the blood, producing an inflammation of the vessels in the brain, stagnation, putrefaction, or a mortification; pain in the head, especially in the *occiput*, communicated to the spine; a loss of the senses, convulsive motions, &c.

An abscess from contusion is signified by the sudden falling down of the patient, a torpor, sadness, small fever, augmenting gradually, a vertigo, darkness of sight, vomiting, hæmorrhage at the ears or nose, a *paralysis* in the *sphincter ani*, &c. from whence an involuntary emission of the excrements, urine, and the *semen*.

This case is always dangerous, and generally mortal.

A cooling diet shou'd be order'd, and all motion avoided.

If it proceed from inflammation, bleed largely, unless weakness forbid; and inject purgative glysters every day. Use epispastics, shave the head and embrocate it.

To this purpose,

℞ *Acet. acerrim. spt. vin. camph. lavend. comp. sal. volat. oleos. aq. hungar. āa ʒ. embrocatio.*

Laxativ

Laxative ptisans, *&c.* are here proper: and bleeding should be repeated *pro re nata.* If these succeed not, or there be a suspicion of concretions, or stones formed in the brain, *&c.* recourse must be had to the trepan.

CATARRH.

1. A *Catarrh* is a more than ordinary flux of serum, from the glands about the head, throat, or jaws. *Definition.*

If the like flux proceed from the *aspera arteria*, 'tis called *bronchus*; if from the lungs, a *pulmonic*, or *pectoral catarrh*; if from the nose, *coryza.*

2. This may arise from whatever augments serosity, by rendring the blood and juices too fluid; by obstructing transpiration, or the other natural excretions, particularly that of the urine, and so accumulating too much serum; or by hindering digestion, and thence occasioning watery chyle, which becoming blood of the same loose texture, its fluid parts run off more easily, especially where the glands are most numerous. *Cause and Diagnostics.*

3. If the discharge be by the nostrils, the cure is easy; if by the jaws, harder and more dangerous; if it falls upon the lungs, still more dangerous, and may cause a consumption. *Prognostics.*

4. Let the diet be milk, barley-broth, rice-milk, and whatever affords a consistent smooth balsamic chyle. *Regimen.*

5. If the patient be asthmatic, or plethoric, first bleed, then give an emetic; and if necessary, repeat it, and afterwards purge. *Cure.*

℞ *Fol. sen.* ʒiij. *rad. rhabarb.* ʒiss. *sem. fœnicul. dulc. cont.* ʒj. *sal. tart. gr.* xv. *infunde in aq. font. f. s. in colaturæ* ʒ iij. *solve gum. arab.* ʒij. *& adde syr.*

Prognostics. 4. 'Tis often mortal; and more certainly so, if tremors, gnashing of the teeth, &c. appear; or if grumous, or fluid blood distils through the nostrils.

Cure. 5. The cure is the same as of an apoplexy; but if the cause be a retention of the *menses*, those are first to be promoted, before the distemper will give way.

When turn'd to a sphacelation of the Brain. 6. A *phrenitis* may turn to a *sphacelation* of the brain, which is a suppuration of its substance, or a gangrene from an abscess therein.

This may also have for its cause an acute fever, wounds, contusions, &c. in the head; rarifaction of the blood, producing an inflammation of the vessels in the brain, stagnation, putrefaction, or a mortification; pain in the head, especially in the *occiput*, communicated to the spine; a loss of the senses, convulsive motions, &c.

An abscess from contusion is signified by the sudden falling down of the patient, a torpor, sadness, small fever, augmenting gradually, a vertigo, darkness of sight, vomiting, hæmorrhage at the ears or nose, a *paralysis* in the *sphincter ani*, &c. from whence an involuntary emission of the excrements, urine, and the *semen*.

This case is always dangerous, and generally mortal.

A cooling diet shou'd be order'd, and all motion avoided.

If it proceed from inflammation, bleed largely unless weakness forbid; and inject purgative glysters every day. Use epispastics, shave the head and embrocate it.

To this purpose,

℞ *Acet. acerrim. spt. vin. camph. lavend. comp. sal. volat. oleos. aq. hungar. āa f. embrocatio.*

Laxativ

Laxative ptiſans, *&c.* are here proper: and bleeding ſhould be repeated *pro re nata.* If theſe ſucceed not, or there be a ſuſpicion of concretions, or ſtones formed in the brain, *&c.* recourſe muſt be had to the trepan.

CATARRH.

1. A *Catarrh* is a more than ordinary flux of ſerum, from the glands about the head, throat, or jaws. *Definition.*

If the like flux proceed from the *aſpera arteria*, 'tis called *bronchus*; if from the lungs, a *pulmonic*, or *pectoral catarrh*; if from the noſe, *coryza.*

2. This may ariſe from whatever augments ſeroſity, by rendring the blood and juices too fluid; by obſtructing tranſpiration, or the other natural excretions, particularly that of the urine, and ſo accumulating too much ſerum; or by hindering digeſtion, and thence occaſioning watery chyle, which becoming blood of the ſame looſe texture, its fluid parts run off more eaſily, eſpecially where the glands are moſt numerous. *Cauſe and Diagnoſtics.*

3. If the diſcharge be by the noſtrils, the cure is eaſy; if by the jaws, harder and more dangerous; if it falls upon the lungs, ſtill more dangerous, and may cauſe a conſumption. *Prognoſtics.*

4. Let the diet be milk, barley-broth, rice-milk, and whatever affords a conſiſtent ſmooth balſamic chyle. *Regimen.*

5. If the patient be aſthmatic, or plethoric, firſt bleed, then give an emetic; and if neceſſary, repeat it, and afterwards purge. *Cure.*

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒiij. *rad. rhabarb.* ʒiſs. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc. cont.* ʒj. *ſal. tart. gr.* xv. *infunde in aq. font. f. ſ. in colaturæ* ℥iij. *ſolve gum. arab.* ʒij. *& adde*

ſyr.

Prognostics. 4. 'Tis often mortal; and more certainly so, if tremors, gnashing of the teeth, &c. appear; or if grumous, or fluid blood distils through the nostrils.

Cure. 5. The cure is the same as of an apoplexy; but if the cause be a retention of the *menses*, those are first to be promoted, before the distemper will give way.

When turn'd to a sphacelation of the Brain. 6. A *phrenitis* may turn to a *sphacelation* of the brain, which is a suppuration of its substance, or a gangrene from an abscess therein.

This may also have for its cause an acute fever, wounds, contusions, &c. in the head; rarifaction of the blood, producing an inflammation of the vessels in the brain, stagnation, putrefaction, or a mortification; pain in the head, especially in the *occiput*, communicated to the spine; a loss of the senses, convulsive motions, &c.

An abscess from contusion is signified by the sudden falling down of the patient, a torpor, sadness, small fever, augmenting gradually, a vertigo, darkness of sight, vomiting, hæmorrhage at the ears or nose, a *paralysis* in the *sphincter ani*, &c. from whence an involuntary emission of the excrements, urine, and the *semen*.

This case is always dangerous, and generally mortal.

A cooling diet shou'd be order'd, and all motion avoided.

If it proceed from inflammation, bleed largely unless weakness forbid; and inject purgative glysters every day. Use epispastics, shave the head and embrocate it.

To this purpose,

℞ *Acet. acerrim. spt. vin. camph. lavend. comp. sal. volat. oleos. aq. hungar. āa f. embrocatio.*

Laxativ

Laxative ptiſans, *&c.* are here proper: and bleeding ſhould be repeated *pro re nata.* If theſe ſucceed not, or there be a ſuſpicion of concretions, or ſtones formed in the brain, *&c.* recourſe muſt be had to the trepan.

CATARRH.

1. A *Catarrh* is a more than ordinary flux of ſerum, from the glands about the head, throat, or jaws. *Definition.*

If the like flux proceed from the *aſpera arteria*, 'tis called *bronchus*; if from the lungs, a *pulmonic*, or *pectoral catarrh*; if from the noſe, *coryza.*

2. This may ariſe from whatever augments ſeroſity, by rendring the blood and juices too fluid; by obſtructing tranſpiration, or the other natural excretions, particularly that of the urine, and ſo accumulating too much ſerum; or by hindering digeſtion, and thence occaſioning a watery chyle, which becoming blood of the ſame looſe texture, its fluid parts run off more eaſily, eſpecially where the glands are moſt numerous. *Cauſe and Diagnoſtics.*

3. If the diſcharge be by the noſtrils, the cure is eaſy; if by the jaws, harder and more dangerous; if it falls upon the lungs, ſtill more dangerous, and may cauſe a conſumption. *Prognoſtics.*

4. Let the diet be milk, barley-broth, rice-milk, and whatever affords a conſiſtent ſmooth balſamic chyle. *Regimen.*

5. If the patient be aſthmatic, or plethoric, firſt bleed, then give an emetic; and if neceſſary, repeat it, and afterwards purge. *Cure.*

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒiij. *rad. rhabarb.* ʒiſs. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc. cont.* ʒj. *ſal. tart. gr.* xv. *infunde in aq. font. f. ſ. in colaturæ* ℥iij. *ſolve gum. arab.* ʒij. *& adde ſyr.*

syr. de spina cervina, rosar. sol. āa ℥ ss. *spt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *f. potio.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ruf. extract. rud. āa* ∋ j. *ol. n. m. cinnam. āa gut.* j. *f. pilulæ, mane sumendæ & pro re nata repetendæ.* At night after each cathartic,

℞ *Theriac. androm.* ʒ ss. *spec. diatrag. frigid. gum. arabic. āa* ∋ j. *flor. benzoin. pulv. croc. āa gr.* v. *syr. de althæa q. s. f. bolus h. s. sumendus cum hausto sequenti.*

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten.* ℥ ij. *limac. mag.* ʒ vj. *syr. balsam.* ℥ ss. *spir. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *pulv. gum. tragacanth.* ∋ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* xv. *m. f. haustus.*

6. Vesicatories, issues, cupping, perpetual blisters, and sternutatories, come next in order; as the symptoms indicate. Smoaking of tobacco in humid constitutions does good; but the following cephalic ingredients are preferable to it; and may be used in the apoplexy, epilepsy, head-ache, &c. because they are not at all narcotic.

℞ *Fol. tussilag. beton. instar tabaci sicsor. āa* ℥ ss. *flor. lavend. rosar. rubrar. anthos, majoran. āa* ʒ ij. *calend.* ʒ ss. *lig. aloes, santal. citrin. succin. contus. āa* ʒ j. *sem. cardamom. min. cont.* ∋ ij. *f. ingredientia prout nicotiana vulgaris usurpanda.*

7. Diaphoretics, joined with diuretics, are to be interposed between the purgatives.

℞ *Pil. matth. gr.* v. *pulv. croc. sal. vol. succin. c. c. āa gr.* v. *syr. balsam. q. s. f. pilulæ h. s. sumendæ cum hausto sequent.*

℞ *Aq. petroselin. fœnicul. theriacal. āa* ʒ j. *syr. de alth.* ℥ ss. *spt. nitri d. gut.* 60. *m.*

8. In case of restlessness, uneasiness, violent coughing, or great defluxions, provided the patient be neither hectic nor asthmatic,

℞ *Pil. de cynogloss. de styrac. āa gr.* iiij. *f. pilulæ duæ h. s. sumend. & pro re nata repetendæ.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Pil ruffi* ℈ j. *matthæi gr.* viij. *flor. benzoin. ulv. croc. āa gr.* iiij. *f. pil. n°.* v. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Mithridat.* ℈ ij. *philon. roman.* ℈ ß. *ſpec. di-mb. gr.* x. *ſyr. de meconio q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Pul. gum. arab.* ℈ j. *tragacanth.* ℈ ß. *balſam. lut. gum. guaiac. āa gr.* v. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *ſyr. bal-m. q. ſ. f. bolus cum cochl.* vj. *ſolution. ſequent. mendus.*

℞ *ſucc. glycyrrhiz.* ʒ ß. *ſolve in aq. hyſſop.* viij. *colaturæ adde tinct. croc. ſpt. lavend. c. āa* ß. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Lact. ſulphur.* ℈ ij. *vel flor. ſulphur.* ʒ i ß. *ſu-at omni nocte h. ſ. ad ſex vel* 8. *vices, è pauca ſo-ione præcedente.*

℞ *Spt. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. āa* ʒ j. *laud. li-id.* ʒ ij. *m. capiat gut.* xx. *è cyatho vini canarin. 4rve in ſeptimana.*

9. If it be requiſite to incraſſate the juices, d check the flux, the following may be uſed be-een the evacuation days, or after, even in hecti-, or aſthmatical conſtitutions.

℞ *Conſerv. roſar. rub.* ʒ j. *pulv. terr. japon. coral. gum. arab. āa* ʒ ij. *ſpecier. diatrag. frigid. gum. gacanth. āa* ʒ i ß. *ſyr. de althæa q. ſ. f. electua-n; capiat q. n. m. major. ter in die; ſuperbiben-hauſt. apozem. ſequent.*

℞ *Rad. alth. inciſ.* ʒ vj. *cinnam. mac. n. m. āa panis fruſtulum, coque in decocti hord.* ℔ iij. *turæ* ℔ ij. *adde vin. alb.* ℔ ß. *ſyr. balſam.* ß. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Conſerv. cynosbat.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. balſam. ol. amygd. āa.* ʒ j. *ſpermat. ceti* ʒ ij. *pulv. rad. alth.* ʒ ß. *ſyr. pectoral. f. elect. ut præcedens ſumend.*

o. If the form of troches be agreeable,

℞ *Pulv. enulæ, gum. arab. lact. ſulph.* āa ʒ ß. *terr. japon. oliban. corall. rub.* āa ʒ ij. *rad. alth. ſpermat. ceti, ſpecier. diatrag. frigid.* āa ʒ iß. *balſam. tolut. pulv. croc. n. m. cinnam. ſem. cardamom. min.* āa ʒ ß. *ol. aniſi gut.* xv. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ß. *ſacch. roſat.* ʒ v. *mucilag. gum. tragacanth. cum aq. roſar. damaſ. factæ q. ſ. ut fiant ſ. a. trochiſci, in ore ſemper tenendi.*

Lubricating mucilages are good here; and ſo are maſticatories in moiſt and corpulent conſtitutions.

SECT. II. *Diſeaſes of the Eyes.*

OPHTHALMIA.

Definition.

1. AN external *ophthalmia* is a ſtagnation of the blood in the capillaries of the albugineous coat of the eyes, attended with inflammation, heat, pain and ſwelling.

This is ſometimes complicated with an internal *ophthalmia*, or the ſeeming appearance of atoms, flies, threads, &c. in the air, without any viſible inflammation or tumor; which when inveterate is the *gutta ſerena*, or *amauroſis*.

Cauſe and Diagnoſtics.

2. The internal cauſes are the ſame as in other inflammations. The external may be any thing forced againſt, or coming into the eye, irritating or compreſſing the fibres of the *tunica albuginea*.

Prognoſtics.

3. If an internal *ophthalmia* continue long, it ſpoils, by degrees, the retina, and often degenerates into a *gutta ſerena*. If the cornea, the internal and external *palpebræ* be inflam'd; if there be a great flux from the lachrymal glands; if one eye appears to affect the other; if the inflammation and tumor ſpread over the face; if the humors are pungent or corroſive, and the inflammat

aſe hereditary, account it bad; but if the in-
ammation be only external; the patient not
lethoric, or worn out by other diſtempers; the
aſe ſymptomatical; happening in the ſpring,
nd the air be clear and warm, 'tis eaſily cured.

4. Liquids are here preferable to ſolids, and *Regimen.*
oiled meats to roaſt. All acrid, ſalt and ſpiced
eats, much milk, or any thing viſcid, are bad;
is wine to the plethoric. Moderate exerciſe, a
ear air, and covering the eyes with green ſilk,
e uſeful.

5. Firſt bleed, and repeat it in proportion to *Cure in gene-*
e inflammation, the patient's habit of body, and *ral.*
ay of living; and do it the oftner if the caſe be
ternal.

Emetics are generally accounted improper in all
hthalmic caſes, unleſs the meaſles or ſmall-pox be
proaching.

6. The cure relies chiefly on the due repetition
purgatives; eſpecially if there be a viſcidity of
e blood or juices. Begin with lenients.

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ iij. *rad. rhabarb. inciſ. ſem. fœnic.*
lc. āa ʒ j. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ j. *infunde in aq. fœnicul.*
ſ. colaturæ ʒ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervina, roſ.*
ut. āa ʒ ß. *m. f. potio, mane ſumenda, cum regi-*
ne.

If after a ſecond or third repetition of this, the
temper continue or increaſe,

℞ *Calomel.* ℈ j. *conſerv. roſar. q. ſ. f. bolus hora*
ni ſumendus: mane ſequenti,

℞ *Pulv. warvicenſ. ſanct. reſin. jalap. āa gr.* x.
mor. tart. gr. xv. *ol. fœnicul. gut.* j. *m. f. pulvis*
auco decocto avenaceo ſumendus.

Or,

℞ *Æthiop. mineral.* ℈ ij. *calomel.* ℈ ß. *conſ. roſar.*
cum ſyr. violar. q. ſ. f. bolus qualibet nocte h. ſ.
end. mane ſequenti tertiam quamq; ſumptio-
capiat vel potionem ut ſupra, vel ſequentes
las.

℞ *Extract. rud.* ℈ j. *ſal. tart.* ℈ ß. *reſin. jalap.* gr. viij. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. pilularum doſis, poſt duos dies, ſi ſit opus, omiſſo interim bolo præcedente, repetenda.*

7. Let this or the like courſe be continued, according to the indications; and if it happens to be without ſucceſs, call it *ophthalmia ſtrumoſa*, and treat it as a ſtrumous caſe, either by frequently giving ſtrong mercurial cathartics, *mercurius dulcis* ſimply, or the uſe of mercurial frictions in proper quantities; preventing a ſalivation by interpoſing draſtic purges; or obſerving due diſtance between the doſes; or, ſhou'd the caſe require it, letting the ſalivation riſe proportionably. If the *mercurius dulcis* be apt to take downwards, mix it with purgatives.

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. rad. jalap. āa gr.* xxv. *mercur. dulc. gr.* xv. *ol. cinnam. gut.* j. *ſyr. de ſpina cervin. q. ſ. f. bolus, bis in ſeptimana vel pro re nata ſumendus.*

8. Veſicatories may be apply'd either before, after, or in the intervals of purgation; and ſhould be kept running as long as poſſible. To make a bliſter perpetual, ſpread leather, the breadth of a crown-piece for adults, with ſtrong *empl. epiſpaſticum*, and when it has lain on thirty ſix hours, remove it, and take off the raiſed cuticula, applying a linen rag, of an equal magnitude, ſpread thin with this unguent.

℞ *Ung. baſilic.* ℥ ß. *apoſtolor.* ʒ ij. *cantharid. ſubtiliſ. pulv.* ℥ ß. *m. f. unguentum.*

Keep this cloſe on by a ſticking-plaſter, and dreſs it once a day. Should it begin to ſkin or dry, put on a freſh epiſpaſtic. This will rarely fail of ſucceſs, if it be continued a month or ſix weeks.

Iſſues and ſetons ſupply the place of perpetual bliſters; and if the patient be weak, cupping

ught to be uſed inſtead of common bleeding.
ternutatories muſt not be forgot.

Plaſters alſo of *pix burgund.* and maſtic, may
e of ſome ſervice, apply'd to the neck and
mples.

The *ophthalmia* proving very obſtinate, apply a
ſicatory to the whole ſcalp.

9. Thro' the courſe of the cure, between eva-
ations, we are to call in externals; and firſt we
ay venture to uſe *collyria*, to abate the inflamma-
on, and check the humour, after purging and
iſtering, by inſtilling a few drops into the eyes,
d afterwards covering them over with a pledget
ot therein.

℞ *Aq. roſar.* ʒ ij. *vin. emet.* ʒ ij. *troch. alb. rhaſ.*
ß. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. plantag. fœnic. dulc. āa* ʒ j. *lap. tutiæ, ca-*
minar. āa ʒ ß. *camphor. in ovi albumine ſolut.*
ch. ſaturn. āa ℈ ß. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. ſperm. ran. euphrag. mucilag. levis ſem.*
llij & cydonior. āa ʒ j. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ ß. *opij*
riſs. gr. vj. *m.*

The following are detergent and repellent,
therefore proper alſo when the ſight is im-
red.

℞ *Aq. calc. vin. alb. āa* ʒ iſs. *vitriol. alb. ſacch.*
āa ʒ ß. *alumin. rup. pulv. ſarcocollæ, ſacch. ſa-*
n. lap. calaminar. āa gr. x. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. vin. gallic.* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ j. *m.*

This laſt, after bliſters and collyriums had been
d in vain, perform'd a remarkable cure in a
kneſs and diminution of the ſight of both eyes,
r a month's indiſpoſition, occaſioned by the
zing of a hat in one of them.

In ophthalmic defluxions, and ſometimes in ſuffuſions juſt begun, the common people uſe the following with ſucceſs.

℞ *Vitriol. alb.* ʒiij. *ſolve in aq. font.* ℔ j. *f. collyrium.*

When attended with pain, ſharpneſs, blackneſs, &c.

10. In caſe of great pain, inflammation, and a ſharp humour, or blackneſs in or about the eyes, occaſioned by blows or bruiſes,

℞ *Pulticul. mic. pan. alb. in lact. vaccin. fact.* ʒ iiij. *pulp. pomor. putrid. rad. ſigil. ſolomon. contuſ. āa* ʒ ij. *album. ovor. conquaſat. n°.* ij. *croc. pulv.* ʒij. *camphor. (pauco butyro maiali ſolut.) alum. rup. ā* ℈ij. *m. f. cataplaſma, cujus ſubcalentis q. ſ. panno linteo incluſa oculis h. ſ. alligetur, per totam noctem geſtanda.* To which may be added *conſerv. roſ. rub.* ʒ ß.

The vulgar uſe this for the ſame purpoſe.

℞ *Conſ. roſ. rub. ſigil. ſolomon. cont. balſ. lucatel. āa* ʒ j. *m.*

11. The following ointment is excellent in inflammations and ſlight ſuffuſions; about a grain being put into the corner of each eye, every night going to bed, and a little rub'd over the *palpebræ*; ſuppoſing the uſe of collyriums in the day time.

℞ *Butyr. non ſalit.* ʒ iiij. *lap. calaminar. tuti. ppt. troch. alb. rhaſ. āa* ʒiij. *vitriol. alb. ſubtiliſſim. trit.* ʒij. *ſacch. ſaturn.* ʒ j. *camphor. (pauco ol. amygd. dulc. ſolut.)* ʒij. *ærugin. æris trit.* ℈j. *unguentum ſecundum artem.*

12. Several preparations may be made with millepedes, which are excellent in obſtinate ophthalmic caſes, *e. g.*

℞ *Milleped. vivent.* ʒ iij. *contunde lenitur in mo. tar. cum ſacch. alb.* ʒ j. *ſenſim affundendo aq. fœn. cul. petroſelin. aneth. āa* ℔ ß. *colaturæ adde aq. ſ. phan. comp.* ʒ iiij. *tinct. croc.* ʒ j. *ſpt. lavend. co.* ʒ ß. *m. bibat cyathum ter quaterve in die.*

℞ R

℞ *Rad. chin. lign. guaiac. cort. ſaſſafras. āa* ℥ vj. *coque in cereviſ. nov. non fermentat. cong.* vj. *ad cong. v. in colaturam immitte ſequentia ingred. ſacculo inclusa, viz. ſantal. citrin.* ʒ iſs. *herb. ſalv. euphrag. āa m.* iiij. *rut. m.* j. *ſem. fœnic. dulc. cont.* ʒ iv. *milleped. vivent. cont. per menſuram æſtimat.* ℔ iſs. *paſſul. ſolis. inciſ.* ℔ ſs. *ſtent. ſimul ad fermentand. per dies* 3 *vel* 4, *& deinde bibat æger* ℔ ſs. *ter quaterve quotidie per* 4 *vel* vj. *hebdomadas.*

Epiphora.

1. AN *epiphora* is a kind of catarrh or flux of blood, diſtilling, like tears, from the angles of the eyes, and *tunica adnata.* *Definition.*

2. Tis occaſioned by a dilatation of the glands in the *canthus*, which may happen from the cauſes mention'd in *ophthalmia.* *Cauſe.*

Whereto it is alſo ſimilar in diagnoſtics and prognoſtics, and requires a like regimen with that. *Diagnoſtics, Prognoſtics, Regimen.*

3. For the cure, bleed, or cup, and purge, omitting the mercury; bliſter, cut iſſues, ſetons, uſe plaſters, collyriums, unguents, *&c.* as in the *ophthalmia*, pag. 37, 38. §. 9, 10, 11. *Cure.*

The externals here muſt be balſamic, detergent, and aſtringent, to correct the acrimony, mitigate the pain, cleanſe the parts, and recover the tone of the relaxed veſſels.

℞ *Tinct. fort. roſ. rub. mucilag. ſem. pſyllij in aq. plantag. fact. āa* ʒ iſs. *vin. emet.* ʒ vj. *troch. alb. baſ. ſine opio* ʒ ij. *ſarcocollæ, ſacch. ſaturn. camphor. in albumine ovi ſolut. ſang. dracon. āa* ℈ ſs. *m. utatur pro collyrio.*

To this may be added, *vin. rubr. decoct. cort. granat. flor balauſt. rad. & fol. alth. pulv. vitriol. alb. lap. hæmatit.* &c.

4. Where childrens eyes are apt to be glew'd up by a coagulation of rheum from the glands, *Riverius* recommends the application of fine, teaſed, well dry'd cotton, in form of a pledget, to the eyes over night, to be removed next morning; which may be of uſe in the preſent caſe alſo, tho' perhaps ſpunge wou'd be more proper.

ALBUGO & PTERYGIUM.

Definition. 1. A *Albugo* is a fleſhy membrane ariſing from the greater *canthus* of the eye, and ſpreading over the *tunica adnata*, or *albuginea*.

If it covers the cornea, 'tis called *pterygium*, and either impairs, or quite eclipſes viſion. And here, according as the patient is plethoric, or icteric, the objects appear red, or yellow.

Cauſe and Diagnoſtics. 2. The veſſels in the great *canthus*, or *tunica adnata*, being exulcerated or diſtended, the fluids tranſude, extend themſelves, and ſtagnating by degrees, or forcing out the veſſels with them, form theſe excreſcences.

Prognoſtics. 3. If theſe excreſcences be thin and white, conſequent upon an *ophthalmia*, and be taken in time, whilſt the patient is of a good conſtitution, the cure may prove eaſy; but if they cover the *pupilla*, be thick, hard, black, cancerous, or proceed from a *cicatrix*, the cure is difficult.

Regimen and Cure. 4. Let the regimen be the ſame as in an *ophthalmia*; and if the caſe be favourable, proceed with externals as hereafter in a ſuffuſion: but if obſtinate, it requires the manual operation. The internals may be altogether the ſame here as in the *ophthalmia*, and *gutta ſerena*. The externals alſo in the *ophthalmia* are proper in this caſe, if the quantity of the deterſive and cauſtic ingredients be increaſed, ſee pag. 37, 38. §. 9, 10, 11.

SUP-

SUFFUSION and CATARACT.

1. A *Suffusion* is a thick foulneſs, or excreſcence of the *tunica cornea, adnata,* or aqueous humour; which when confirm'd makes the cataract. *Definition.*

2. Theſe diſorders may be cauſed by contuſions, foulneſs, *&c.* coming from without; and from within, by whatever increaſes, or condenſes the coats and humours, or lodges corpuſcles there, as viſcid diet, *&c.* *Cauſes.*

3. In beginning ſuffuſions, various little bodies, as flies, threads, motes, *&c.* ſeem to dance before the eyes. The pupilla ſometimes looks ſo clear and natural, tho' the ſight be impaired, that 'tis apt to be taken for a *gutta ſerena*; but a ſuffuſion ſeldom affects both eyes, or if both, not together, or in the ſame manner: and here the membrane being fine and tranſparent, even where 'tis thickeſt, does not greatly obſtruct the rays of light, and ſo occaſions not a total darkneſs, as in the *gutta ſerena*; but a dimneſs only. A ſuffuſion impedes, but a cataract, by degrees, almoſt, or totally eclipſes viſion; ſometimes extending to the pupilla, ſometimes over, or between the *cornea* and *adnata*; being fixt or moveable, thick or thin, true or ſpurious, *&c.* *Diagnoſtics.*

Old people and children are not to be couched; in the former, the cataract is too much hardned and ſecured; in the latter, not ripe: but in the middle age, 'tis fit for the operation, which ſhould be perform'd in the ſpring. Its ripeneſs is known by not changing its figure upon preſſure; ſo that it muſt be let alone till its parts give no way at all, but in general mo- *Prognoſtics.*

tion,

If

If recent, transparent, soft, and some sight remains, 'tis curable in young persons; if of long standing, caused by a phrenzy, or other cephalic or nervous cases, uncertain. A cataract is only cured by manual operation; and here, if upon closing the unaffected eye, the *pupilla* of the other dilate, and a glimmering of light be perceived, the operation may succeed. Black, green, or yellow cataracts, excluding all light, are deem'd incurable by medicine, and commonly by chirurgery. If the parts preserve their natural magnitude, the operation may prove successful.

Regimen. The regimen shou'd be the same as in the *ophthalmia*, see pag. 35. §. 4.

Cure. 4. In slight suffusions use evacuations and internals, as in the *ophthalmia* and *gutta serena*; but without repeating phlebotomy, unless the patient be plethoric. For externals,

℞ *sacch. cand. alb. sal. armoniac. crud. āa* ʒ ß. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Sacch. cand. alb. vitriol. alb. āa* ℈ j. *camphor. pulv.* ℈ ß. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Sacch. cand. alb. alum. rup. subtilis. pulv. āa* ℈ j. *virid. æris gr.* v. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Lap. tutiæ* ʒß. *sacch. saturn. camphor. āa* ℈ j. *mercur. sublimat. corrosiv. subtilis. trit. gr.* v. *m.*

℞ *Pulv. aloes, sarcocollæ, lapid. calaminar. āa* ℈ j. *vitriol. roman. gr.* xv. *f. pulv. cujus parum infletur ope calami, in oculum affectum, semel vel bis in die.*

Corrosive sublimate *per se*, may be very serviceable, provided it could be kept only upon the parts designed; and some kind of perforated pledget might be contrived for the like purpose when the preceding powders are used, to prevent excoriation of the adjacent parts. Without such a contrivance, there is less danger in the follow-

in

ing liquids, which may conveniently be uſed to the very parts deſigned; the eye being kept open and fixt by a *ſpeculum oculi.*

℞ *Rad. alth. gum. arab.* āa ʒ j. *coque in aq. roſ. rub. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ ij. *adde vin. emet.* ʒ j. *camphor.* ʒ ij. *in tinct. myrrh.* ʒ iij. *ſolut. vitriol. alb. ſal. armon. crud.* āa ʒ ij. *mercur. ſublimat. corroſiv. ſacch. ſaturn.* āa ʒ j. *m. f. collyrium.*

If the balſamics ſeem to hinder the effect,

℞ *Aq. calc.* ʒ j. *mercur. ſublimat. corroſ.* ʒ j. *ſal. armoniac. crud. ſacch. ſaturn. virid. æris* āa ℈ j. *m.*

Only a ſmall quantity of theſe is to be uſed at once, by dipping a fine linen rag in them, and therewith touching the part; managing the eye in the foreſaid manner. 'Tis more expeditious to touch the part frequently with *vitriol. roman.* or even with the *cauſticum lunare.*

GUTTA SERENA.

1. THE *gutta ſerena* is a deprivation of ſight; the eyes remaining fair and ſeemingly unaffected. *Definition.*

2. The blood-veſſels diſtended and preſſing upon the optic nerves may cauſe it, by preventing their communication with the brain; there being uſually ſome defect found in theſe nerves upon diſſection; and chiefly an *atrophia:* the blood alſo being too viſcid or impure may cauſe it; ſince it has been often obſerved to happen where ulcers have been cured too ſoon. *Cauſes.*

3. A true *gutta ſerena* uſually affects both eyes; equally diminiſhing, or quite eclipſing the ſight of both. *Diagnoſtics.*

4. If viſion be greatly impeded without any ſigns of an external *ophthalmia,* and floating corpuſcles appear, a *gutta ſerena* is threatned; if the darkneſs be total, the conſtitution bad, and the patient *Prognoſtics.*

aged;

aged; if the diſorder follows the palſy, or the perſon incline to one, 'tis generally eſteem'd incurable. The reverſe give hopes of a cure by a long continuance of evacuations and proper internals; for externals can ſcarce do any ſervice.

Regimen. 5. Let the diet be attenuating, and all viſcid nutriment, as pork, gooſe, fiſh, cheeſe, *&c.* avoided. Let the bread be mixed with fennel-ſeed. Let turnips be indulged, and pigeons, chickens, broths, and wine medicated with ſage, eye-bright, roſemary, fennel-ſeeds, *&c.* allow'd in moderation.

Cure. 6. Uſe in order all the evacuations mention'd in the *ophthalmia*, pag. 35, 36. §. 6, 7, 8. and calomel in purgatives; tho' perhaps it is here better when given without them.

℞ *Calomel.* ℈ ß. *vel gr.* xv. *conſerv. anthos. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. qualibet nocte ſumendus; mane ſequenti 5tam vel 6tam aſſumptionem bibat potionem purg. communem.*

Let this proceſs be continued for ſix weeks if neceſſary.

If the calomel takes downwards, mix with it *cofect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒj. *vel laud. liquid. gut.* xv. But if it ſtill cauſes a diarrhœa with gripings, omit it till they ceaſe, or are carried off by purging.

7. After evacuations, or on intermediate days,

℞ *Vin. alb. aq. fœnicul. āa* ℥ i ß. *ſacch. alb. millep. viv. āa* ʒij. *n. m.* ℈ j. *contunde ſimul & fiat expreſſio, omni mane per tres menſes ſumenda.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. milleped.* ℥ j. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ʒij. *n. m. ſal. volat. ſuccin. caſtor. āa* ʒj. *ſacch. alb.* ʒ ß. *f. pulv. chart.* xvj. *ſumat unam bis in die.*

Or,

℞ *Æthiop. mineral.* ʒj. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. camphor. āa gr.* iv. *f. pulv. bis in die ſumend. cum cochl.* v. *expreſs. ſequent.*

℞ *Mil-*

℞ *Milleped. viv.* ʒ vj. *sacch. alb.* ʒ ij. *croci n. m. āa* ʒ ij. *contunde simul, paulatim affundendo vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *aq. fœnicul.* ℔ j. *stent per dies* 4, *deinde fiat expressio.*

All this failing, the best thing is a salivation; and after that, a sudorific course of the woods.

ANCHYLOPS, ÆGYLOPS, & FISTULA LACHRYMALIS.

1. *Definition.* *Anchylops* is a tumor between the great *canthus* of the eye, and the root of the nose; which when it breaks, is called *ægylops*; and this growing ulcerous, and letting out the tears involuntary, is term'd *fistula lachrymalis*.

2. *Cause.* These may proceed from the fluids offending either by their quantity or quality; or from a corrosive humor, corroding and ulcerating the adjacent parts. It may also happen from external injuries, as blows, *&c.*

3. *Diagnostics.* *Anchylops* is sometimes attended with an inflammation, and then resembles a *phlegmon*; but when hot, it approaches nearer to those called *atheromata*, *steatomata*, and *melicerides*. When the tumor is broke, and the tears flow involuntarily, whilst the *os lachrymale* is not carious, 'tis an *ægylops*. But when the ulcer is of long standing, deep, fetid, and the *os lachrymale* becomes carious, 'tis a *fistula*.

4. *Prognostics.* An *ægylops* proves hard to cure, often turning cancerous, and the tumor into a sinuous ulcer; which is the more dangerous, the more it tends thro' the *nares*; because the bones there are very apt to foul.

A *fistula lachrymalis* continuing long, always turns the *os unguis* carious; and is the more dangerous for happening in a bad habit, and being of long standing, sinuous, or large; especially if the

os

os unguis and *nares* are carious, the matter ſanious and fetid, the pain pungent, the veſſels tenſe, and the skin hard or livid. If the bones are foul, the caſe requires a chirurgical operation; but when the fiſtula is recent, and the orifice ſhallow, tho' the ſeroſities eſcape involuntarily, it may be cured without it. Underſtand the ſame of the *ægylops* and *anchylops*.

Regimen. 5. A cooling ſlender diet is beſt, with gentle exerciſe.

Cure. 6. For all the three caſes, bleed in the jugular, unleſs great weakneſs forbid; at leaſt cup, or apply leeches, epiſpaſtics, or make perpetual bliſters, or cut iſſues, give lenient purges as in the *ophthalmia*, pag. 35. §. 6 and alſo cathartic glyſters. In the mean time apply maſtic-plaſters to the temples; and if there be any inflammation about the eyes, cooling collyriums; as in *ophthalmia*, pag. 39. §. 9.

7. When the *anchylops* turns to an *ægylops*, and proves a foul ulcer, let it be deterged. See *ſuffuſion* and *cataract* pag. 42. §. 4, 5. To reſtore the tenſity and ſpringineſs of the part, uſe the collyrium in *epiphora*, pag. 39. §. 3.

8. In caſe of great pain along with the inflammation, apply the cataplaſm, *ophthalmia* pag. 38. §. 10. If the jacent parts are livid, bathe them with *ſpt. vin camphorat.*

9. If the *anchylops* breaks not, ſome adviſe an actual cautery; but a lancet is as ſucceſsful and leſs painful. After 'tis opened, and the blood and *pus* diſcharged, try if the *os lachrymale* be carious; if it be, the operation is neceſſary, and the bone muſt be exfoliated, with *euphorbium* infuſed in ſpirit of wine.

10. If the *laminæ* of the noſe ſhould alſo be carious, uſe injections made of *rad. gentian. ariſtol. rotund. myrrh. euphorb. camphor. ſpt. vin.* &c. For incarning,

℞ *Lini-*

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ʒ ß. *præcipit. rub.* ℈ j. *pulv. myrrh. balſam. peruv. āa* ʒ ß. *m.*

Sometimes the lachrymal bag is ulcerated, and upon daily preſſing the noſe, *pus* is forced out; by which means the operation may be deferr'd, and ſometimes prevented.

RHYAS and ENCANTHIS.

Definition and Diagnoſtics.

RHyas is a conſiderable diminution, or entire loſs of the caruncle of the great *canthus*: but when the ſaid caruncle grows too large or high, 'tis term'd *encanthis*.

Cauſe.

2. The firſt proceeds from ſharp humors corroding the caruncle, or catheretics too freely uſed in the cure of the *fiſtula lachrymalis*.

The latter from the caruncle relaxing and becoming ſpongy; or ſuperfluous fleſh growing up in the cure of the ulcer in the *fiſtula lachrymalis*.

Prognoſtics.

3. An *encanthis* is more eaſily cured than a *rhyas*; as it is eaſier to take away what is ſuperfluous, than ſupply what is wanting.

Cure.

4. A *Rhyas* is cured by incarnatives. Thus, drop upon the part a little *balſ. peruv.* and *liniment. arcæi āa* warm'd. Then,

℞ *Myrrh. aloes āa* ʒ i ß. *flor. roſar. rubrar. pug. coque in vin. rub.* ʒ iiij. *ut ſint colaturæ* ʒ ij.

Wet a pledgit with this, and apply it over all the eye.

5. Uſe eſcharotics for the *encanthis*, as *alum. uſt.* & *præcip. rub.* or both together; it might alſo be touched with *vitriol. roman.* twice or thrice a day; but if obſtinate, even with *lapis infernal.* or the *lunar cauſtic*, *unguent. ægypt.* & *apoſtolor.* are here likewiſe proper. Laſtly, if the caſe require it, uſe an actual cautery; or take the excreſcence off by inciſion.

DISOR-

DISORDERS of the VITRIOUS HUMOR.

Definition. 1. THE vitrious humor is ſometimes ſo vitiated, as to hinder, or utterly aboliſh the ſight.

Cauſes. 2. This may proceed from ſome indiſpoſition of the fluids in general, or of this humor in particular; as by a blow, or the like; upon which a change of its ſituation, its ſolution, or coagulation, may enſue.

Diagnoſtics. 3. No viſible effect being here obſervable, the diagnoſtics are uncertain, any farther than we can reaſon from antecedent cauſes; on which account this caſe is often miſtook for a *gutta ſerena*.

Prognoſtics. 4. Externals are of no ſervice here, if the cauſe be internal; but if the cauſe be external, outward applications are moſt proper.

Regimen. Let the regimen be the ſame as in *ophthalmia*, pag. 35. §. 4.

Cure. 5. If the diſorder proceed from an internal cauſe, treat it as the *gutta ſerena*; if from an external one, after due evacuations, uſe local applications, as in *ophthalmia*, ſee pag. 37, 38. §. 9, 10, 11.

GLAUCOMA.

Definition. 1. WHEN the cryſtal line humor is ſo affected as to be turn'd green, the diſorder is call'd *Glaucoma*.

Cauſes. 2. This humor is ſometimes thus alter'd, vitiated, or condenſed, but moſt frequently in old age, by immoderate reading, or poring upon fine work. 'Tis known from hence, that all objects are by it made to appear like vapours or clouds.

Diagnoſtics. 3. It differs from a ſuffuſion in this, that the whiteneſs in a ſuffuſion appears in the pupilla, very

ry near the cornea; but ſhews deeper in the *aucoma*, when narrowly viewed.

4. 'Tis reckon'd incurable in old age; and diffi- *Prognoſtics.*
lt of cure, be the cauſe what it will: externals oving of little ſervice.

5. The ſolution of brandy and camphire in *oph-* *Cure.*
almia, pag. 37. §. 9. ſeems beſt fitted for it. Inter-ls here may be the ſame as in the *gutta ſerena*, pag. 44, 45.

MYOPIA.

WHEN viſion proves indiſtinct, unleſs the *Definition.* object be placed very near the eye, we l the affection *myopia*.

2. This may proceed from the pupilla being *Cauſe.* much contracted, or the figure of the eye not fering the rays of light to fall in a focus on retina, unleſs the object be very nigh.

3. The diſorder, if natural, is eſteem'd incurable *Cure.* medicines, tho' it may eaſily be remedied by ncave glaſſes; but if it proceed from a weakneſs the parts, medicine may effect the cure by iſſues, ſters, purges, and ſuch remedies as are preſcribed *ophthalmia*, ſee pag. 35, 39.

STRABISMUS.

WHEN the ball of the eye inclines more *Definition.* to one ſide, than to the other, ſo as that rays of light fall obliquely upon the retina; the ction is call'd *ſtrabiſmus*, or ſquinting.

2. This may be catching in children; or *Cauſe.* ceed from the poſture in which they were , not ſuffering the light to come at their s in any other direction. Convulſions or pa-ytic fits may alſo cauſe it, by diſtorting the ſcles of the eyes.

Prognostics. 3. If it proceed from habit, 'tis not dange-
rous, tho' hard to cure; if from the palsy, con-
vulsion, or sharp humors vellicating and contract-
ing the muscles, as difficult and more dangerou

Cure. 4. To prevent it, place the cradle of th
child, in a due position with regard to the light
Perforated pieces of silk, or the like, nicel
apply'd for the patient to look through, ma
cure it.

5. If from sharp humors, use a cataplasm
pan. alb. lac. vitel. ovi & croc. and purge.
from the palsy, use anti-paralytics, internal an
external, especially fomentations. See *palsy*, pa
19, 20.

All this is to be understood of children; f
in adults, the fibres are usually so rigid, a
habituated to the distortion, as scarce to adm
of a cure.

MYDRIASIS.

Definition. 1. TOO great a dilatation of the pupilla,
called *mydriasis*.

Cause. 2. This may proceed from external injuri
as blows, *&c.* or an internal cause, as sha
humors causing a rupture or dilatation of t
uvea; or from convulsions, which have this
fect both in children and adults; as appe
remarkably in the paroxysms. 'Tis also sometim
hereditary.

Prognostics. 3. If recent, it may be cured, tho' with di
culty, in youth. But in old age, and when he
ditary, 'tis pronounced incurable.

Cure. 4. If the cause be convulsions, regard must
had to them.

If from a hectic habit, use the diet prescri
for a consumption, and bathe the eyes with wa
milk and water; or drop breast-milk i
them. If from a sharp humor falling on
ey

es, uſe the remedies preſcribed for a catarrh. the humor ſettle there, treat it as a *ſuffuſion*, ag. 42, 43.

5. If from flatulencies; after univerſal evacuaons, foment the eyes with a decoction of *fl. roſ. b. chamæmel. herb. fœnic. rutæ*, &c. If from ntuſion, attended with inflammation, treat it as *ophthalmia*, ſee pag. 35, &c.

6. If there be no inflammation, apply a catalaſm of *flor. balauſt. roſar. rubr. cort. ganat. farin. bar. ſigil. ſolom. croc.* &c. And whether hereditary, tural or adventitious, after univerſal evacuations, d removal of ſuch ſymptoms as depend not on e relaxation of the *uvea*, uſe the following.

℞ *Specier. pro confect. fracaſtor. pulv. aloes, flor. lauſt. roſar. rubr. cort. granat. alum. uſt. āa* ʒ ß. *. tutiæ* ʒ j. *ſacch. cand. alb.* ʒ ij. *croci* ∋ ß. *vin. .* ʒ vj. *aq. roſar. rub.* ʒ ij. *f. infuſio ſ. a. colaturæ de vin. emet.* ʒ j. *ut ſit collyrium, de quo diſtilla oculum frequenter.*

7. From the ſtraitneſs alſo, or conſtriction of *A too great conſtriction of the pupilla.* *pupilla*, ariſes a diminution of ſight; which y depend upon a cauſe hereditary, external, or ernal. Internal, when 'tis conſequent upon he diſeaſe of the body; external, when from he accident, as too much light received into the s, or extravaſation of the aqueous humor. If editary, or in the firſt formation, it appears m the date. If the cauſe be internal, as from ecayed conſtitution, general paralytic, or conſive motions, it is uſually ſeen in both eyes. t came by accident, as from contuſions or the e, it is generally determined to that eye which eived the hurt. When from an extravaſation he aqueous humor, 'tis adjudged incurable; ept in infancy, when that humor is ſoon reited. If hereditary, 'tis ſuppoſed incurable, attended with but a ſmall diminution of ht.

8. When it depends on an external or internal indiſpoſition, regard muſt be had to the cauſe. The cure is to be expected from the uſe of mucilaginous medicines, collyriums, cataplaſms *ex mica panis*, &c. often apply'd, together with proper internals.

℞ *Mucilag. liquid. ſem. pſyl. cum aq. roſar. extract.* ʒ ij. *croci* ℈ j. *infunde & ſit colatura collyrium.*

See *Ophthalmia*, pag. 37, 38.

HYPOPYON.

Definition. 1. A Collection of *pus* under the *cornea*, i called *hypopyon.*

Cauſe. 2. This proceeds from a cauſe external or inte nal, as from contuſions, ſtraining the voice, &c. as to occaſion a rupture of the veſſels in the *uvea* or from a corroſive ſharp blood or humors, frettin or corroding the veſſels.

Diagnoſtics. 3. If the matter ſpread over the *pupilla*, the ſigh is diminiſhed. In the motion of the eye, the *p* moves with it. Sometimes a redneſs and pulſatio in the eye precedes it.

Prognoſtics. 4. 'Tis very difficult to cure, either in collection, when collected, or when it brings an ulcer.

Regimen. 5. Let the diet be lenient and ſlender, if y would diſcuſs it. But when 'tis ulcerated, or ſign'd for ſuppuration, a greater liberty in d may be indulged.

Cure. 6. In the beginning of the diſorder, and to p vent ſuppuration,

℞ *Aq. plantag. tinct myrrh. āa* ʒ j. *vin. alb.* ʒ *camphor.* ʒ j. *opij gr.* v. *f. collyrium.*

Cataplaſms alſo are proper, *ex rad. ſigil. ſol album ovi*, &c.

7. If this will not prevent ſuppuration, c evacuations, and forward it.

℞

℞ *Mic. pan. alb.* ʒ ij. *coque in decoct. fol. malv.* d *conſiſtentiam cataplaſmatis, & adde pulv. rad.* lth. *ſem. lin. fœnugr. ăa* ʒ ij. *croci* ʒ ß. *olei lilior.* lb. ʒ ß. *f. cataplaſm. bis in die admovendum oculo.*

In the intermediate time,

8. ℞ *Aq. flor. chamæmel. mucilag. ſem. pſylij,* ecoct. *pectoral. vin. canarin. āa* ʒ ij. *pulv. croci* ʒ j. *collyrium, ſæpius utendum.*

9. If the matter ſeems ripe, yet breaks not out, t the operation be performed. After which uſe he ſame or the like cataplaſm and *collyrium*; nly adding thereto the yolk of an egg; and con-nue them for a few days, to mitigate the pain, nd promote a diſcharge of laudable matter; but ot much longer, for fear of too great digeſtion, a flux of humors, which would render the re difficult. Now, therefore, uſe evacuations nd detergents. The unguent in *Ophthalmia*, pag. 8. §. 11. is good here.

Or,

℞ *Vin. alb. aq. roſar. rub. āa* ʒ j. *tinct. myrrh.* ß. *m. f. collyrium.*

10. Some *pulv. myrrh.* may alſo be added to the nguent. When the ulcer is well deterged and carned, cicatrize it by adding *lap. tutiæ* to the llyrium.

Or,

℞ *Axung. porcin.* ʒ j. *lap tutiæ, calamin. āa* ʒ i ß. lv. *ſubtil. myrrh.* ℈ ſs. *f. unguentum.*

Or,

℞ *Flor. roſar. cort. granator. āa* ʒ j. *coque in aq.* ntan. *q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ iij. *adde vin. rub.* ʒ j. *lap.* tiæ, *calamin. troch. alb. rhaſ. āa* ʒ i ſs. *f. colly-*um.

11. If the ulcer ſtill continues obſtinate, or ows cancerous, a calomel courſe, or a gentle livation, may be tryed.

PHLYCTÆNÆ.

Definition. 1. SMALL bladders generated in the *cornea* or *tunica adnata*, and filled with water, are called *phlyctænæ*.

Cauſe and Diagnoſtics. 2. Theſe may proceed from ſome excoriating humor in the ſerous parts of the blood, or any external cauſe extravaſating the ſame. The puſtules on the *adnata* are red; thoſe on the *cornea* blackiſh, if on the ſurface; but whiter if they lie deeper in the *cornea*.

Prognoſtics. 3. Thoſe in the *cornea* are leſs dangerous than in the *adnata*; and thoſe on the ſurface leſs dangerous than thoſe that are deeper.

Cure. 4. The cure is entirely the ſame with that of the laſt mention'd caſe, the *hypopyon*.

ULCERS in the CORNEA and ADNATA.

1. ULcers in the *cornea* and *adnata* may proceed from a degeneration of any of the former caſes; and are eaſy or difficult of cure, according to their nature, and the conſtitution of the patient.

2. If the ulcer be in the *cornea*, it appears white in the black of the eye; and is harder to cure than in the *adnata*, where it is reddiſh.

3. The cure is the ſame as of the *hypopyon*, when formed into an ulcer. Obſerve only, that the detergent and irritating medicines ſhould here be mixed with balſamics.

RUPTURE of the CORNEA.

1. A Solution of continuity happening in the *cornea*, lets out the aqueous humor upon the *uvea*.

2. The

2. This may be occaſioned by an ulcer or wound n the membrane; or a flux of humors which di- ends and breaks it.

3. 'Tis generally reckon'd incurable. But when ecent, apply, after univerſal evacuations, balſa- ic deſiccatives, render'd a little deterſive, as n *Epiphora* pag. 39. §. 3.

FALLING out of the UVEA.

THERE are four ſeveral kinds or degrees of the falling out of the *uvea*, as to mag- itude and inveteracy.

2. The cure is difficult in them all. If aſtrin- ents ſucceed not, recourſe muſt be had to the irurgical operation.

HORDEOLUM and GRANDO.

Hordeolum and *grando* are ſmall tubercles coming on the eye-lids, and reſembling, e former a barley-corn, and the latter a hail- one.

2. Theſe often diſcuſs, or ſuppurate and heal of emſelves; but if they move ſlowly, apply to em *diachyl. cum gum.* or a cataplaſm *de mic. pan.* b. &c. or if they will not ſuppurate, a little *emp.* *ung. mercuriale* may diſcuſs them.

COALITION of the EYE-LIDS.

THE Eye-lids ſometimes grow together in ophthalmia's; and 'tis otherwiſe no un- ommon thing in young children.

2. For the latter, nurſes uſe a mixture of utter and beer, or warm milk, *&c.* But if e coalition be ſtrong, or natural, the lids uſt be ſeparated by inciſion; and after the

operation, uſe a deſiccative *collyrium*, as pag. 37 §. 9. with a pledget.

SECT. III. *Diſeaſes of the Noſe.*

DIMINUTION and loſs of SMELLING.

1. *Diminution* or loſs of ſmelling, is either natural or adventitious; as from ulcers in the *nares*, corroſion of the *membrana pituitaria*, a *coryza*, *ozæna*, *ſarcoma*, *polypus*, &c. or the ſtoppage of ſome evacuation, taking cold, &c.

2. If natural, 'tis deem'd incurable; and if of long continuance, inveterate; and from an original cauſe, much worſe than if recent and ſecondary.

3. If the taking of cold, coryza's, or the like be the cauſe, regard muſt be had to them in order to the cure. If original, and of long ſtanding, general evacuations, bliſters, iſſues, *&c.* being premiſed occaſionally, give ſuch medicines as ſtimulate the nerves, *viz. ſem. ſinap. rad. raphan. ruſt.* &c. infuſed in wine, *ſal. vol. c. c. ſuccin. camphor. caſtor.* and let *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* &c. be ſmelt to; or the ſame, diluted with water, be ſnuffed up the noſtrils. Throw camphire on live coals, and let the fume be received by the noſe. If the affection remains obſtinate, uſe ſtrong ſternutatories, as pag. 3. §. 6. and laſtly, apply a veſicatory to the head.

CORYZA.

Definition. 1. *Coryza* is a ſpecies of a catarrh, proceeding from a too great ſeparation made by the glands in the *foramina frontis*, and thoſe of the *nares*.

Cauſes. 2. It may be cauſed by hard drinking, long

emaining in the ſun-ſhine, catching cold in the ead, *&c.*

3. Antecedent hereto, is a great ſtoppage in *Diagnoſtics.* hoſe glands; occaſioning pain in the head, and a requent fruitleſs endeavour to free it by blowing he noſe. This ſometimes cauſes an excoriation; he humor proving ſo ſharp as to abrade the *mucus* which lines the *nares*, eſpecially if the flowng humor be thin.

4. If it be recent, ſmall, and from an external *Prognoſtics.* auſe, the cure is eaſy; but if of long ſtanding, nd attended with excoriation and ulcers, 'tis ifficult.

5. A collection of *pituita* in the *foramina* *Cure.* *rontis*, may be removed by proper ſternutatories, hich ſhould be diſcontinued as the running inreaſes.

6. In the *coryza* uſe the ſame revulſions, *viz.* leeding and epiſpaſtics, purgatives and other interals, as in caſe of a *catarrh.* See pag. 31, 32. If the *ares* are excoriated, inject warm *ol. amygd. d.* or *omatum* into them with a ſyringe, occaſionally.

7. A diſtemper analagous to this, frequently appens in young children, vulgarly called the *uffles*, and proceeds from a collection and agnation, or ſizineſs of the ſerum; or a quantity f a mucous or pituitous matter in the *foramina rontis.*

8. In this caſe a watery humor commonly iſtils from the noſtrils; cauſing a difficulty, or bſtruction in the pronunciation, when the child peaks.

9. The cure is uſually effected by keeping the atient's head warm; and uſing proper unguents. or which purpoſe, ſome make choice of a mixure of old tallow and brandy; which they rub lentifully upon the *vertex*, forehead, and temles. The following is more to be depended pon.

℞ *Ung.*

℞ *Ung. dialth. (vel ol. amygd. d.)* ℥ j. *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. c. ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ā ℥ iſs. *m. f. liniment.*

10. If this method proves ineffectual, a gentle purge may be exhibited and repeated occaſionally. A mild ſternutatory might alſo be uſed.

℞ *Fol. beton.* ℥ j ſs. *lilior. conval.* ℈ ij. *n. m. caryophil. cort. limon. āa* ℈ ſs. *m. f. pulvis, cujus parum attrahatur per nares ſubinde.*

11. The diſorder ſtill remaining, an epiſpaſtic may be applied to the neck; or two behind the ears. An iſſue might prove ſtill more ſerviceable. But if the child be more than two months old, 'twould be proper to give a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha.

12. When this caſe is attended with a cough or cold, oleaginous and balſamic medicines may prove ſerviceable. Proper fomentations alſo, made of warm aromatics, are ſometimes ſucceſsful.

℞ *Herb. majoran. flor. chamæmel. āa m.* ſs. *bac. junip. laur. āa* ℥ ij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j. *add. ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ j. *f. fotus bis vel ter in die parti affectæ cum pannis laneis calide admovendus.*

Or the ſteam of this liquor might conveniently be received on the part wherein the ſtoppage appears, being directed thereto by means of a funnel.

SNEEZING.

1. *Sneezing* may be cauſed by irritation of the *fibrillæ* of the *nares*, either from ſome ſharp humor, cold air, pungent particles, acrid externals, or tears flowing thro' the *nares*.

2. 'Tis ſcarce ever mortal, or even dangerous unleſs in *hæmorrhages, pleuriſies, peripneumonia's* or the like. In hyſterical conſtitutions, and in caſes of hard labour, 'tis eſteemed good; or when expectoration is required. When it cannot be ſoon cured

ured, 'tis eſteem'd dangerous. When it proceeds om a flux of tears thro' the *nares*, 'tis ſtopped by reſſing, or conſtringing the lachrymal glands.

3. If the cauſe be internal, proceed as in the *oryza*. Inject *ol. amygd. d.* or warm milk.

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygd. d. lact vaccin. āa* ℥ ſs. *opij* ℈ j. *m. injectio.*

OZÆNA.

Definition. *Ozæna* is an ulcer in one or both noſtrils, wherein the humor is very acrid or corroſive, fetid, ſanious, and oftentimes mixed with a bloody *mucus*.

Cauſe and Diagnoſtics. 2. It ſometimes proceeds from neglected or ill-managed ulcers, wounds, or contuſions in the noſtrils; eſpecially in ſcorbutic, ſcrophulous or venereal habits; in which caſes, they often grow cancerous. 'Tis uſually painful, and a black cruſt, with a bloody *mucus*, ſometimes follows upon blowing the noſe; both which, when too long detained, may not only hinder reſpiration thro' the *nares*, but prove the cauſe of a *polypus*.

Prognoſtics. 3. The ulcer often ſpreads and eats thro' the *ala*; at other times preys on the *ſeptum naſi*, cartilage, and *os palati*; eſpecially in venereal caſes. If the ulcer be recent, and not painful, the humor of a good conſiſtence, and not acrimonious, the cruſt ſoft, and eaſy to be excluded, there is room to hope favourably; but if cancerous, and happening in bad conſtitutions, as particularly if the caſe be ſcrophulous or venereal, 'tis likely to prove obſtinate.

Cure. 4. To remedy the acrimony of the humor; after proper evacuations, as purging, iſſues, *&c.*

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ j. *ol. caſtor.* ʒ j. *m.*

If the pain be great, add *camphor. croc. āa* ℈ j. *opij* ℈ ſs. *ut fiat injectio.* If the ulcer be fetid, and

you

you ſuſpect it of a bad ſpecies; or if it be cancerous, ſcrophulous or venereal, ſalivate.

5. After the uſe of the injection, to haſten the excluſion of the cruſt, a gentle ſternutatory is proper.

℞ *Flor. anthos. lavend. āa* ℈ij. *cort. limon. ſiccat.* ℈j. *tabac. virg. gr.* x. *f. ſternutatorium.*

Afterwards for a digeſtion,

℞ *Linim. arcæi* ℥j. *vitel. ovi* ʒij. *pulv. ſubtil. myrrh.* ʒj. *aloes* ʒſs. *præcip. rub. lævigat.* ℈j. *m.*

When the matter is well digeſted, the running abated, and the pain, *fætor*, &c. almoſt gone; cicatrize it with lotions, as in a *polypus*. Before each dreſſing, ſome warm milk may be ſnuffed up the noſtrils; and after the cure, exhibit a few mercurial purgatives. If it turns to a *polypus*, treat it as follows.

POLYPUS and SARCOMA.

Definition. 1. *Polypus narium*, is an excreſcence in one or both the noſtrils, adhering by many roots to their internal cavity, and being of different colours; ſometimes hanging pendulous, and hindering reſpiration and ſpeech; at others, deſcending to the *uvula*.

If ſuch a kind of excreſcence have no roots, or but one continued root, 'tis called *ſarcoma*. So that this may be conſidered as a beginning *polypus*, and often degenerates into one.

Diagnoſtics. 2. *Polypus's* may be either many, few, or fleſhy, pituitous, ſoft, or cartilaginous; painful, ſcirrhous or cancerous; their colour white, red, or livid. They often grow up, in ſcrophulous or cancerous conſtitutions, along with venereal caſes, ulcers, *ozæna's*, &c.

Prognoſtics. 3. A *polypus* is harder to cure than a *ſarcoma*, tho' one that is ſoft, white, or red, full grown, and having but few roots, is more eaſily cured

afte

fter the operation; but if cancerous or ſcir-hous, and the colour be livid; if it have ſeveral oots, be hard and fixed in the upper part, of ong ſtanding, painful, deſcend towards the *arynx*, &c. the cure is hard, and the opera-ion commonly either dangerous or ineffectual; atheretics, in theſe caſes, agreeing much better han that.

4. The regimen here ſhould be the ſame as in aſe of cancers. See pag. 6, 16, *&c.* *Regimen.*

5. General evacuations muſt begin the cure, viz. bleeding, cupping, purging, iſſues, epiſpa-tics, *&c.* *Cure of a ſar-coma.*

Obſerve that the cure be adapted to the cauſe, whether ſcrophulous, cancerous, venereal, *&c.* in ach of which caſes ſee for proper internals in the eſpective diſtempers.

6. For a beginning *ſarcoma*, beſmear the inter-al paſſage with *ol. amygd.* or *pomatum*; and ex-hibit a ſtrong ſternutatory in order to exclude it. But this muſt not be attempted if the patient is pt to bleed at the noſe, be ſanguin, or the *ſar-oma* appears to proceed from a rupture of any lood-veſſels. Emollient fomentations may, how-ever, be ſyringed up.

℞ *Fol. alth. malv. āa m.* ß. *ſem. lin. fœnugr. flor. hamæmel. āa pug.* 1. *coque in lact. vac. q. ſ. cola-turæ* ʒv. *adde tinct. myrrh.* ʒj. *camph.* 3j.

Afterwards *ol. amygd. dulc.* may be uſed in the ame manner for a continuance.

7. If it does not give way to theſe means, pull t gently away, piece-meal, with a pair of forceps, t ſeveral diſtant times; conſtringing the pores as here is occaſion, and preventing a freſh genera-tion, by proper deſiccative powders and lotions; ſuch as will be ſet down hereafter.

8. But if on account of pain, ſcirrhoſity, or the like, *forceps* cannot be uſed, and the method above

above mention'd fails, treat it like a beginning *polypus*, as follows.

When degenerated to a Polypus.

9. First obſerve, that though a beginning *polypus* will often give way to ſuch medicines as conſume other carnoſities; yet the internal membrane of the *nares* being of exquiſite ſenſe, when deprived of its *mucus*, all poſſible care muſt be taken to preſerve that *mucus*, or ſupply its place by emollients; ſuch as *ol. amygd. dulc.* emollient decoctions, *&c.* Obſerve, ſecondly, that the ſtrong catheretics and cauſtics uſed here, often effect the ſound part of the *nares*; and are alſo apt, when ſeparately uſed, to corrode the veſſels, and cauſe an *hæmorrhage*; and ſhould therefore be joined with aſtringents. Thirdly, dry powders are here with more difficulty and uncertainty apply'd to the *polypus*, than when mixed with liniments, oils, *&c.* tho' an inſtrument might be contrived to apply medicines to the *polypus* only; without endangering the adjacent parts; which would be of more immediate ſervice.

10. Liquid catheretics ought not to be ſyringed up the noſe, but ſhould be cautiouſly apply'd with a probe; they being firſt imbibed by lint. The uſe of theſe medicines muſt be continued, till the ſucceſs ſhews there is no farther occaſion for them. If the powders lodge and clog too much, ſyringe them off with warm milk, or the like.

11. Here follow the forms in uſe.

℞ *Flor. roſar. rub. pulv. ſabin. āa* ʒiſs. *balauſt.* ʒ ſs. *vitriol. alb.* ℈ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. granator. rad. tormentil. biſtort. flor. roſar. rub. āa* ʒ ſs. *ſal. armoniac. crud. alum. rup. merc. dulc. litharg. auri, āa* ℈ j. *m.*

The following are ſomewhat ſtronger.

℞ *Pulv. roſar. rub.* ʒ j. *vitriol. alb.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or

Or,

℞ *Balauſt. cort. granat. alum. rup.* āa ʒ j. *ſabin.* ß. *ærug. æris, vitriol. roman. præcipit. rub. lævigat. (vel mercur. dulc.)* āa *gr.* v. *m.*

Yet ſtronger.

℞ *Alumin. rup. vitriol. alb. pulv. flor. balauſt. roſar. rub.* āa ʒ ß. *præcip. rub. lævigat.* ℈ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Flor. roſar. rubrar.* ʒ j. *præcip. rub.* ℈ j. *pulv. ſabin.* ℈ ij. *vitriol. roman. ſal. armoniac. crud.* āa ß. *litharg. aur.* ʒ ß. *m.*

12. If none of theſe ſucceed, nor greatly affect the adjacent parts; for a ſtronger eſcharotic, to be more cautiouſly uſed,

℞ *Pulv. ſabin. alum. rup. uſt.* āa ʒ j. *vitriol. alb. præcip. rub.* āa ʒ ß. *m. f. pulv.*

Of this, blow upon the part once or twice a day, or apply it with a proper inſtrument; beſmearing the adjacent parts between whiles with *ol. amygd. dulc. mucilag. ſem. lin.* &c. or to apply them more conveniently, add to the laſt mention'd powders *vel opt. vel mel roſat. q. ſ.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſabin. litharg. auri, bol. armen.* āa ʒ j. *vitriol. alb. præcip. rub.* āa ℈ j. *alum. uſt.* ℈ ij. *mel opt.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Make theſe ſtronger, as occaſion ſhall require, with *alum. uſt. ſal. armon. ærugo, vitriol. roman. præcip. rub.* &c.

13. The following is a very ſafe and effectual liniment.

℞ *Mercur. dulc. mel opt.* āa *m.*

A ſtronger.

℞ *Ung. ægyptiac.* ʒ ij. *præcip. rub. vitriol. alb. alum. uſt.* āa ℈ ij. *m.*

14. A mild liquid form to be uſed twice or thrice a day.

℞ *Vin. rub.* ℔ ſs. *cort. granator. flor. balauſt. roſar. rub. ſabin.* āa ʒ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. in colaturæ*

ʒ iiij.

℥ iiij. *ſolve vitriol. roman. & alb. alum. uſt. ſal-armon. crud. āa* ʒj. *m.*

Make it ſtronger occaſionally with *ung. ægyptiac. ſpt. vitriol.* &c.

15. A ſtronger.

℞ *Aq. calc. tinct. terr. japon. āa* ℥ſs. *mercur. corroſiv. ſal. armon. vitriol. alb. āa gr.* xv. *camphor.* ℈ j. *tinct. myrrh. ſpt. vitriol. laud. liquid. āa* ʒj. *m.*

16. If the pain be ſmall, the *polypus* not arrived at its height, or become fit for the operation, and no very dangerous ſymptoms are likely to enſue, the ſtrongeſt eſcharotics may be immediately uſed to the *polypus*, by means of a proper inſtrument. For example, *ſpt. vel ol. vitriol. butyr. antimon. alum. uſt. præcipit. rub. lap. infernal. cauſtic. lunare*, &c. which will hardly fail of ſucceſs. But if the *polypus* ſhould increaſe, or have been of long ſtanding, be about its height, and ſeem fit for extirpation; or if the patient appears in danger of ſuffocation, direct recourſe muſt be had to the operation, unleſs the *polypus* be painful, ſcirrhous, ulcerous, or cancerous, in which caſes cauſtic medicines are more ſucceſsful than the operation, unleſs the moſt imminent danger make it neceſſary. In venereal caſes alſo, cauſtics ſeem to be preferable.

The manner of extirpating the Polypus by manual operation.

17. The operation is performed in two different ways, *viz.* by ligature, or by a *tenacula* made for the purpoſe. When the roots of the *polypus* reach not to the upper part of the *nares*, uſe the ligature. The moſt frequent method made choice of, is that of extraction, with the *tenacula*, by drawing it gently away in twiſting the inſtrument. When they are very large, and hinder reſpiration and deglutition, they muſt be extracted, by the mouth, with a crooked *tenacula*. After the operation, ſyringe up ſome warm red wine; and in caſe of an *hæmorrhage* uſe a reſtringent powder, or a deſiccative lotion.

18. Any remains of the roots, after extraction may be conſumed by the above-mention'd powders

wders; or elſe dreſs them with the following, vice a-day.

℞ *Terebinth. venet. liniment. arcæi āa* ʒ j. *pulv. yrrh. aloes, camphor. vitriol. alb. āa* ʒ ſs. *m. cum tello dimidio unius ovi.*

Some uſe the actual cautery, with a *cannula*, ter the operation, to extirpate the roots, others *t. vitriol. & mel. roſat.* or *aq. calcis.*

19. In obſtinate or dangerous *polypus's*, or when ey are cancerous, fetid, venereal or ſcrophulous, alivation will forward the cure; proper emollients ing uſed to the part in the mean time.

When the roots are quite deſtroyed, to prevent eir growing again,

℞ *Pulv. flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. cort. granator. l. armen. rad. torment. biſtort. āa p. æ. f. pulvis s in die, ope pennæ, in nares inflandus.*

And in two or three hours after, ſyringe up ſome *ct. roſar. rub.* to take away the clods, *&c.* that ay ſtuff the paſſage. Or inſtead of the powder,

℞ *Cort. granator. rad. biſtort. torment. cort. peruv. rræ japon. āa* ʒ ij. *coque ter & colaturæ* ʒ xij. *d. flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. āa* ʒ iſs. *coque iterum libram ſemis; & adde vin. rub.* ℔ ſs. *utatur bcalide bis in die.*

And continue this for ſome weeks after the cure pears to be finiſhed.

20. To conſtringe the veſſels, and prevent any zing which might grow into a *polypus* again, oper evacuations ſhould be continued for ſome me; together with a due obſervance of the non-turals.

NOLI ME TANGERE.

Noli me tangere, is an external ulcer in the *alæ* of the noſe; proceeding often from a nereal cauſe, tho' it is ſometimes the effect of a ophulous conſtitution.

2. This does not always confine it self to the *alæ*, but will also corrode the very substance of the nose.

3. The cure is difficult; the venereal species proving more easy to be subdued, than that from a bad habit of body.

4. Let the regimen be the same as in a cancer, or scrophulous constitution.

5. If it be venereal, proceed with internals, as in the *lues venerea*; and use for the dressing, once a day, with diachylon plaster, somewhat like the following.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi ung. nicotian. āa* ʒ iij. *præcip. rub. subtilissime trit.* ϑ ij. *vel* ʒ j. *pulv. myrrh.* ʒ ij. *m.*

Wash it also now and then with *tinct. myrrh. & aloes.* A salivation in obstinate cases is advisable: and if the ulcer runs, dress it only with dry calomel.

SECT. IV. *Diseases of the Tongue.*

INFLAMMATION, DRYNESS, and WHITENESS of the TONGUE.

1. INflammation, dryness, and whiteness in the tongue, often proceed from fevers, or hard drinking, an evaporation, diminution, or condensation of the *saliva*, affecting the patient's speech and vitiating his taste.

2. In fevers 'tis accounted a bad sign, but gives no certain indication of life or death.

3. Let the diet be moistening and cooling, as order'd in fevers.

4. In order to the cure,

℞ *Bol. armen.* ʒ ij. *syr. de moris* ʒ j. *spt. vitri.* ϑ ij. *m.*

Let this be rubbed on the tongue, with a rag rolled round a ſtick; and waſh it off with the following; or uſe this alone.

℞ *Aq. plantag.* ℥ ij. *aceti vin. alb. mel. roſat.* āa ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ j. *ſpt. vitriol. gut.* xv. *m.*

5. Lemon and ſugar, tamarinds, &c. will ſometimes take effect. Mucilages of *ſem. cydonior,* & *gum. tragacanth.* alſo freſh butter, and *ol. amygd. dulc.* are good.

6. Inflammation of the tongue, uſually attends inflammatory diſtempers, or follows upon hard drinking, in ſanguine conſtitutions, in which caſes bleeding (if not otherwiſe contra-indicated) is proper; eſpecially in the *vena ſublingualis*; as alſo lenient purgatives, veſicatories, and cooling emulſions, or ptyſans.

TUMOR of the TONGUE.

1. THE tongue may have its magnitude increaſed, either naturally or ſymptomatically; that is, a child may come into the world with a tongue too large; or a tumor of it may be the conſequence of a fever, the ſmall-pox, a ſalivation, &c.

2. The natural has no cure known; and the ſymptomatical requires nothing but gargles.

℞ *Tinct. roſar. rub. vin. rub.* āa ℥ iij. *tinct. myrrh.* iß. *ſyr de moris* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ij. *m.*

3. After ſalivation the ulcers remain long, and ſometimes portions of the tongue are quite loſt; and ſometimes too, this ſwelling has been ſo great, as to ſuffocate the patient.

4. Original tumors of the tongue are apt to grow ſcirrhous or cancerous, and prove mortal. In ſalivation, the teeth ſhould be kept aſunder, and frequent gargles be uſed, ſuch as that juſt now preſcribed. When the tumor is ſcirrhous or cancerous, premiſe general evacuations, and apply *pulv. myrrhæ, ung. egyptiac. mel. roſat. aq.*

bord. &c. If the cancer ſpread, 'tis beſt to cut it out.

ULCERS in the TONGUE.

1. *Ulcers* in the tongue ſometimes happen in children and great drinkers.

2. Let them be touched with the following mixture.

℞ *Mel. roſat.* ℥ ß. *ol. vitriol. q. ſ.*

When they are venereal, regard muſt be had to the original diſtemper.

RANULA SUB LINGUA.

1. *Ranula ſub lingua*, which means the ſame thing we expreſs by ſaying the tongue is tied, is a viſible tumor under the tongue, which, like a ligament, hinders a child from ſucking or ſpeaking.

2. This is cauſed by a ſhort *frænum*, not permitting the tongue to perform its proper motions; at other times, tho' rarely, there is a ſtrong concretion in that part. Sometimes it is *oedematous*, at others *melicerous*, ſcirrhous, black, livid; in which caſes the operation is dangerous; and it grows to the magnitude of a bean or cheſtnut.

3. If a ſhort *vinculum* be the cauſe, cut it aſunder immediately with a *ſcalper*, which is eaſily done except it be denſe and hard. Afterwards touch the part gently with *mel. roſat.* & *tinct. myrrh* if neceſſary. Be very careful of cutting the arteries, nerves, or ſalival glands, in the operation.

4. If an *hæmorrhage* ſhould happen, apply to the part a doſſil dipt in *bol. armen. vitriol. alb. āa.*

5. If there be a collection of matter, let it out by the lancet, when ripe; and dreſs with pledgets dipt in *mel. roſat.* & *tinct. myrrh.* twice or thrice a day.

6.

6. If the ulcer be foul, add a little *ung. ægyptiac.* After it is deterged, ſince the fleſh is apt to grow ſpungy here,

℞ *Cort. granator. flor. roſar. rubr. balauſtior. āa* ʒj. *coque in vin. rub. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒx. *adde ſyr. de moris* ʒij. *f. gargariſma quocum os colluatur ſæpius in die.* Alum diſſolved in water might anſwer the ſame end.

The TASTE impaired or loſt.

1. THE taſte may be impaired or loſt, either from diſtempers of the blood, as fevers, *&c.* or ulcers in the tongue and mouth, which deſtroy the ſenſation of the nervous *papillæ.*

2. A ſweetiſh taſte in the mouth, and a red tongue, 'tis ſaid, commonly happen to the ſanguin. A yellow tongue, and a bitter taſte, to the choleric. Sweetiſh taſte and white tongue, in the pituitous. Acid taſte and brown tongue, in the melancholic. Theſe affections are nothing dangerous, when unattended with other diſorders; but in fevers, *&c.* 'tis no good ſign to have the taſte vitiated.

3. When ſymptomatical, the cure depends on the original diſtemper. If it be natural, uſe *decoct. hord. tinct. roſar. acetum vini alb. ſucc. limon. amarinds,* and ſharp maſticatories; which may be held in the mouth at pleaſure.

PRÆTERNATURAL THIRST.

1. THAT uneaſy ſenſation, which is known by the name of thirſt, may be præternaturally augmented, either originally or ſymptomatically; that is, be cauſed either thro' neglect or want of drinking, whereby the ſaliva is vitiated or render'd defective: or it may prove the conſequence of fevers, hectics, *&c.*

2. In theſe caſes, the tongue appears dry and white, or black, and all the parts ſerving for deglutition feel ſtiff and uneaſy. If the affection continues long, heat and uneaſineſs are felt about the *ſcrobiculum cordis*.

3. Being the conſequence of a fever, dropſy, *&c.* its cure depends on that of the diſtemper.

3. If occaſioned by great heat, *&c.* let proper liquids be drank warm; if by fevers, *&c.* the primary diſorder muſt be regarded.

5. If there be danger of a hectic or conſumption, let the caſe be ſymptomatical or independent, firſt bleed, then give cooling mucilages.

Or,

℞ *Aq. lact. alex. ceraſ. nig. cinnam. ten. vin. alb. lisbonenſ. āa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. limon. de rubo idæo āa* ℥ ß. *m. f. julapium, de quo bibat cyatham ad libitum.*

℞ *Spt. nitr. dulc.* ℥ ß. *capiat gut.* xxx. *ſubinde, cum hauſtu, julap. ſupra præſcript. vel emulſion. ſequent.*

℞ *Amygd. d. excortic.* ℥ ij. *ſem. 4. frigid. major. āa* ʒ ij. *contunde, ſuper-affundendo paulatim ſeri lactis vel decoct. hord.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ, adde ſyr. de alth. limon. āa* ℥ ß.

6. Give alſo *ſal. prunel. ſpt. vitriol.* &c. in proper doſes, now and then. Tamarinds likewiſe, where they gripe not, are ſerviceable as palliatives.

SECT. V. *Diſeaſes of the Teeth.*

EROSION, BLACKNESS, and DISCOLOURATION of the TEETH.

1. EROſion, blackneſs, or diſcolouration of the teeth, may proceed from a general *caries*, a ſcorbutic habit; the eating or drinking of things too hot or too cold, unwaſhed raiſins and

nd the like, a general neglect of cleaning them, he too liberal uſe of mercury, whether by way f fucus, waſh, or any other external or internal pplication thereof. The thing in it ſelf is at-ended with little danger; though it frequently ubjects the perſon to the tooth-ache, upon any onſiderable change of weather, or the catching f cold.

2. If the patient be ſcorbutic, let him obſerve the me regimen as is ordered in the ſcurvy; and lſo proceed in the cure after the ſame manner as that diſtemper. See pag. 71, &c.

3. 'Tis a common thing to uſe as a dentifrice, he powder of a cruſt of burnt bread, brick-duſt, obacco-aſhes, &c. but the following are more ſer-iceable, and better adapted to cleanſe, preſerve, nd whiten the teeth.

℞ *C. c. c.* ʒ ſs. *myrrh.* ʒij. *f. dentrifricum.*

Or,

℞ *Tart. vitriol. cremor. tart. āa* ʒij. *bol. arm.* iij. *moſch. gr.* j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Bol. armen. c. c. c. ſal nitri, ſal kali āa* ʒij. *ral. rubr. myrrh. āa* ʒiſs. *alum. uſt.* ʒj. *ol. ori-an. gut.* vj. *m. f. pulv.*

4. The ſcurvy often looſens the teeth, or uſes them to fall out; as does alſo a ſharp umor lodged in the *alveoli*, and corroding the ums.

5. In this caſe the gums are apt to bleed pon the leaſt touch; the teeth ſmell ill; nd the texture of the gums is ſpungy. The ums too will grow irregularly, and ſometimes nk away from, or riſe too high upon the eth, leaving ſome of them almoſt bare, and overing others too much in an unſightly man-er. This affection is not ſo dangerous as trou-leſome; tho' the food being in this caſe chew'd

with pain, occaſions it to be ground the leſs, from whence indigeſtion may ariſe.

6. Let the regimen be the ſame as in the ſcurvy, if the diſorder be general; but if only ſlight and partial, no particular diet is neceſſary to be obſerv'd.

7. Bleed, if the patient be ſanguin; or apply leeches to the gums, if the complaint be particular. If the patient be in the flower of his age, or lives high, give a few mercurial purges afterwards,

℞ *Pulv. flor. roſar. rub. bol. armen. ſang. draconis terr. japon. āa* ʒ ij. *alum. uſt. myrrh. coral. rub. flor. balauſt. maſtich. āa* ʒ j. *gum. ſandarac. cret. alb. āā* ʒ iſs. *ol. rhod. gut.* x. *mel. roſat. q. ſ. f. dentifricium ſemel quotidie uſurpandum; deinde os colluat cum ſequenti, ſubcalide.*

℞ *Aq. roſar. rub. plantag. āa* ʒ iij. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ j. *ſyr. de roſ. ſicc.* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. roſar. rub.* ℔ ß. *ſyr. de moris* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. roſ.* ℔ j. *cort. granat. flor. balauſt. rad. biſtort. gallar. immatur. āa* ʒ j. *ſalv. rub. m.* ß. *terr. japon. āa* ʒ iſs. *alum. uſt. ſal. prunel. āa* ℈ ij. *coque ſimul, ſub finem addendo Caryophyl. aromat.* ʒ j. *colaturæ* ℔ ß. *adde ſpt. cochlear. ſimp. camphoratæ tinct. myrrh. āa* ʒ j. *vin. rub.* ʒ iv. *m.* This may be daily uſed to both teeth and gums, with a ſponge-bruſh.

Or,

8. ℞ *Mel. ægypt. roſat. aq. flor. ſamb. āa* ʒ ij.

Or,

℞ *Aq. roſar. rub. ſyr. de roſis ſic. mel. roſat. āā* ʒ j. *tinct. myrrh. ſpt. cochl. ſ. āa* ʒ ß. *mel. ægypt.* ʒ ij. *ol. vitriol. gut.* xx.

9. The following mouth-water is good alſo in ulcers and cancers of the mouth, when uſed as a gargle.

℞ F

℞ *Fol. ſalv. com. m.* j. *coque in aq. font.* lb ß. *ad laturæ* ʒ iiij. *adde aceti vin. alb.* ʒ iiij. *alum. rup.* vj. *mel.* ʒ ij. *iterum coque & deſpuma.*

TOOTH-ACHE.

THE *tooth-ache* commonly proceeds from a *caries* beginning in one tooth, which, unſs a ſtop be put thereto, uſually deſtroys the nerve the ſame; and ſo the pain ceaſes. *Definition.*

2. The cauſe of this may be whatever corrodes ne nerves in the teeth, or makes the teeth fetid carious. Sometimes no patticular tooth is afted, but a whole ſide of the upper or lower w, upon catching cold; without giving any ſuſicion of their being all carious. *Cauſe.*

3. When violent, or of long continuance, it makes ne patient feveriſh, and may prove dangerous: appening in a ſalivation, or from the uſe of merurials, 'tis uſually violent. Swelling in the cheek gums, foreſhews the pain abating. 'Tis eckon'd worſe in winter than in ſummer, and orſt in ſcorbutic habits. Whilſt the pain is preent, a ſlender diet is the beſt. *Prognoſtics.*

4. If the patient be ſcorbutic, let the regimen be ne ſame as in the ſcurvy. See pag. 71, *&c.* *Regimen.*

5. If the patient be ſanguin, feveriſh, and the ead be much diſordered, bleed; and if that reeves not, apply a bliſter to the neck, or behind ne ears; or inſtead of the latter, a burgundy-pitch laſter. Opiates given internally, are excellent ere. In caſe of pain in the head, face, *&c.* from ne tooth-ache, the following mixture is ſerviceble; a few drops of it being let fall warm into the ars now and then. *Cure.*

6. ℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ vj. *laud. liquid.* ʒ j. *ol. aſtor. gut.* 40. *camph.* ℈ ß. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* xv. *caoph. gut.* viij. *m.*

When

When the tooth is hollow, a drop or two of *ol. caryoph. origan. vel piper.* received in cotton, and put into the cavity, will ſometimes eaſe the pain. Theſe act as a cauſtic, and in time deprive the nerve of ſenſation; but are apt to draw a flux of humors to the part, and create ſwellings in the cheek or gums, eſpecially in moiſt habits. Some even venture to uſe *ol. vitriol.* &c. or an actual cautery, which exfoliates and ſtops the *caries*, deſtroys the nerve ſooner, and ſometimes the tooth it ſelf. 'Tis ſafer to apply the following, in the ſame manner.

7. ℞ *Opij, camphor. āa gr.* vj. *m. pro pilulis* vj.

Or,

℞ *Opij gr.* v. *myrrh. maſtich. camphor. āa* ℈ ß. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. matth. de ſtyrac. camphor. āa gr.* x. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. myrrh. laud. liquid. āa m.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat. tinct. myrrh. āa* ʒ ij. *opij gr.* v. *f. ſolutio.*

Theſe put into the tooth, either alone, or with lint, often give immediate relief.

Or,

8. ℞ *Tincturæ myrrh. ſpt. cochl. f. āa* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ ß. *opij* ʒ j. *m.*

A ſtrong lixivium of vine-aſhes is much commended for the ſame purpoſe. Some alſo apply plaſters to the neck, and behind the ears, after this manner.

℞ *Piper. nig.* ʒ ß. *maſtich.* ʒ ij. *reſin. flav. pic. burgund. āa* ʒ j. *ſem. ſinapios* ʒ ij. *euphorb.* ʒ ß. *terebinth. venet. q. f. m.*

9. If the pain ſtill continue, purge; and if that fails, draw out the tooth, leſt it foul the jaw, and bring on bad conſequences. This becomes neceſſary alſo, when, though the pain and *caries* are abated,

ated, yet the hollowneſs is enlarged; the pain ewing with the admiſſion of freſh air. But if s cannot be allowed of, let the cavity be ſtopt with wax, maſtic, lint, or lead.

Radix pyreth. ſem. cardam. maj. and other hot ngs, are frequently uſed for the tooth-ache; but y commonly ſtimulate and inflame ſo much as render them unſafe.

10. Opiates given internally, are excellent in this e.

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten.* ℥ j. *ſyr. caryoph.* ʒij. *opij a* ß. *ad gr.* j. *m. pro hauſtu.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ ij. *theriacal. ſyr. de meconio* ℥ ß. *laud. liquid. a gut:* xv. *ad gut.* xxx. *f. hau-s, ſemel in die ſumend. vel ſæpius, ſæviente do-e.*

℞ *Pic. burgund. maſtich. ãa, extende ſuper ſeri-m nigrum, temporibus applicandum.*

11. When the pain ſpreads over the whole v, brandy held in the mouth will often re-ve it. In this caſe likewiſe an opiate may given over night. The mixture with *cam-r.* pag. 73. §. 6. will here be good alſo, but w the *laudanum* may be omitted. The ſym-oms that ariſe in this caſe are, (1.) A pain in the ad; for which, if it be obſtinate, preſcribe bleed-g, bliſtering, purging, plaſters to the temples, iates, *&c.* (2.) Pain in the ears, which treat as the beginning of the cure 5. (3.) Pain and elling of the gums; for which apply leeches, or t ſlices of toaſted figs to the part; and open the mor with a lancet if it be ripe; which may be own by the diminution of the pain and throb-ng, the fluctuation of the matter when felt with e fingers, and the increaſe of the ſwelling. The ppuration of theſe gum-boils, as they are vulgar-called, is to be encouraged, becauſe they are mmonly critical. (4.) Swelling and pain of the cheek,

cheek, which is alſo critical, as happening wh
the acute violent pain is gone off. *Ol. lilior. ros*
& ung. de alth. are proper to take down this ſwe
ling; or rather,

℞ *Ol. chamæmel.* ʒ j. *ol. tereb.* ʒij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. dialth.* ʒvj. *ſpt. lavend. comp. vin. camp*
āa ʒiſs.

Or,

℞ *Ol. lumbricor.* ʒ iſs. *ſuccin.* ʒ iſs. *ſpt. ſal. a*
mon. laud. liquid. āa ʒ j. *ſpt. lavend. comp. (cum ʒ*
camph.) ʒ ij. *m.*

If it yield not to theſe, uſe bliſters, and purge
and if the patient be ſanguin, bleed. Linen clot
apply'd hot to the part, and frequently renew
are good. In caſe of reſtleſneſs give an opiate.

The vulgar uſe, with ſucceſs, ſtamp'd camomi
fryed with hogs lard.

12. If notwithſtanding all this, the tumor ſhou
tend to ſuppuration, deſiſt from evacuations, a
let ſuppuratives be directly applied.

℞ *Rad. lilior. alb. bryon. recent.* ʒ iiij. *cæp. ſ*
ciner. coct. ʒ jſs. *ficuum ping. coct. n°.* viij. *med*
pan. alb. ℔ ſs. *ſem lini pulv.* ʒ jſs. *farin. tritic. ſe*
fœnugr. āa ʒ j. *ung. dialth.* ʒ ij. *baſilic.* ʒ j. *vit*
ovor. n°. ij. *croc. pulv.* ʒ j. *m. f. cataplaſm. bis*
die applicandum.

Or,

℞ *Rad. lilior. albor. bryon. recent. āa* ʒ ij. *m*
pan. ℔ ſs. *ſem. lini, fœnugr. pulv. āa* ʒ j. *croc.* ʒ
lac. vaccin. q. ſ. f. cataplaſma, cui adde ol. roſ.
ʒij.

13. When the tumor is fully ripe, open
directly, by lancet or cauſtic; becauſe a coll
ction of matter lying long, is apt to corrode t
veſſels and glands in general. If the tumor
large, and it poſſeſſes any glandulous part,
cauſtic is preferable to the lancet. When t
di

charge leſſens, and the patient begins to reco-
, purge him twice or thrice; as alſo if the
nning ſhould be immoderate, and the matter diſ-
rged of a bad quality.

Obſerve here that mercurial purges uſually in-
aſe the ſymptoms in the tooth-ache; or when
re is a collection of matter.

A FETID BREATH.

A Fetid breath may proceed either from carious teeth, putrefied gums, corrupted lungs, or nething natural to the conſtitution.

If the teeth be hollow, great care ſhould be taken t no fragments of the ſeed remain lodged in m after eating. To prevent this, the the mouth uld be carefully waſh'd after every meal h water, or rather with white wine gently rm'd. If the teeth be very carious, if the gums putrefied, or the lungs be faulty, due regard muſt had thereto for the cure. But if a fetid breath natural to the conſtitution, there ſeems to be no y known to remedy it. However, the following eet may univerſally be uſed as a palliative; for yields a moſt agreeable ſcent, and is not liable the exceptions made againſt muſk, civet, am-greaſe, *&c.* which uſed internally make the breath re nauſeous; and externally are eaſily diſcovered, d render the perſon ſuſpected who uſes them.

℞ *Rad. angel. hiſp. ireos. āa* ʒ j. *flor. lavend. dam. aā m.* ij. *ſem. coriand.* ʒ ß. *majoran. flor. convalo āa m.* j. *lig. ſaſſafr ſan. ſal. citr. ſem. damom. min. caryoph. lig. aloes, āa* ʒ ij. *m.* & *tunde ſimul leviter.* Hereto may be added oc-ionally *Styrax, Benzoin.* a few drops of *balſam. uv.* or if required muſk, civet, *&c.*

SECT.

SECT. VI. *Diſeaſes of the Ears.*

DEAFNESS, THICKNESS of HEARING, and PAIN in the EARS.

Cauſe. 1. SOmetimes the auditory paſſage is wanting or blocked up in children; at others, deafneſs is hereditary, or proves the conſequence of fevers, the *lues venera*, apoplexy, or epilepſy. This diſorder may alſo proceed from the catching of a cold, a ſtoppage of evacuations, concuſſions, or loud noiſes, as the firing of guns, *&c.* by which the *tympanum* is vulgarly ſuppoſed to be overſtretched, broke, or otherwiſe injured. A moiſt air alſo may relax the membranes of the ear; wax may be collected in too large a quantity or hardened in them, and ſo obſtruct the paſſage. Animals or extraneous bodies may inſinuate themſelves and lodge therein; and ſwellings, impoſthumations, tumors, ulcers, *&c.* may prove the cauſe of deafneſs.

Diagnoſtics. 2. Wax appearing in the ears, is eſteem'd a good ſign.

Prognoſtics. 3. The cauſe of the diſorder ſhould always be particularly inquired into. If it proceed from a rupture of the *tympanum*, or be hereditary, 'tis thought incurable. If it be of long ſtanding, and continual, 'tis ſeldom cured; but there are hopes of a cure when it comes by intervals, and when it attends fevers, the ſmall-pox, *&c.* as it often does about the *criſis*.

Cure. 4. When the *meatus auditorius* is not perforated, recourſe muſt be had to the proper chirurgical operation. When it attends other diſeaſes, it uſually goes off along with them; but if it continues or ſucceeds them, purging with

metimes cure it. If it remains obſtinate, or e the conſequence of the apoplexy, or epilepſy, nd the *tympanum* be much injured, mercurials ay do ſervice, being internally uſed, in caſe here be obſtructions left in the ears; otherwiſe we ſhou'd proceed as in that caſe which riſes from catching of cold. Obſtructions ere are not only cauſed by a mere condenſaon or conſtipation of the wax, but alſo by any ntraction or dilatation, *&c.* of the auditory arts; which unfits them for the proper vibraon requiſite to hearing. In theſe caſes 'tis gerally convenient to wear in the ears a little tton, moiſten'd with *ol. amygdal. d. vel amar.* d afterwards to ſyringe them with ſome warm quor.

5. ℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ ß. *aq. hung.* ʒ ij. *mel. ro-t.* ʒ jſs. *m.*

℞ *Flor. lavend. anthos, chamæm. āa m.* ß. *coque aq. fontan. & vin. alb āa* ℔ ß. *colaturæ* ʒ xij. *adde el. roſat.* ʒ iij. *f. injectio pro auribus.*

The following is preferable to *ol. amygd. amar.* one.

6. ℞ *Ol. amygd. amar.* ʒ iij. *ol. caſtor.* ʒ j. *ſpt. n. camphorat. lavendul. comp. āa* ʒ ß. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygd. amar.* ʒ iij. *tinct. caſtor.* ʒ j. *aq hung.* ß. *ol. caryophylor. anthos, ſuccin. āa. gut.* vj. *m.*

7. General evacuations are not here to be nitted, eſpecially if the above-mention'd remees fail of ſucceſs; and firſt bleeding ſhould be y'd, if the patient be plethoric. In long contied deafneſs, emetics are proper; ſo are ſternutaries, in impoſtumations of the ears, and may employ'd univerſally, (except the diſorder proceed om contuſions) provided they be not made too ong.

Purging is proper where no running appears; t it ought to be deferred till the drying of the

the bliſters when uſed; for theſe and iſſues are uſeful here, and in all caſes where the habit is groſs.

Diaphoretics ſhou'd be employ'd when the diſorder follows upon an obſtructed perſpiration. Sometimes the cold bath, at others a ſalivation by unction, have proved effectual, after other things had failed; but eſpecially when the caſe was venereal. Musk and civet are good univerſally; a grain or two being wrapt up in cotton, and put into the ears. If wax be the cauſe, uſe an ivory ear-picker, dipt in *ol. amygdal. dulc.* When from the ſtoppage of evacuations, promote thoſe again, or at leaſt ſome other, and inject as above. When the *tympanum* is hurt by concuſſion, or the like, order reſt, and *balſ. peruv.* or *ol. caſtor.* to be applied to the part warm, twice every day. In this caſe, ſternutatories muſt be omitted; but musk is adviſeable.

Relaxation of the Tympanum. 8. For a relaxation of the *tympanum*, drop o the following mixture warm into the ears.

℞ *Spt. lavend. comp. tinct. caſtor. aq. hung. āa m.*

Here omit oily medicaments, and uſe diaphoretics, purgatives, veſicatories.

Inſects in the ears. 9. If an inſect be got into the ear ſo far that it cannot be extracted by the *forceps*, endeavour to kill it by dropping of the following mixture warm upon it.

℞ *Tinct. myrrh. aloes, ol. amygd. amar. āa* ʒi *ol. ſabin. abſinth. āa gut.* x. *m.*

This is alſo proper in caſe of an ulcer in the ears.

Inſects and other foreign bodies ſhould be extracted by proper chirurgical inſtruments, ſneezing, coughing, blowing the noſe, *&c.* avail nothing.

Noiſe in the Ears. 10. For a noiſe in the head, being a ſymptom of deafneſs, and generally proceeding from ulcers, in poſtum

oſtumes, *&c.* in the paſſage, or diſlocation of the *ſicula*, if it requires any particular remedy,

℞ *Ol. amygd. amar.* ʒ ß. *ol. caſtor.* ʒ ij. *m.*

11. If the deafneſs be attended with great pain, *Deafneſs with Pain.*

℞ *Mic. pan. alb.* ʒ ij. *decoct. malv. q. ſ. f. cataplaſm. cui adde pulv. flor. chamæmel. ſem. lin. nugr. āa* ʒ ß. *ol. amygd. dulc. q. ſ. camphor. croc.* ℈ j. *m. f. cataplaſm. Applicetur alterutri vel utrique auri, pro re nata.*

Or,

℞ *Fl. lavend. roriſmar. puleg. fol. lauri āa m.* j. *cc. junip. lauri āa* ʒ j. *ſem. fœnicul. dul.* ʒ ß. *coque aq. fontan. lact. āa; colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde ſpt. vin. nph.* ʒ iiij. *& aſcendat vapor per infundibulum aures.*

12. The like, with proper purgatives, will alſo be ſerviceable in impoſtumes, if the intent be to diſcuſs them; but the Cataplaſm alone, without purging, if you would bring them to ſuppurate. If the matter blocks up the paſſage, or be fully ripened, ſtrong ſternutatories may aſſiſt to break it; apply a plaſter made of *diachyl. cum gum.* melted with a little *liniment. arcæi* to the ear twice a day. The patient muſt, in this caſe, beware of digeſting too much or too little. The following is ſafe. *Impoſtumes in the Ears.*

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ʒ ß. *pulv. ſubtiliſs. croc. myrrh. āa* ℈ ß. *vitel. ovi* ʒ ij. *balſam. peruv.* ʒ j. *m. & applica calide bis quotidie.*

Add to this as the ſymptoms ſhall indicate, *balſ. chur. terebinthinat. elixir proprietat.* &c.

13. If notwithſtanding this, the *pus* be not laudable, the flux be great, thin, or ſanious, uſe a revulſion by bleeding, the uſe of calomel purgatives, and veſicatories: and do the ſame if the running continue too long. In caſe of great pain, epiſpaſtics are proper; and bleeding, if a fever be threatned. Opiates alſo muſt be given to procure reſt, when that is wanted.

This mixture is ſerviceable, being dropt into the ears, when they rage with pain.

℞ *Balſam. peruv. laud liquid. āa m.*

Or,

℞ *Lact.vaccin.* ʒj. *opij* ϑj.*croc.camphor.āa*ϑß. *m.*

When the tooth-ache cauſes a pain in the ears, regard muſt be had to the original diſorder for the cure. See pag. 73, *&c.*

SECT. VII. *Diſeaſes of the Throat.*

Angina.

Definition. 1. *ANgina*, or the *quincy*, is a difficulty of reſpiration and deglutition from an internal or external diſorder in the muſcles, and glands about the throat and *larynx*.

Cauſe. 2. 'Tis either inflammatory, watery, oedematous, catarrhous, convulſive, paralytic, ſuffocative, ſuppurative, gangrenous, ſcirrhous, or cancerous; and ſo may be cauſed by a plethora, a ſtoppage of the *menſes*, a ſudden check of any præternatural evacuation, the drinking of cold ſmall liquors when the body is hot, continuance in a cold air, viſcidity of the juices, *&c.*

Diagnoſtics. 3. The *uvula*, and parts adjacent, are inflamed, and ſometimes ulcers appear thereabouts, in the internal kind; eſpecially after lingering venereal caſes, or where much mercury has been taken. In the external, the difficulty in reſpiration and deglutition is greater, though the pain not ſo acute; and in ſwallowing liquids, they often come out through the noſtrils. When any ſigns appear on the inſide or on the outſide, 'tis called internal; but if none at all appear, an internal *Angina*. Redneſs in the face, pain, and a fever, attend both the external and internal ſpecies.

Prognoſtics. 4. All obſtructions of reſpiration are dangerous, eſpecially thoſe attended with pain, redneſs

he face, and a fever. An inflammation of the nuſcles of the *larynx*, is thought worſe than of the *vula*. Obſtructions from viſcidity worſe than thoſe om a *plethora*. Thoſe attended with ulcers occaon'd by the *lues venerea*, are dangerous, and difficult of cure. This diſeaſe is ſometimes thought to e epidemical. An internal *angina* coming after long iſeaſes, or great evacuations, is adjudged bad; happening ſuddenly, without any ſigns preceding, it is thought ſcarce curable; the lungs being en commonly ſuppurated. If attended with frothing at the mouth, an inſenſible paſſing of the crements, or if it happen in a fever, 'tis uſually ought to portend ſudden death.

5. In the external ſpecies, wine and fleſh are *Regimen.* rbid. Water-gruel, barley-water, tea, ſage-tea, nada, roaſted apples, *&c.* are allowed; and in ſe of faintneſs, ſack-whey, and chicken-broth. et all that's drank be warm, and the patient's ad laid high.

6. In an external *angina*, before any ſigns of ſup- *Cure of an external Angina.* ration appear, phlebotomy is univerſally ceſſary; eſpecially in the ſanguine: and it ever, in this caſe, be performed in the gular, and repeated boldly, as occaſion requires. If this relieves not in a very few hours,

℞ *Sem. lin. fœnugræc. āa* ʒ ß. *coque in aq. font.* ſ. *colaturæ* ʒ xij. *adde elect. lenitiv. ſyr. de ſpina v. āa* ʒ iß. *ſal. cathart. amar.* ʒ j. *elect. è ſuc.* ʒ ij. *m. f. enema, ſtatim injiciendum.* After the eration,

℞ *Sperm. ceti, conſerv. cynosbat. āa* ℈ j. *ſal. volat. n. cerv. ſuccin. āa gr.* iiij. *ſyr. capillor. vener. q. f. bolus ſumend. cum hauſtu ſequent.*

℞ *Ol. amygd. d.* ʒ j. *ſyr. de meconio* ʒ ß. *ſpt. nid.* ʒ j. *m.*

7. Soon after apply a veſicatory to the neck, others to the arms, if a fever appear. When bliſters begin to dry, give a gentle purgative.

℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ʒ vj. *cremor. tart.* ʒ j. *pulv. ſanct.* ʒ ß. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. alth.* ʒ j. *gum. arab.* ʒ ij. *coque in decoct. pectoral. q. ſ. in colaturæ* ℥ v. *infunde ſen.* ʒ ij. *rad. rhei* ʒ j. *ſem. fœnicul. d.* ℈ ij. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ j. *colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervina, roſar. ſolut. āa* ℥ ſs. *nitri d.* ℈ ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. miner. purgant.* ℔ ij. *mann. cremor. tart. ſal. cathar. amar. āa* ℥ ſs. *coque ad* ℔ j. *ſub fine addend. ſem. fœnicul. ol. cort.* ʒ ij. *ſumat mane & repetatur bis in ſeptimana, vel pro re nata.*

The diſtemper commonly goes off by the uſe of theſe means.

Attended with Inflammation. 8. But in caſe of great inflammation, *ſpt. ſulph. per campan.* or *ſpt. vitriol.* taken now and then, in the quantity of ten drops; or fifty of *ſpt. nitri* in a draught of *decoct. pectoral.* are of ſervice.

Or,

℞ *Sal. nitri* ʒ ſs. *ſacch. ſaturn.* ℈ ſs. *f. pulv. ter quaterve in die ſumendus.*

9. Mucilages alſo help to abate the inflammation.

℞ *Mucilag. gum. tragacanth. ſem. pſyl. & cydon. cum aq. roſar. dam. fact.* ℥ iiij. *ſyr. limon. rubo idæo āa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat cochl. unam frequenter.*

For forms of emulſions, apozems, and balſamics proper in ſevere external angina's, ſee *pluriſy* page 90, *&c.* Cupping and perpetual bliſters are not to be forgotten.

Swelling Pain, &c. 10. In caſe of violent ſwelling, pain, inflammation, and excoriation, uſe emollient gargles, with a ſyringe, after proper evacuations.

℞ *Decoct. pectoral.* ℔ iſs. *rad. alth.* ℥ ſs. *fol. alth. ſalv. com. āa m.* j. *coque ad* ℔ j. *& adde ſpt. nitri* ℥ ſs. *m. utatur ſæpiſſime ſubcalide.*

11. The

11. The ſwelling and inflammation being mode-
ate, but the parts appearing furred or excoriated,
nd the fibres of the *uvula*, &c. relaxed,

℞ *Flor. roſ. rub.* ʒ ſs. *ſalv. rub. m.* ſs. *ol. ſulphur.*
er campan. gut. xxx. *ſuperaffunde decoct. pectoral,*
lent. ℔j. *colaturæ adde ſyr. de moris, mel. roſat. āa*
j. *m. f. gargariſma.*

To make one more deterſive and aſtringent,

℞ *Alb. græc.* ʒ j. *pulv. myrrh.* ʒ ſs. *cort. granator.*
r. balauſt. roſar. rubr. āa ʒij. *ſalv. rub. m.* j. *coque*
decoct. pectoral. ℔ij. *colaturæ* ʒ xx. *adde vin. rub.*
ſs. *ſpt. vin.* ʒ iv. *mel. roſat.* ʒ iij. *ol. vitriol.* ʒ ſs.
f. gargariſma.

12. Ulcers on or about the *uvula*, may be touched *Ulcers about*
th *mel. ægypt.* or the following; which are ſafer *the Uvula.*
an a ſolution of corroſive ſublimate.

℞ *Mel. ægypt. tinct. myrrh. ſpt. vitriol. āa* ʒj. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Mel. roſat tinct. myrrh. āa* ʒ ij. *ol. vitriol* ʒj. *m.*

A little after the part is touched, let the mouth
ways be well waſhed with ſuch a gargle as this.

℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ j. *acet. vin. alb.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de*
bo idæo ʒ iſs. *m. f. gargariſma.*

The following may be ſubſtituted occaſionally.

℞ *Aq. fl. ſambuc.* ʒ vj. *mel. roſat.* ʒ j. *tinct. myrrh.*
ſs. *ſpt. ſal. armon.* ʒ iſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. roſ. rub. plantag. āa* ʒ iij. *lap. prunel.* ʒ ij.
. de moris ʒ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. plantag. ſperm. ran āa* ʒ vj. *albumin. ovor.*
quaſſat. n°. ij. *ſacch. ſaturn.* ʒ iſs. *alum. uſt.* ʒ j.
t. vin. alb. ʒ ij. *m.*

13. Powders alſo are ſometimes blown into the
oat; but theſe appear leſs neat, and prove leſs
acious, unleſs in relaxations of the *uvula.*

℞ *Alum. uſt. boli armen. āa* ʒ j. *m. f. pulv.*

Or,

℞ *Alum. uſt. piper. long. fl. roſar. āa* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Alum. uſt. zinzib. cort. granat. āa* ʒ j. *f. pulv.*

The *uvula* may ſafely enough be ſnipped off with a pair of ſciſſars, if an ulcer or gangrene render it requiſite.

Hard external Tumors. 14. In caſe of hard tumors appearing externally, liniments are ſometimes uſeful.

℞ *Ung. dialth. nervin. ſpt. vini camphorat. āā* ʒ ij. *lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *m. f. liniment.*

15. Plaſters alſo may do ſome ſervice by being applied to the throat.

℞ *Theriac. androm. lond. mithrid. ol. mac. per exp. āa* ʒ j. *ung. ſamb.* ʒ ij. *ſterc. canin. q. ſ. m. & extende ſuper alutam.*

But *emplaſt. de cymin.* or *de ran. cum merc.* ſeem much better adapted for hard tumors.

16. If the tumor ſhould not tend to reſolve, but increaſe, encourage it with *empl. diach. cum gum* cupping without ſcarification, or cataplaſms; and endeavour to ſuppurate it.

℞ *Cataplaſm. vulg. de pane & lacte* ʒ iiij. *ung. ſambuc.* ʒ j. *croc. pulv.* ʒ ſs. *f. cataplaſma, ſæp mutandum.*

Or,

℞ *Pulp. ficuum ping. cepar. ſub. cinerib. coct. rad. lilior. alb. recent. āa* ʒ ij. *pulv. fl. chamæm.* ʒ j. *ſem. lini, fœnugr. āa* ʒ ſs. *cum decoct. rad. alth. q. ſ. & ung. dialth.* ʒ j. *cataplaſma.*

When the tumor is fully ripe, if it breaks not of it ſelf, open it by cauſtic or inciſion.

When reſpiration can no otherwiſe be procured recourſe muſt be had to the manual operation, called *bronchotomy*, that is, opening the *larynx*. And if deglutition be hindered, give nouriſhing glyſters made of broths, eggs, and the like.

The internal Angina. 17. Internal *angina's*, where the muſcles are relaxed and waſted, are not to be cured by external or internal remedies, but a nutrimental diet. If the quincy be watery or *oedematous*, treat it as the dropſy

ropſy; if convulſive, as a convulſions; if paraly-
ic, as the palſy, &c.

18. Sometimes the *uvula* in this caſe is relax'd and made to hang down lower than ordinary, from a flux of humors thereon; which, and its being tumefied, may hinder deglutition and ſpeech, and ſometimes prove ſuffocating. 'Tis dangerous when ſcirrhous or cancerous, as often happens in venereal caſes; and then it is generally cut away, unleſs the operation be uſed to prevent it. *Diſorders of the Uvula.*

Let the regimen be the ſame as in the foregoing. When the caſe is venereal, proceed as in the *lues venerea*; but when not, as in the *angina*, as to evacuations. When the relaxation and inflammation are great, ſtroaking up the hair of the head for ſome time, with a little brandy, and *ung. alth.* is ſaid to be ſerviceable; tho' it may ſeem a ridiculous remedy.

Let this powder alſo be blown on the *uvula* with a quill, or apply'd to it with an uvula-ſpoon.

℞ *Pulv. flor. roſ. rub.* ʒ j. *zinzib. alum. uſt.* āa ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Bol. arm.* ʒ j. *alum. uſt. zinzib. ſal. com.* āa j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. granat.* ʒ ſs. *coq. in aq. font. q. ſ. colatu-* ℔ ſs. *affunde ſuper flor. roſar. rub. balauſt.* āa ij. *ſpt. vitriol. gut.* 40. *colaturæ adde ſpt. vin.* ʒ j. *ſal. armon.* ʒ ij. *m.*

If the diſorder gives no way to theſe or the like medicines, recourſe muſt be had to extirpation.

SECT. VIII. *Diſeaſes of the Breaſt and Lungs.*

PERIPNEUMONIA VERA.

Definition and Cauſe. 1. *Peripneumonia vera* is an inflammation of the lungs.

It may proceed from the blood violently diſtending the pulmonary veſſels; either by its quantity or rarifaction; or obſtructing 'em for want of a due comminution or fineneſs of parts; by its viſcidity, or defect of *ſerum*, which may take riſe from exerciſe, hard ſtudy, high feeding, indulgent eaſe, the ſtoppage of natural evacuations, living in moiſt or mooriſh places, *&c.* It may likewiſe proceed from the ſame cauſes as the quincy or aſthma.

Diagnoſtics. 2. 'Tis uſually attended with a ſymptomatical fever, raiſed by the pain from an irregular interrupted reſpiration; a cough, from the irregular influx and reflux of the air, cauſing a convulſive motion in the muſcles, or otherwiſe; and a difficulty of breathing from the plenitude and inflammation of the pulmonary veſſels, or viſcoſity of the blood. The two latter are moſt obſervable after eating and drinking, becauſe the lungs have then the leſs room to play.

A *peripneumonia* is diſtinguiſhed from an *aſthma* by the concomitant fever; from a pleuriſy, by the cough, which in a *peripneumonia* is more acute and ſevere, and attended with a thicker and harder reſpiration, or ſnoring. Beſides, the reſpiration, in this caſe, proves eaſier when the patient is erect. The pulſe too is here ſometimes great and hard, at others, ſmall and ſoft, intermitting, or vermicular; which differences ariſe from the reſpiration being irregularly obſtructed.

Prognoſtics. 3. When the ſymptoms are violent, expectoration ſtopped, a pleuriſy coming on, watching, *delirium*

delirium and a *coma* appear, and coldneſs is perceived in the extremities; when reſpiration is nearly ſuppreſs'd, a lividneſs and incurvation of the nails of the fingers are viſible; and when the urine is firſt thick, and then grows thin, in four or five days; all this ſhews the caſe to be dangerous. On the contrary, a plentiful diſcharge of a well concocted, reddiſh, yellow, or white matter from the lungs, or even tho' it be crude and purulent; the flowing of the *menſes*, or any hæmorrhage; a *diarrhœa*, abſceſſes about the ears, or other parts, coming kindly to ſuppuration, are good ſigns. But if the *phthiſic* has preceded; the ſpitting up of crude bloody matter indicates an ulcer in the lungs; which, tho' it may not ſoon prove mortal, has hitherto been ſeldom cured. A *peripneumonia* is more dangerous, though leſs painful than a pleuriſy; becauſe if reſpiration be ſtopped, tho' but a very few minutes, 'tis certain death.

4. All viſcid food, or ſuch as affords too much nouriſhment, is here improper; as cheeſe, butter, milk, *&c.* But panada, water-gruel, green and bohea tea mixed, ſage-tea, barley-water, pectoral apozems, *&c.* and in caſe of faintneſs, ſack-whey, and chicken-broth, are ſerviceable. Moderate exerciſe ought to be uſed. *Regimen.*

5. Externals are here thought to be of no ſervice; and the evacuations and internals uſed in this caſe are altogether the ſame as in the pleuriſy; to which we therefore refer for the cure. See pag. 90, *&c.* *Cure.*

PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA.

PERIPNEUMONIA *notha*, is an univerſal pituoſity, or ſeroſity of the blood, ſurcharging the lungs by degrees. *Definition.*

2. It may be cauſed by a retention of the natural excretions, taking cold, weakneſs or obſtructions *Cauſe.*

in

in the ſtomach and viſcera; from preceding diſeaſes, want of exerciſe, &c.

Diagnoſtics. 3. 'Tis known by the viſcidity, paleneſs, and ſlow motion of the blood, ropineſs of the ſaliva, paleneſs and want of ſcent in the urine, white ſwellings and obſtructions in the ſmaller veſſels, weakneſs, indolence, ſhort breath, oppreſſion in the thorax, and a ſmall fever in the beginning of it.

Prognoſtics. 4. 'Tis a dangerous and deceitful diſtemper, for the ſymptoms increaſing of a ſudden, ſometimes kill the patient, without giving any ſigns of death or danger, by the pulſe or urine. Worn-out, phlegmatic, cold, phthiſical conſtitutions, are moſt ſubject to it.

Regimen. 5. Let the diet be thin broths and ſpoon-meats: and the drink tea, ſage-tea, hydromel, and diluting apozems acidulated. Moderate exerciſe ſhou'd be uſed, and other particulars, as to regimen, obſerved as in the *peripneumonia vera*. See pag. 88, 89.

Cure. 6. If no apparent ſymptom forbid it, bleed once in the arm, then give a gentle glyſter every day for ſome time. After this, purge, and uſe the medicines preſcribed in the pleuriſy; with the addition of acids, ſuch as *ſpt. nitri*, *ſpt. vitriol. ol. ſulphur. per campanum*, &c. Bliſters are here of ſingular ſervice, and ſhould be freely uſed. Make them perpetual if neceſſary, or cut iſſues, or ſetons: and in other reſpects proceed as in the *peripneumonia vera*.

PLEURISY TRUE, BASTARD, and PARAPHRENITIS.

Definition. 1. A *True*, or internal *pleuriſy*, is an inflammation of the *pleura*. A *baſtard*, or external *pleuriſy*, is an inflammation of the intercoſtal muſcles. *Paraphrenitis*, is an inflammation of the *mediaſtinum*, or *pleura*, about the diaphragm.

Cauſes. 2. The cauſes here may be the ſame as of the
Diagnoſtics. *angina*, *peripneumonia*, and *aſthma*. The ſigns of an internal

nternal *pleuriſy* are, firſt, an acute pungent pain f the ſide in inſpiration, proving leſs in expiration, olding the breath, or when it is fetched chiefly y help of the abdominal muſcles. This pain is erceived moſt when the unaffected ſide is lain on. 2.) A conſtant fever, tho' 'tis ſometimes obſcured y the pain, and interrupted reſpiration. (3.) A hort cough, and ſometimes a ſpitting of blood, r purulent matter.

An external *pleuriſy* is known by the pain lying earer the ſurface, and increaſing when the affected de is lain on; the inflamed muſcles being then ompreſſed. The ſymptoms here are leſs vehement han in the internal kind; and is never attended ith a ſpitting of blood.

A *paraphrenitis* is attended with a ſevere conınual fever, exquiſite pain in the parts affected, pon contraction of the abdominal muſcles, a *deliium*, and an internal riſing of the *hypochondria*. Theſe diſtempers chiefly happen bewixt the ſpring nd ſummer.

They are attended with a dry cough, *i. e.* a cough ithout expectoration; the pain is vehemently punent, the fever uſually high, the pulſe ſmall, freuent, hard, and the urine ſometimes bloody.

3. If the patient be aged, phthiſical, or cachecti- *Prognoſtics.*
al; if a *peripneumonia* be joined with, or ſucceed heſe diſtempers; or if expectoration ſtop of a ſuden, great danger is ſuppoſed to attend, and ſpecially if the patient be a woman with child. If ney degenerate into an *empyema*, the patient is kely to die phthiſical, or aſthmatical.

Upon diſſecting the bodies of peripneumonic nd pleuritic perſons, *polypus's* have been found the lungs and *pleura*; and often the lungs adering to that membrane. Theſe caſes happenng on one ſide, will occaſion a ſevere pain when e patient lies on the other; becauſe their weight then ſupported by the parts they grow to.

A *paraphrenitis* is ever eſteem'd dangerous, and uſually ends in convulſions, raving, an *aſcites purulentus*, and mortification.

Regimen. 4. The regimen may be the ſame as in the *angina* and *peripneumonia*. A balſamic diet, conſiſting of gellies, and the like, is excellent in theſe caſes. Frequent frictions ſhou'd alſo be uſed to the pained parts. Hot water poured upon linſeed, will make an uſeful liquor in theſe caſes, which may be ſweeten'd with ſugar, and freely drank as tea.

Cure. 5. Bleed largely in all the ſpecies where the ſtrength will allow thereof, and repeat it boldly as the caſe requires. Obſerve that where there is no particular reſtriction mention'd, what is ordered in the diſeaſes of the breaſt and lungs, ſerves equally in the *angina*, *peripneumonia*, and the preſent caſes. See pag. 82, &c.

Apply a veſicatory to the neck; and if the caſe be dangerous, give a gentle purgative glyſter. In the next place,

℞ *Spermat. ceti* ʒ ß. *conſerv. cynosbat.* ℈ j. *ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. ſuperbibendo hauſtum ſequentem.*

℞ *Gum. arab.* ʒ iij. *rad. alth.* ʒ j. *coque in decoct. hord. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ v. *adde aq. lumbricor. magiſtral. ſyr. capillor. veneris āa* ʒ ß. *tinct. croc.* ʒ ß. *f. hauſtus.*

Remember to order emulſions with *gum. arabic.* on account of the bliſters.

If the fever be high, on the day following apply veſicatories to the arms; or one to the pained ſide.

Purge as ſoon as the bliſters ceaſe to run.

6. ℞ *Rad. alth.* ʒ ij. *gum. arab. fol. ſen. āa* ʒ j. *rad. rhei* ʒ ß. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc. aniſs. bacc. junip. rad. glycyrrhiz. āa* ʒ j. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ß. *infunde in decoct. pectoral.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ adde ſyr. de cichor. cum rheo, roſar. ſolutiv. āa* ʒ iß. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ iij.

iij. *m. ſumat cochl.* vj. *plus minus, ſubinde, vel ro re nata.*

If the caſe ſhould prove very violent, and be attended with a ſpitting of blood, let the glyſters be iven twice a day, eſpecially iu the *paraphrenitis*, efore purging is begun; and afterwards on the intermediate days of purgation,

7. ℞ *Decoct. com. clyſteriz.* ʒ xij. *elect. lenitiv. al. cathart. amar. āa* ʒ j. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ʒ iſs. *l. lin.* ʒ iij. *m. f. enema.*

Perpetual bliſters and iſſues come in next: cupping likewiſe might be uſed, except in the *peripneumonia notha.*

General forms for pleuritic diſorders. *General Forms.*

8. ℞ *Sperm. ceti, ſpec. diatrag. frigid. aa* ℈ j. *ſal. ol. ſuccin. gr.* v. *conſerv. malv.* ℈ j. *cum ſyr. de lth. q. ſ. f. bolus, quinta quaq; hora ſumend. cum ochlear.* iv. *ſequent. julap.*

℞ *Aq. hyſſop. puleg. āa* ʒ iv. *limac. magiſtral.* ʒ ij. *yr. de alth.* ʒ j. *tinct. croc. cum aq. theriac. fact.* iſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. pectoral.* ℔ ij. *gum. arab.* ʒ j. *f. ſolutio; cui adde aq. theriacal.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. balſam.* ʒ iſs. *inct. croc.* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Emulſion. commun.* ℔ ij. *gum. arab.* ʒ j. *aq. mb. mag.* ʒ iij. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ iij. *ſacch. ſaturn.* ʒ ſs. *emulſio, de qua frequenter bibat hauſtum tepide.*

9. Oleaginous draughts repeated every five or x hours, are very ſerviceable here.

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ iſs. *ſyr. de alth.* ʒ vj. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. lini recens extract.* ʒ iſs. *ſyr. capillor. ven.* vj. *m. Bibat vero poſt ſingulos hauſtus cochlearia* . *infuſionis ſequentis.*

℞ *Fim. equi non caſtrat.* ʒ vj. *vin. alb.* ℔ j. *inunde frigide & exprime fortiter; colaturæ adde ſyr. papav. errat.* ʒ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ij. *m.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Fim equi non caſtrat.* ℔ ſs. *aq. puleg. hyſſop. decoct. pectoral.* āa ℔ ſs. *caſtor. ruſs. craſſiuſcul. contuſ.* ʒ iſs. *infunde calide per ſex horas; deinde exprime, & colaturæ adde aq. limac. mag. ſyr. de alth.* āa ℥ ij. *m. bibat cochlearia aliquot ſubinde.*

Alſo,

℞ *Spt. c. c. tinct. caſtor. ſpt. nitri d.* āa ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *frequenter cum hauſtulo infuſionis ſupra deſcriptæ.*

Linctus's are very uſeful here.

10. ℞ *Syr. balſam. papav. errat.* āa ℥ iſs. *ol. amygd. d.* ℥ ij. *ſperm. ceti* ʒ ij. *pulv. croc.* ʒ ſs. *ſacch. albiſs.* ʒ ij. *f. linct. ſ. a. ſumat cochleare unam ad libitum.*

Mucilages alſo do ſervice.

℞ *Mucilag. ſem. pſyl. & cydonior. cum aq. ceraſ. nig. extract.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. alth. croc.* āa ʒ vj. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Gum. arab.* ʒ ij. *rad. alth.* ʒ j. *coque in decoct. hord. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ iiij. *adde pulv. gum. traga-canth.* ʒ j. *ſyr. de rubo idæo, papav. errat.* āa ʒ vj. *m. ſumat cochleatim ad libitum.*

Forms for the External Pleuriſy.

11. Here follow ſome proper forms for external pleuriſies; but they ought not to be uſed in caſes of a rupture of the veſſels, or ſpitting of blood, becauſe by rarifying the fluids they augment thoſe ſymptoms.

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ j. *aq. hungar.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. ſal. armon.* ʒ iij. *camphor. ol. ſuccin.* āa ʒ j. *m. f. linimentum, cum quo bene fricetur dolens latus calida manu.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. dialth.* ℥ j. *ſpt. vin. camph.* ʒ ij. *lavend. comp. ſpt. terebinth.* āa ʒ j. *m. utatur ut præcedens.*

And afterwards,

℞ *Emplaſt. de cymino* ℥ ſs. *camphor.* ℈ ij. *ol. ſuc. cin. gut.* xv. *m. & extende ſuper alutam lateri affect. applicand.*

12 Some

12. Sometimes this diſeaſe is tranſlated from the *leura* to the cavity of the *thorax*, and there forms tumor; which ſuppurating, diſcharges a large uantity of matter therein. This is called an *mpyema*, and commonly happens when bleeding nd other evacuations have been omitted at the eginning.

A *paraphrenitis*, ſuppurating the diaphragm, af- r the ſame manner, ſometimes collects in the bdomen, and brings on a putrefaction, a conſum- tion, or death.

EMPYEMA.

Definition. *EMpyema* is a collection of *pus*, or matter, in the cavity of the *thorax*.

Cauſe. 2. This may be cauſed internally, from a ſup- uration happening in a pleuriſy, or *peripneumo- ia*; a ſudden ſtoppage of expectoration, or the upture of a veſſel; the extravaſated blood being onverted into *pus*, or an abſceſs formed in the leura, *mediaſtinum*, or *diaphragma*, breaking and iſcharging the matter thereof: and externally, from ontuſions, wounds, *&c.* Sometimes alſo matter, r extravaſated blood, is collected in the lungs, nd ſometimes in the duplicature of the *pleura* and *iaphragma*.

Diagnoſtics. 3. The ſigns of it in the *pleura* are inflamma- ion, ſharp pain and weight in the membrane, ſlow, ontinued fever, difficulty of breathing, a dry ough and thirſt, great uneaſineſs in lying on he ſound ſide, and a ſudden waſting of the ody. If it breaks on the diaphragm, theſe ymptoms ceaſe, and the patient finds ſudden eaſe, ut this is ſoon follow'd by a perceivable preſſure in he diaphragm, and great inquietude; the fever ugments, the pain is felt leſs violent, and from part that lies lower; and eaſe can now only be btain'd by lying on that ſide where the matter is.

If

If the discharge be made on both sides, the patient is easy on neither; but only in lying on his back or belly.

If *pus* be lodged in the lungs, and proceed from an internal cause, the breath is fetch'd with difficulty; and the patient sinks under the weight he feels. Pain comes on by degrees, with a continual fever, great thirst, sputation of purulent matter, dryness of the mouth and throat, and redness in the cheeks.

Where the cause is external, there happen, at first, a spitting of blood, a shivering, cold sweats, and at last a discharge of purulent or frothy matter by the mouth. If this matter be yellow, the case is esteem'd highly dangerous. The patient can now rest only on his back; feels an uneasiness in lying on the injured side, and a pricking pain in lying on the other; the wounded lobe then pressing against the *mediastinum*.

Prognostics. 4. If the collection be very large, it often suffocates the patient. That which occupies both sides, is worse than that which wholly lies on one. When no relief is found by expectoration, the manual operation, a discharge of urine, or by stool, the patient usually dies in forty days. If the *pus* appear white after the operation, or in expectoration, and of a good consistence, it prognosticates a recovery; but if bloody or fetid, *&c.* the contrary. In short, if the eyes be sunk, the nails turn'd up, and the body be wasted; if there happens a delirium, a sputation of livid matter, *&c.* the case usually proves mortal, and even when it seems to grow better of its own accord, it often returns, and proves mortal; especially if the expectorated matter be fetid.

Regimen. 5. The regimen should be the same as in a *pleurisy* or *peripneumonia*. See pag. 92. §. 4.

6. Bleed

6. Bleed in the beginning of the diſtemper, to prevent a collection of matter; and give glyſters, purge, or exhibit balſamics and diuretics, as in caſe of a pleuriſy. Moſt of the internals there preſcribed, are proper here. See pag. 93, 94, &c. *Cure.*

The following, after due evacuations have been uſed, are in great eſteem.

℞ *Tereb. è chio* ʒvj. *balſam. tolut.* ʒj. *ſperm. ceti, ſyllep. ppt. āa* ʒß. *ſal. tart. tartar. vitriolat. ſal. vol. cerv. ſuccin. āa* ʒß. *camphor.* ℈j. *balſam. peruv. gut. ij. ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. pilul. n°.* viij. *è quavis* ʒj. *ſumat mane & veſperi cum cochl.* iiij *mixturæ ſequentis.*

℞ *Tereb. venet. balſam. capiv. āa* ʒij. *ſperm. ceti* ʒj. *vitel. unius ovi, decoct. hord. vin. alb. āa* iij. *tinct. ſal. tartar.* ℥ ß. *m.*

Alſo,

℞ *Tinct. metallor. ſal. tartar. ſuccin. ſpt. nitri dulc. āa* ʒj. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *ter quotidie è quovis liquido appropriato.*

7. In order to diſcuſs the matter in its formation, only externals. *To diſcuſs the matter in its formation.*

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat. lavend. comp. ol. amygd. ſpt. ſal. armon. āa* ℥ j. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒij. *m.*

With this embrocate the part twice, and afterwards apply a warm plaſter, as *emplaſt. è cymino*, to the part.

Or,

℞ *Emp. paracelſ. è cicut. cum ammoniac. āa* ʒvj. *bitumin. viv. in pauca terebinth. venet. ſolut.* ℥ ß. *camphor.* ʒj. *m. ſ. a & f. emplaſtrum, ſuper alutam extendendum, & parti affectæ applicandum.*

If this treatment prevents not a ſuppuration, and the *empyema* does not break of it ſelf, the operation muſt be perform'd; unleſs the matter be ſeated in the ſubſtance of the lungs.

The manner is to make a ſmall inciſion into the moſt proper part of the *thorax*, ſo as to procure diſcharge of the matter. For which purpoſe a ſmall cannula of lead or ſilver is introduced into *The Operation for the Empyema.*

the orifice, and wore there for ſome time. But if the matter be too thick to flow out of it ſelf, it may be diluted by injecting a little warm milk and water, or a proper detergent or vulnerary decoction, which will thus alſo ſerve to cleanſe the cavity, and forward the cure. A proper courſe of internals, as above ſet down, muſt not be omitted at the ſame time. And when by this means the danger of a relapſe is prevented, and a good habit of body ſecured, the wound may be healed up in the common manner. But ſometimes it is found neceſſary to keep it open for many months ſucceſſively, that the matter which is apt to generate afreſh may have a free vent, ſo as not to collect again, and occaſion the operation to be repeated.

Ulcers of the Lungs. 8. In ulcers of the lungs, detergent balſamics as *tereb. venet. balſ. capiv.* &c. are of great ſervice.

Vomica pulmonum. The *vomica pulmonum*, that is a collection of matter in the lungs, lodg'd in a proper *cyſtis*, muſt when diſcover'd, be treated with the ſame medicines as the *empyema*; and if theſe prove ineffectual the operation muſt be performed, as §. 7.

ASTHMA.

Definition of an Aſthma. 1. AN *aſthma* is a difficulty of reſpiration, from a diſorder in the lungs, uſually attended with violent motions of the diaphragm, abdomen and intercoſtal muſcles, and with a ſtertor or rattling in the throat.

Dyſpnœa. If reſpiration be only denſe and quick, without the other attendants, 'tis called *dyſpnœa.*

Orthopnœa. If the difficulty of breathing be ſo great as to occaſion a violent motion of the muſcles of the *ſcapulæ* and *thorax*, and all the other ſymptoms of an *aſthma*, ſo that the patient cannot be tolerably eaſy, but in an erect poſture, 'tis called *orthopnœa.*

2.

2. It may be cauſed from *pus*, thick, or muci- *Cauſe.*
laginous juices, or *polypus's* in the *bronchia*; mercurial and other metalline fumes hindering the motion of the lungs; violent exerciſe, ſudden fear, or ſurprize; ſtoppage of ſecretions, or evacuations, as the *menſes*, hæmorrhoids, *&c.* ill digeſtion, cachexies, or whatever affords viſcid chyle, hinders concoction, or, by diſtending, over-charging, or conſtringing the canals, a ſlow circulation; and laſtly, any thing which prevents the animal ſpirits from elevating the thorax, in proportion to the expanſion of the lungs; as too great a viſcidity, or fluidity in the blood, *&c.*

3. The diagnoſtics are contain'd in the definition *Diagnoſtics.*
and the cauſe.

4. If the thorax be naturally ſtrait, or an *aſthma* *Prognoſtics.*
be cauſed by *polypus's*, or excreſcences in the ſubſtance of the lungs, or by a general or natural viſcidity, or be hereditary, it proves continual, tho' it alters with the weather, and is thought hardly curable. A *ſtertor* ſhews the *trachea* or *bronchia* to be ſtuffed; when, if the patient expectorates freely, the diſtemper may go off that way. A ſpontaneous looſeneſs ſometimes cures it; but that ſtopping ſuddenly, the diſtemper is apt to return. In old age and child-hood, 'tis hard to cure. A pleuriſy or *peripneumonia* coming on, 'tis dangerous. A *dyſpnœa* is evidently better than an *orthopnœa*; and a plethoric better than a phlegmatic *aſthma.*

5. All viſcid diet, as cheeſe, *&c.* is accounted *Regimen.*
bad. All thin ſpoon-meats, as broths, *&c.* good. If the patient be weak, boil meats are preferr'd to ſuch as are roaſted. Let the patient enjoy a clear air, and uſe moderate exerciſe.

6. Bleed univerſally, tho' but in a ſmall quantity, *Cure.*
as that of ʒij. or ʒiij. now and then; and this may be done even in caſe of weakneſs and old age. But

in the plethoric, take away a larger quantity. If the obſtruction be lodg'd deep in the lungs, bleed in the arm; if about the *trachea*, or a *ſtertor* attend, in the jugular.

After phlebotomy, if the patient neither vomits, ſpits blood, nor be ſubject, or evidently liable thereto, give an emetic whilſt the fit is off. If the patient be weak,

℞ *Sal. vitriol.* ʒ j. *oxymel. ſcillit. aq. cinnam. ten.* *āa* ʒ j. *m.*

But if ſtrength allows,

℞ *Pulv. ipecacuanh.* ʒ ß. *oxymel. ſcillit.* ʒ vj. *aq. puleg.* ʒ ij. *m. f. emeticum. Bibat autem libere de infuſion. fol. cardui benedict. inter vomendum.*

Let the vomit be repeated twice a month, or oftner, *pro re nata.* After the operation whereof,

7. ℞ *Sperm. ceti conſerv. cynosbat. āa* ℈ j. *balſam. tolut. pulv.* ℈ ß. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. caſtor. opt. āa gr.* vj. *flor. benzoin. gr.* iiij. *ſyr. capillor. vener. q. ſ. f. bolus hora ſomni ſumend. una cum hauſtu ſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. puleg. hyſſop. āa* ʒ j. *cinnam. fort.* ʒ ß. *ſyr. balſam. croc. āa* ʒ ij. *ſpt. c. c. gut.* xxv. *m. f. hauſtus.*

If the paroxyſm return, apply an epiſpaſtic to the neck; and if it ſhou'd prove more violent than before, two to the arms. Theſe medicines are univerſally ſerviceable; but more particularly in dry nervous *Aſthma's*. Let them therefore be applied as the caſe requires.

In the next place give glyſters, as in the *angina* pag. 83. §. 6. as well in the fit as out of it; and in caſe of violent ſymptoms, let glyſters ſupply the place of purges, till the ſymptoms abate; being injected once a day, or *pro re nata.*

For purges,

8. ℞ *Pulv. ſancti.* ℈ ij. *ſal. tart. ſuccin. volat. āa gr.* vj. *cum ſyr. violar. q. ſ. f. bolus mane ſumend. & bis in ſeptimana repetendus.*

At night, after the operation is over, give the bolus and draught juſt mentioned, §. 7.

Next,

Next, as they appear neceſſary, uſe perpetual bliſters, or iſſues, cupping, &c.

More forms proper here.

9. ℞ *Sperm. ceti* ʒ ß. *lact. ſulph.* ϑ ß. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *conſerv. cynosbat.* ϑ j. *balſam. peruv. gut.* x. *ſyr. croc. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Sperm. ceti, ſpec. diatrag. frigid. āa* ϑ j. *caſtor. opt. gum. ammon. milleped. pulv. āa* ϑ ß. *ol. aniſi gut.* iij. *ſyr. croc. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Sperm. cet. pulv. milleped. āa* ʒj. *croc.* ϑij. *caſtor. ſal. volat. c. c. ſuccin. flor. benzoin. āa* ϑß. *pulv. ireos, ſem. aniſi, balſ. tolut. gum. ammon. āa* ϑ j. *ſacch. alb.* ʒ ij. *ol. cinnam. gut.* vj. *m. f. pulv. chartæ* xv. *quarum ſumat unam quinta quaq; hora durante paroxyſmo, illo vero abſente bis in die, cum julapij ſequent. cochl.* vj.

℞ *Aq. hyſſop. puleg. ceraſor. nig. āa* ℥ ij. *cinnam. fort.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. croc. balſam. āa* ℥ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. pectoral.* ℔ iß. *aq. theriac.* ℥iiij. *tinct. croc. ſyr. balſam. āa* ℥ ij. *m. in eundem finem.*

Again,

10. ℞ *Spt. c. c.* ʒ iij. *tinct. caſtor.* ʒ iß. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Sal. volat. oleoſ.* ʒ iij. *tinct. croc. ſpt. lavend. c. āa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *è cyatho vini canarini.*

Alſo,

℞ *Balſam. ſulphur. aniſat. peruvian. āa* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat gut.* x. *vel* xv. *cum pauco ſaccharo; ſuperbibendo ſolutionis ſequent. cochlear.* iij.

℞ *Gum. ammon.* ʒ iij. *ſolve in aq. ceraſ. nig. hyſſop. āa* ℥ ij. *cinnam. fort.* ℥ iß. *colaturæ adde tinct. croc.* ℥ ß. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ j. *capiat etiam cochl.* iij. *urgente dyſpnœa.*

11. *Millepedes* are excellent in *aſthma's*, eſpecially in the nervous ſpecies.

℞ *Melleped. vivent.* ʒ j. *n. m. croc. āa* ʒ ß. *ſacch. alb.* ʒ ß. *contunde ſimul ſuperaffundendo aq. ceraſ. nig.* ʒ vj. *cinnam. fort.* ʒ ij. *colatura per expreſſionem ſit pro duabus vel tribus doſibus.*

Or,

℞ *Gum. ammon.* ʒ ß. *ſolve in aq. ceraſ. nig. puleg. hyſſop. āa* ℔ ß. *colaturam miſce cum expreſſione ſequent.*

℞ *Milleped. vivent. contuſ.* ʒ iij. *croc. minutiſſime inciſ. vel contuſ.* ʒ j. *ſuperaffunde vin. alb. lisbonenſ.* ℔ ß. *f. expreſſio, cui adde ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *ſyr. balſam.* ʒ iß. *capiat cochl.* vj. *bis vel ter in die.*

12. Infuſions made of *fim. equin.* or the juice of it, being deterſive and attenuating, are here excellent. See pleuriſy, pag. 93. §. 9.

Linctus's alſo aſſiſt the cure.

℞ *Sperm. ceti, conſerv. cynosbat. āa* ʒij. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. balſam. croc. āa* ʒ j. *ſacch. albiſs.* ʒ ß. *croc. pulv.* ʒ ß. *ol. ſulphur. per campan. gut.* xij. *f. linctus ſ. a.*

Or,

℞ *Balſam. lucatel. conſerv. cynosbat. āa* ʒ ſs. *balſam. tolut. pulv.* ʒ ij. *ol. lini opt.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. croc. alth. papav. errat. āa* ʒj. *ol. ſulphur. per camp. gut.* xvj. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc. vel ol. lini opt. ſyr capillor. veneer. āa* ʒ ij. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ ſs. *capiat cochleare unum frequenter.*

The following is rather better, where the caſe is dangerous.

℞ *Sperm. ceti* ʒ ß. *balſam. tolutan. opt.* ʒ iij. *ſolve ſ. a. in vitello ovi & paulatim affunde decoct. hord.* ʒ xij. *vin. alb. lisbonenſ.* ʒ iv. *f. emulſio ſaccharo albiſſimo edulcorando. Sumat hauſtulum frequenter cum guttis aliquot ſpt. c. c. & tinct. caſtor āa.*

In caſe of Stertor and painful Reſpiration.

13. When the conſtitution is ſpoiled by high feeding, or hard drinking, the glands of the *trachea*, with the parts adjacent, are uſually ſtuft in this diſtemper;

diſtemper; which occaſions a *ſtertor* and painful reſpiration in the night or morning: and this continues till the glands are disburthen'd. 'Tis therefore fit there ſhou'd be in readineſs for this purpoſe, ſome ſuch medicine as the following.

℞ *Oxymel. ſcillit. aq. hyſſop. cinnam. fort. āa* ℥ ij. *tinct. croc. caſtor. āa* ʒ iſs. *ſpt. c. c.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat cochlear.* ij. *vel* iij. *quolibet mane, jejuno ventriculo, vel urgente neceſſitate.*

Or,

℞ *Acet. & vin. ſcillit. āa* ℥ j. *aq. puleg. cinnam. fort. āa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. c. c. tinct. caſtor. āa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat ut ſupra.*

Or,

℞ *Gum. ammon.* ʒiſs. *ſolve in aq. puleg.* ℥ ij. *& colaturæ adde aq. cinnam. fort. oxymel. ſcillit. āa* ℥ j. *vin. emet.* ℥ ß. *tinct. caſtor.* ʒ iſs. *tinct. croc. ſpt. c. c. āa* ʒ ß. *m. ſumat cochleare unum vel dimidium ſubinde.*

This will uſually give a puke, which may be encouraged occaſionally with carduus tea, or the like. Theſe emetics are not improper in dry nervous or ſpaſmodic *aſthma's*; but ought then to be given more ſparingly than in the humid kind; becauſe the retchings they cauſe are more painful and fruitleſs in the former, than in the latter.

14. Aſthmatic perſons are generally very uneaſy for want of reſt, on account of their ſhortneſs of breath and cough; in which caſe *laudanum* might be of great ſervice, if it would not increaſe this ſhortneſs of breath and cough. A *laudanum* therefore has been contrived that may more ſafely anſwer this purpoſe, being well guarded and warm'd with aromatics and diaphoretics. *Want of Reſt.*

℞ *Cinnam. craſſe pulverizat.* ℥ j. *ſal. tart.* ʒ j. *infunde in ſpt. vin. rect.* ℔ j. *& f. tinctura.*

℞ *Tinct. hujus* ʒ xij. *opij colat. tenuiter incis.* ʒ j. *infunde ſ. a & cola: deinde,*

℞ *Reliquam partem tincturæ cinnamomi, balſam. tolut. gum. ſtyrac. āa* ʒ ij. *flor. benzoin.* ʒ j. *iterum infunde ſ. a & cola, tum*

℞ *Rad. ireos florent. glycyrrhiz. āa* ʒ ij. *caryoph. n. m. mac. ſem. cardam. minor. āa* ʒ j. *rad. contra. yerv. zinzib. āa* ʒ ſs. *infunde ſ. a. in aq. theriacal.* ʒ v. *tinct. cort. aurant. croc. āa* ʒ ij. *denique,*

℞ *Sal. volat. oleoſ.* ʒ iv. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *ſal. volat. c. c.* ʒ iij. *balſam. peruv.* ʒ ſs. *m. & omnes liquores ſimul confunde, ut fiat laudanum liquidum.*

Twenty drops of this *laudanum*, containing about a grain of *opium*, may be taken at once in a little canary, or *decoctum pectoracle*, at bed-time.

The common liquid *laudanum* may more eaſily be adapted to the ſame uſe thus.

℞ *Laud. liquid. ſydenham.* ʒ ij. *balſam. ſulph. aniſat. peruv. āa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *pro re nata.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. matth. gr.* vi, viij, *vel.* x. *ſolve in aq. hyſſop. puleg āa* ʒj. *theriac. lumb. magiſt. āa* ʒ ſs. *adde ſpt. c. c. tinct. caſtor. āa gut.* xxx. *ſyr. balſam.* ʒ ſs. *m. pro doſi.*

Externals. 15. The following liniment, well rubbed on the breaſt with a warm hand, may be of ſome ſervice in inveterate *aſthma's*.

℞ *Ung. dialth. ol. palm. āa* ʒ ſs. *ol. mac. per expreſſ. ol. amygd. dulc. ſpt. lavend. āa* ʒ ij. *m. f. linimentum.*

After each time this is uſed, cover the part with warm flannel, or apply the following plaſter.

℞ *Empl. de cymin. de ſapon. āa* ʒ ſs. *gum. ſtyrac.* ʒ ij. *pulv croc. flor. benzoin. āa* ʒ ſs. *ol. aniſ. gut.* viij. *m. & extende ſuper alutam.*

Powerful Internals. 16. An aſthma being a very common, painful, deſperate, difficult caſe; we would willingly omit nothing that has proved ſerviceable in it. The following

llowing forms have been found uſeful, even when he diſtemper ſeemed inveterate and fix'd.

℞ *Mel. deſpumat.* ℥ iv. *pulv. glycyrrhiz.* ℥ ß. *nul. campan. ſem. aniſ. flor. ſulphur. āa* ʒ iij. *m. apiat q. n. m. maj. ter quaterve quotidie.* This is cheap medicine, and is often uſed with ſucceſs.

The next is better.

17. ℞ *Pulv. milleped. lact. ſulphur. āa* ℥ ß. *pulv. reos florent. ſperm. ceti, āa* ʒ ij. *pulv. balſam. tolut. roc. āa* ʒ j. *flor. benzoin. ſal. vol. ſuccin. āa* ℈ ij. *l. n. m. chym. cinnam. aniſ. āa gut.* iiij. *conſerv. ynosbat.* ℥ j. *balſ. gilead.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de alth. de praſſio āa q. ſ. f. electuarium, cujus ſumat quant. nucis moſchat. mane & veſperi.*

18. ℞ *Gum. ammon. pulv. milleped. ſperm. ceti, balſam. tolutan. caſtor. opt. āa* ʒ j. *croc. flor. benzoin. ſal. volat. ſuccin. c. c. āa* ʒ ß. *lact. ſulphur. balſam. gilead. ſacch. alb. āa* ʒ j. *ol. aniſi gut.* x. *cum ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. pilul.* x. *è quavis* ʒ j. *harum ſumat* v. *bis vel ter in die.*

19. ℞ *Rad. glycyrrhiz.* ℥ ß. *milleped. viv. contuſ.* ℥ ij. *croc. caſtor. ruſs. āa* ʒ ij. *ireos flor.* ʒ iij. *ſem. fœnic. d. aniſ. āa* ʒ iij. *flor. benzoin.* ʒ j. *cinnam. n. m. caryophyl. āa* ʒ ß. *ſal. tart.* ʒ iij. *vin. canarin.* ℔ iij. *aq. puleg. hyſſop. āa* ℔ ß. *infunde ſ. a colaturæ adde ſpt. lavend. c. ſyr. balſam. āa* ℥ ij. *m. ſumat cochl.* vj. *bis vel ter in die.*

20. ℞ *Lign. ſaſſafras* ℔ ß. *rad. ireos florent. enulæ, alth. hord. gallic. raſur. c. c. āa* ℥ iiij. *coq. in tinct. bynes cong.* vij. *ad unius conſumptionem; & cola, deinde.*

℞ *Milleped. viv. contuſ. paſſul. maj. exacin. āa* ℥ iv. *rad. glycyrrhiz.* ℥ ij. *fol. puleg. hyſſop. āa m.* ij. *marrub. alb. heder. terreſt. capillor. vener. tuſſilag. flor. papav. err. āa* ℥ j. *cort. aurant.* ℥ ij. *ſem. aniſi fœnicul. d. āa* ℥ j. *ſal. tart.* ℥ ſs. *contunde ſaculo include & in colaturam præcedentem immitte; ſtent ſimul per 4 dies, deinde bibat æger* ℔ ſs. *ſubcalide ter quotidie.*

The

The like ingredients might alſo be boiled in broths; by a long continued regular uſe of which, tho' a cure cannot reaſonably be expected, the patient may be brought to paſs his life more eaſily.

COUGH.

Definition. 1. A *Cough* is a convulſive motion of the diaphragm, muſcles of the *larynx*, *thorax* and *abdomen*, violently ſhaking and expelling the air that was drawn into the lungs by inſpiration.

Cauſe. 2. 'Tis either habitual, accidental, or hereditary.

An accidental cough may be occaſioned by a ſudden alteration of weather, change of clothes, hard drinking, or the catching of cold, as 'tis commonly called; whether that be a ſtoppage of perſpiration, whereby the lungs and glands about the head and throat are overloaded with *lympha*; or whether the nitrous, or rather ſome other particles of the air, in this caſe inſinuating themſelves into, and looſening the texture of the blood, permit the ſerum to go off by expectoration, or thro' the noſtrils, while the red part remains behind.

An habitual or natural cough, may proceed from a particular weakneſs of the veſſels, or ſome fault in the conſtitution.

That kind which is called hereditary, may, 'tis thought, be received from the parents, or be owing to ſome particular ſtructure or organization of the body.

Diagnoſtics. 3. In pituitous coughs the matter is often ſo viſcid, as to lodge in the *foramina ſuperciliaria*, and glands of the *trachea*; ſo that the more fluid part running back, perhaps waſhes off the *mucus* deſign'd to defend the *trachea*; leaving it bare, and expoſed to the injuries of the air, from whence, perhaps, proceeds the hoarſeneſs, tickling, excoriation, and the

asthmatic ſymptoms, which ſo frequently hap-
n in coughs.

4. An hereditary cough is reckoned incurable; *Prognoſtics.*
y ones, and thoſe of long ſtanding, hard to
re. A ſudden ſtoppage of expectoration happen-
g after a pleuriſy or peripneumonia, in thoſe who
e ſubject to hæmorrhages, hoarſeneſs, or an aſth-
a, is accounted a bad prognoſtic; eſpecially where
e thorax is naturally ſtrait, or the perſon aged.
reakings out about the mouth and noſe portend a
itical ſolution.

5. Let the patient, if poſſible, keep uniformly *Regimen.*
arm. The diet ſhould be liquid rather than ſolid;
nſeed tea is of ſervice. So are the common white
d black troches. In weak conſtitutions, and in
d age, where expectoration is languid, a glaſs of
ine and good broths are allowable. But malt
quors, or ſalt meats, aromatics, and high ſauces,
e ſuppos'd to do harm.

6. Bleeding is proper univerſally, except in *Cure in general.*
ery weak or aged perſons; and ought to be
epeated in proportion to the demand. In the
ext place, give an emetic of *ipecacuanha*, with
arduus tea, adding to it *oxymel ſcillit.* or *ſal vi-*
rioli, as requiſite. Then univerſally,

℞ *Sperm. cet.* ʒ ſs. *balſam. lucatel. conſerv. cynosb.*
a ℈ j. *balſam. peruv. gut.* x. *ol. aniſ. gut.* ij. *m. f.*
olus h. ſ. ſumend. cum hauſtu ſequent.

℞ *Aq. cinn. ten. puleg. hyſſop. āa* ʒ j. *lumb. mag.*
ʒ vj. *ſyr. balſam.* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc. c. c. tinct. ca-*
for. āa gut. xx. *croc. gut.* 40. *laud. liquid. ſydenham.*
ut. xij. *m.*

6. If the cough be dry and vehement, apply
veſicatory to the neck, the ſame night; and
others to the arms, *&c.* a day or two after, in
caſe they are found neceſſary; and when the run-
ning of them ceaſes,

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ ij. *rad. rhabard. ſem. fænicul. dulc.*
āa ʒ j. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ j. *infunde in decoct. pectoral.*
ʒ vj.

℥ vj. *colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina. cervina, roſ. ſolut. āa* ℥ ß. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. tinct. caſtor. āa* ℈i *m. ſumat mane cum regimine, & pro re nata repetatur.*

On the evening exhibit a paregoric.

℞ *Aq. puleg. hyſſop. āa* ℥ iß. *limac. mag.* ℥ j. *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ ß. *ſpt. c. c. tinct. benzoin. āa gut.* xxx *croc.* ʒ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* xx. *m. f. hauſtus h. ſ. poſt cathartici operationem ſumendus.*

7. On the intermediate days of evacuations, and whilſt the bliſters run, univerſally,

℞ *Sperm. cet.* ʒ ß. *conſerv. cynosbat.* ℈ j. *gum. ammon.* ℈ ß. *croc. ſal. vol. c. c. āa gr.* iv. *balſam. peruv. gut.* vj. *balſ. ſulphur. aniſat. gut.* x. *ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. bolus mane & ſero ſumend. ſuperbibend. ſolutionis ſeq. cochl.* iv.

℞ *Succ. glycyrrhiz. hiſpan.* ℥ j. *balſam. tolut.* ʒij *croc.* ʒ j. *ſolve ſ. a. in decoct. pectoral.* ℔ j. *aq. puleg. hyſſop. āa* ℔ ß. *colaturæ adde aq. lumbricor. mag. theriac. ſyr. de alth. āa* ℥ ij. *tinct. caſtor. ſpt. c. c. āa* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat etiam cochl.* iiij. *ad libitum.*

Or,

℞ *Sem. ſinap. contuſ.* ℥ ij. *coque ſ. a. in decoct. pectoral. aq. hyſſop. puleg. āa* ℔ j. *colaturæ adde aq. theriac.* ℥ iv. *tinct. croc.* ℥ j. *tinct. caſtor.* ℥ ß. *ſyr. pectoral.* ℥ ij. *m. in eundem finem.*

8. If the patient be young, the matter expectorated thin, and the cough prove tickling, and hinders the patient's reſt, let the following be uſed; ſtill continuing the neceſſary evacuations.

℞ *Pulv. oliban.* ʒiij. *terr. japon.* ʒ j. *conſ. roſar. rub. theriac. andromach. ſyr. de meconio āa* ℥ j. *m. f. electuarium; ſumat quant. n. m. major. omni nocte h. ſ.*

Hoarſeneſs. 9. In caſe of a hoarſeneſs and aſthmatical coughs, give *balſ. ſulph. aniſat. gut.* xv. *vel* xx. *bis terve in die cum pauco ſaccharo.*

The

The linctus's, mucilages, and oleaginous me-
cines preſcribed in the pleuriſy, aſthma, and
nſumption, are proper here alſo.

Or,

℞ *Balſam. lucatel. conſerv. cynosbat. āa* ʒ j. *mi-*
ridat. ʒ ß. *lact. ſulphur.* ʒ ij. *flor. benzoin.* ℈ ij.
lſam. ſulphur. aniſat. gut. xxx. *m. ſumat quant.*
c. caſtan. bis vel ter in die, ſuperbibendo hauſtum
eæ ſequentis.

℞ *Herb. puleg. hyſſop. capillor. vener. ling. cerv.*
abioſ. heder. terr. tuſſilag. āa m. ß. *rad. glycyrrhiz.*
ſ. ʒ ſs. *ſem. fœnicul. dul. aniſ. leniter contuſ. āa*
j. *croc.* ʒ j. *ſuperaffunde aq. bullient. q. ſ. ut ſ.*
ea liquor.

If the caſe prove ſtubborn, let iſſues, ſetons, or a
rpetual bliſter be made.

Phthisis and Consumption.

A Conſumption is a gradual waſhing of all the parts of the body; which apparently pro-
eding from a cauſe in the lungs, is called *phthiſis*. *Definition.*

2. This may be either accidental, natural, or hereditary; and ſo be cauſed (1.) by ulcers, chalky ones, or polypus's in the lungs, proceeding from whatever obſtructs the circulation in the pul-
onary veſſels, or renders the blood viſcid, as ſuppreſſion of neceſſary evacuations, whether y the menſtrual diſcharges, lochia, hæmorrhoids, ſues, ulcers, coughs, *&c.* (2.) By intemperance, eating either a *plethora*, or *cacochymia*. (3.) y peripneumonies, pleuriſies, aſthma's, long ontinued coughs, and catarrhs falling on the ungs, diarrhœa's, and ill digeſtion, occaſioning bſtructions in the lacteals; venereal diſorders ill ured, and exceſſive venery cauſing firſt a *tabes orſalis*. (4.) By hard ſtudy, or grief. (5.) A atural one may proceed from the ſtraitneſs of he thorax, or a particular configuration of the parts. *Cauſe.*

parts. And (6.) an hereditary one may be communicated from the parents, without any other viſible cauſe.

Diagnoſtics. 3. A conſumption uſually begins with flying pain and ſtitches; pain at the pit of the ſtomach, or in the diaphragm; frequent ſpitting, loſs of appetite, quick pulſe, a ſweetneſs or ſaltneſs in the *ſaliva*, heat and fluſhings in the face after meals, an hectic fever towards evening, wearineſs, faintneſs, night-ſweats: and where the lungs are firſt diſordered, a cough, catarrh, or aſthma, uſually precede it.

When theſe ſymptoms are violent, 'tis confirmed; and then comes on expectoration of *pus*, ſometimes purulent or bloody matter, and the *vomica pulmonum*. The face and body appear extenuated, and at length a ſwelling of the feet, a diarrhœa, ſtoppage of expectoration, *facies hippocratica*, incurvation and lividneſs of the nails: all which are reckon'd ſure ſigns of death.

Conſumptions from grief, or when the lungs are not immediately concern'd, emaciate faſt, and often come on and continue without a cough, aſthma, expectoration or loſs of appetite.

Prognoſtics. 4. If a conſumption be hereditary, 'tis uſually reckoned incurable; if natural, or ulcers are already form'd in the lungs; if attended with a violent cough, and a ſpitting of purulent matter; the conſtant motion of the lungs will hardly allow of a cure. Coming after acute diſtempers 'tis dangerous; after chronical ones, tedious. In ſhort, when the caſe is confirmed, 'tis hardly to be cured; and when but beginning, with difficulty. A ſimple *tabes dorſalis* is accounted curable, if the patient abſtain from venery. Conſumptions proceeding from grief deſtroy ſuddenly; unleſs the patient can be made chearful. But

f laudable matter be expectorated with eaſe; f the appetite be good; if the *thorax* be large; f the noſtrils run; if the body prove laxative; nd if the patient be young, the conſtitution ot phlegmatic, and the ſymptoms moderate, there re hopes of a cure; which chiefly depends on a roper regimen.

And tho' conſumptions are commonly reckon'd ncurable, yet have many bore up under one for everal years together; even when attended with lmoſt conſtant expectoration of *pus*, bloody mat-er, or frequent vomiting of pure blood, from ℔ ij. o ℔ iiij. or more at a time.

5. Balſamic liquids, ſuch as tea mixed with milk, chocolate made with the tincture of tea, panada with wine and ſpice, gellies, ſago, nouriſhing broths prepared with mace, *rad. alth. raſ. c. c. bor.* raiſins, figs, dates, and eringo roots; aſſes-milk drank long and plentifully, with the teſtaceous powders; garden ſnails boiled in milk and ong continued; a warm clear air, frequent bodily xerciſe, eſpecially riding, and pleaſant converſation, are all good in this caſe, and ſome of them bſolutely neceſſary. *Regimen.*

Proper drinks and ſpoon-meats are thought worhy a phyſician's care in this diſtemper.

The following will ſerve for examples; in conformity with which, a great variety may be preſcribed of ſingular ſervice in conſumptions.

℞ *Gelatin. pan. biſcoct. in aqua pura fact.* ℔ j. *in. rub.* ʒ iij. *ſuc. limon.* ʒ vj. *ſacchar. alb. q. ſ. m. f. ferculum.*

℞ *Carn. viperar. raſ. c. c. āa* ʒ iij. *rad. eryng. condit.* ʒ ij. *paſſular major exacinat.* ʒ iſs. *mac.* ʒ j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde vin. canarin.* ʒ viij. *ſacchar. q. ſ. f. ſorbile.*

℞ *Carn. vitulin. q. ſ. raſ. ebor. c. c. āa* ʒ iſs *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ iij. *add. vin. alb.* ℔ ſs. *ſuc.*

ſuc. limon. ʒ iſs. *ſacchar. alb. q. ſ. fiat, cum refrixerit, gelatina.*

℞ *Hord. gallic. mund.* ʒ ij. *rad. ſymphyt. eryng. āa* ʒ vj. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. ſub finem coctionis immitte fol. tuſſilg. capil. vener. āa m.* i. *colaturæ claræ* ℔ ij. *adde vini viperin.* ʒ ij *ſyr. limon.* ʒ vj. *balſamic.* ʒ ſs. *f. ptiſana.*

℞ *Nuc. caco. ppt.* ʒ j. *pulv. rad. eryng.* ʒ ij. *pulv. carn. viperar.* ʒ j. *coque in aq. pur. ſ. q. ut fiat chocolata, pro libitu edulcoranda.*

Cure. 7. If there be no aſthma, cough, or ſuſpicion of an ulcer in the lungs, uſe but few evacuations, nor pall the ſtomach with oleaginous compoſitions. It may ſuffice to clear the *primæ viæ* with a gentle emetic and purge; and to order a proper regimen and a reſtorative diet; always regarding the cauſe, whether it be grief, intemperance, *&c.* In all pulmonic conſumptions, where the lungs are only inflam'd, or an ulcer is not actually forming, (which muſt be gueſs'd at from the natural conſtitution of the perſon, and the expectoration, compared with the time ſince the diſeaſe began,) 'tis proper to bleed, and repeat it twice or thrice, as the conſtitution will bear it, or as the caſe requires. The next day give *ipecacuanha* ʒ ſs. if the patient be not ſubject to vomit blood, or bleed at the noſe. After the operation, give the bolus and draught in *aſthma*, pag. 100. §. 7. A day or two after the emetic, exhibit a purge; not only the lungs, but lacteals being commonly obſtructed here. Mercurial purgatives ſhould be preferred; nor ought the weakneſs, or conſequent weakening of the patient, to deter us from the uſe of them; becauſe they afterwards make abundant amends for that ſeeming injury.

In the beginning. 8. In beginning pulmonic conſumptions, therefore,

℞ *Calo-*

℞ *Calomel. reſin. jalap. āa* ℈ ſs. *pulv. ſanct. cre-or. tartar. āa gr.* xv. *ſal. volat. ſucc. gr.* v. *ol. ſaſ-fr. gut.* j. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. bolus mane mendus.*

Or,

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *conſerv. roſar. parum; f. pilula ra ſomni ſumenda, & mane ſequenti capiat po-nem ſequent.*

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒiij. *rhabarb.* ʒj. *tamarind.* ʒſs. *n. fœnicul. dulc. contuſ.* ℈ij. *infunde in decoct. ctoral.* ʒvj. *colaturæ* ʒiij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina vina* ʒſs. *vel* ʒvj. *ſpt. lavend. comp. ſal. volat. oſ. āa* ʒj. *m.*

Let theſe medicines be repeated, once or twice week, for a month, or longer, as there is occa-n; a paregoric bolus and draught being taken night, after each purgation.

9. To forward the removal of theſe obſtructions, the intermediate days,

℞ *Conſerv. flaved. aurant. abſinth. roman. āa j. chalyb. cum ſulphur. ppt. antihect. poterij āa j. ſpec. diatrag. frigid. milleped. pulv. āa* ʒij. *cum balſam. q. ſ. f. electuarium, cujus ſumat nt. n. m. ter in die, ſuperbibendo hauſtulum emul-is ſequent.*

℞ *Gum. arab.* ʒj. *rad. alth.* ʒvj. *coque in decoct. d.* ℔iij. *colaturæ* ℔ij. *affunde ſuper amygd. c. excort. & contuſ. ſem. papaver. alb. āa* ʒj. *. quatuor frigid. major. āa* ʒij. *exprime, & adde limac. mag.* ʒiij. *ſyr. de alth. balſam. āa* ʒvj. *f. emulſio.*

10. Veſicatories are very ſerviceable in keeping wn the aſthma, cough and hectic, and ought to pplied proportionably.

A courſe of the juices of antiſcorbutic plants proved ſerviceable in beginning conſumptions. en the aſthma, cough, and expectoration are ted by evacuations, a gentle infuſion or de-ion of the *cortex* may be exhibited, to remove

the hectic, night-ſweats and faintneſs: but if the ſymptoms are violent, or there be a ſuſpicion of an ulcer in the lungs, even a ſlight infuſion of the *cortex* ſhould not be ventured upon; much leſs ſhould it be given in ſubſtance; ſo that to cure the hectic, and prevent night ſweats, we are obliged to uſe ſomething leſs dangerous; as the following:

℞ *Conſerv. cynosbat.* ʒ j. *pulv. gum. arab. tragacanth. rad. alth. cret. alb. coral. rub. ppt. āa* ʒij. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. electuarium; ſumat quant. caſtan. horis medicis, ſuperbibendo lact. aſinin. vel decoct. pectoral.* ℔ ſs.

11. Want of appetite always attends a pulmonic conſumption; therefore,

℞ *Rad. gentian. galang. ſummit. abſinth. roman. ſem. cardamom. minor. āa* ʒ j. *cort. aurant. ſic.* ʒi *caryoph.* ʒ ſs. *ſuperaffunde aq. bullient.* ʒ xij. *colatura cito factæ adde aq. abſinth. mag. comp.* ʒ ii *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *ſumat cochl.* vj. *hora ante prandium quotidie.*

Apply alſo *emplaſt. ſtomach. mag. cum ol. n.* &c. to the ſtomach.

In caſe of violent ſtitches, give *ſpt. c. c.* ʒj. more, in a draught of any convenient liquid, often as ſhall be required.

In caſe of a catarrh, give *lact. ſulphur.* ℈ ij. or twice a day. Moſt of the medicines preſcrib for a catarrh, except the opiates, are alſo prop in a conſumption. See pag. 31, *&c.*

In caſe of fainting, give *ſal. volat. oleoſ. & lavend. āa.*

Attended with an Aſthma. 12. If an aſthma happen to attend, treat accordingly; but be ſparing of oils, and ne give them here without *ol. ſulphur. per camp. ſpt. vitriol.* leſt they deſtroy the appetite. diſtemper ſtill increaſing, moſt ſtreſs is to be l on a reſtorative diet and proper exerciſe. *Vin viperinum*, taken in the quantity of ſix ſpoons

rice a day, with the following electuary, is ex-
llent.

℞ *Sperm. ceti* ʒ ij. *balſam. tolut. pulv.* ʒ j. *croci* j. *flor. benzoin.* ʒ ſs. *conſerv. flaved. aurant.* ʒ j. *c. kerm.* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. pectoral. q. ſ. f. electuarium, mat quant. n. m. ter in die.*

13. If the patient flags more, and is troubled *Cold Sweats.*
th cold clammy ſweats,

℞ *Antidot. analept. conſ. flaved. aurant. rad. ng. condit. āa* ʒ iſs. *n. m. zinzib. condit. āa* ʒ ſs. *al. rub. ppt. pulv. carn. viperar. āa* ʒ iij. *terr. on. ſubtiliſſime pulv.* ʒ ij. *croc. opt.* ʒ j. *ſal. vipe-* ʒ ij. *ol. n. m. chym. gut.* x. *ſyr. è cort citri, bal-n. āa q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumendum ut præcedens.*

To theſe may be added, near the height of the emper, muſk, ambergreaſe, and the ſtrongeſt diacs. The two laſt electuaries may be uſed re ſparingly during the increaſe of the diſorder.

14. If the patient be young, the diſeaſe not firm'd, and ſpring comes on, let him remove a clear country air, and take the following wders, with aſſes milk.

℞ *Margarit. ppt. coral. rub. ppt. gum. arab. lact. ph. āa p. æ. ſacch. roſat. ad pondus omnium, m. at* ʒ ij. *ter in die cum lact. aſinin.* ℔ ß.

Others, to prevent the milk from curdling, and correct acidities, uſe only *conſ. roſar. rub. ſacch. t.* or ten drops of *ol. tart. per deliq.* to ℔ ſs. milk.

15. An eaſy, ſtated, or returning eructation of *Vomiting of*
d blood from the lungs, is uſually a lingering, *Blood.*
gerous ſymptom. A decoction or infuſion of *peruvian* bark might be proper for it, if the r ſymptoms would allow thereof; but where cannot be comply'd with,

℞ *Pulv. terr. japon. coral. rub. ppt. ſpermat ceti* ʒ ij. *maſtich. bol. arm. ſang. dracon. āa* ʒ j. *conſ. r. rub.* ʒ j. *balſam. peruv. gut.* 40. *ſyr. de roſ.*

ſic. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat quant. n. m. ter quaterve in die, ſuperbibendo tinct. roſar. rub. cochl. vj

Diarrhœa. 16. Violent diarrhœa's are very dangerous towards the end of the diſtemper.

℞ *Conſ. roſ. rub. ſperm. ceti, pulv. rhabarb. gum. arab. āa gr.* xv. *cinnam. gr.* x. *ol. nuc. m. gut. j. cum ſyr. de roſ. ſic. q. ſ. f. bolus, omni nocte ſumendus, ad 7 vel 8 vices, ſuperbibendo hauſt. de coct. alb.*

Or,

℞ *Sperm. ceti* ʒſs. *ſolve cum pauco vitello ovi in decoct. hord.* ʒ ij. *& adde confect fracoſt. ſ. m.* ʒ *ſyr. de roſis ſic.* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ſs. *f. haus. ſexta quaq; hora ſumendus per tres dies.*

There are ſeveral forms in the pleuriſy, cough and aſthma, proper to be adminiſtred here; provided the cardiacs in thoſe preſcribed for the aſthma be leſſened, and the opiates every where omitted; balſamics being uſed in their ſtead: for opiates ſhould not be given in conſumptions, without abſolute neceſſity.

SECT. IX. *Diſeaſes of the Heart.*

SYNCOPE.

Definition. 1. SYncope is a ſudden retardation, or ſtoppage of the circulation of the blood.

Cauſe. 2. It may proceed from a natural weakneſs, any violent paſſion, as ſurprize, fear, joy, &c. ſudden and large evacuations, as hæmorrhages, hypercatharſes, profuſe ſweating, &c. breathing in an air too thin or hot; hunger, loſs of appetite, &c.

Diagnoſtics. 3. 'Tis known by a clammy ſweat on the face, loſs of colour in the lips, a *tremor*, dulneſs, fixedneſs of the eyes; only their white ſometimes appearing; a ſmall languid pulſe; but in the

none at all is perceivable; and ſenſe and motion ppear to be loſt.

4. When this caſe proceeds from large evacu- *Prognoſtics.*
ions, paſſions of the mind, natural weakneſs, eathing in an air too hot, or too much rarified, s often fatal. Happening without any evident uſe, 'tis reputed dangerous. Frequent relapſes alſo ſuppoſed dangerous; unleſs they be hyſte-al.

5. If the cauſe be an hæmorrhage, diluting li- *Regimen.*
ors, barly-water, wine and water, *&c.* are con-nient liquors. The proper regimen, when any ng elſe was the cauſe, is obvious.

6. The *ſyncope* that happens after phlebotomy, *Cure, when it*
ured by lying down on the bed; firſt drinking *happens upon*
laſs of wine and water. For that, proceeding *Bleeding.*
m a weakneſs or want of ſpirits,

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. cinnamom. f. āa* ʒiij. *ſyr. &*
ct. croc. āa ʒ j. *confect. alkerm.* ʒiij. *ſpt. lavend.*
p. ʒ ſs. *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* ʒij. *m. f. julap.*

In the fit apply volatile ſalts, *&c.* to the noſe, *In the fit.*
the hands in cold water, or ſprinkle it on the e, burn brown paper under the noſe, *&c.* and en the fit is over, give ſome of the julep laſt down.

7. If it proceed from a furious paſſion, and *When from*
patient be plethoric, bleed directly, and ap- *violent Paſ-*
a bliſter, for fear the caſe ſhould grow con- *ſions.*
ſive or epileptic; and give a ſtrong narcotic, and eat it *pro re nata.* But in depreſs'd paſſions, it narcotics, and give wine, *&c.* and eavour to make the patient chearful. An eme-epiſpaſtic, and the cold bath, are proper for n kinds. In ſhort, proceed here as in the diffe-ſpecies of madneſs; into which theſe caſes n degenerate.

8. If the cauſe were a violent diarrhœa; firſt *A Diarrhœa.*
a ſtop to that, and then give a ſtrong cardiac piate.

Hæmorrhage. 9. If from an hæmorrhage, and this does no ceaſe, during the fit uſe phlebotomy, by way o revulſion; or give and repeat an opiate occa- ſionally. Allow the patient to drink of clare and water, corroborating gellies, or broths; an let all manner of exerciſe and heat be avoid- ed.

Sweating. 10. If the diſorder proceeds from ſweating, thro a laxity of the pores, uſe the cold bath out of th fit, and *tinct. cort. peruv. roſ. rub. in vin. rub.* wit proper balſamics and agglutinants. See conſump tion, pag. 113, *&c.* §. 10, 12, 13.

11. If from artificial ſweating; let the patien cool gradually by changing his place in the bed and what he drinks ſhou'd not be made to warm.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n.* ℥ ij. *cinnam. fort.* ℥ j. *ſyrup. r ryoph.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. è chel. 69. ſimp. coral. rub. āa* ℈ *confect. alkerm.* ℈ j. *m. ſumat ſtatim.* Then may riſe and ſhift.

Exhalations. 12. When from mephitical exhalations, imm diately expoſe the patient to the cool air; and this ſucceeds not, bleed him, or throw him in cold water.

Heat. 13. When it proceeds from heat, or the being too much rarified, remove the perſon in an air that is colder and denſer. But when it ſymptomatical, regard muſt be had to the origi diſeaſe.

Phlebotomy. 14. To prevent its happening from phlebotom let the patient bleed in a horizontal poſture, or ing on the bed.

PALPITATION of the HEART.

Definition. 1. A *Palpitation of the Heart*, is an immo rate and irregular motion of the bl therein; which obſtructs the proper *ſyſtole diaſtole.*

2. T

2. This may happen from an hectic conſtitu- *Cauſe.*
on, a natural ſtraitneſs of the *thorax*, or any
iolent motion; ſudden rariſaction of the blood,
nmoderate paſſions, as anger, fear, ſhame, joy,
c. from fevers, wherein the pulſe intermits; cal-
ſities, tumors, concretions, or polypus's, *&c.*
the heart, or *aorta*; as alſo from diſorders in
e *pericardium*.

3. It may be known by laying the hand upon *Diagnoſtics.*
e part, the irregular variations of the pulſe, and
the diſorder it cauſes in reſpiration.

4. If it proceeds from a tumor, or calloſity, a *Prognoſtics.*
lypus, excreſcence, *&c.* it augments gradually,
d uſually proves mortal; but the ſooner if the
tient be plethoric, or lives irregularly.

When it is from diſorders in the *pericardium*,
d ſtraitneſs of the *thorax*, the danger comes on
w. If the patient grows hectic, and loſes in his
ſh, the caſe is eſteem'd dangerous; eſpecially
the cauſe be internal or original, and ſeated
the heart. A *polypus* in the heart often
lls of a ſudden, and without warning. Proceed-
g from a wound in the heart, it is always
counted mortal; eſpecially if the larger veſſels
e hurt.

5. Let the diet be regular and ſimple, con- *Regimen.*
ing chiefly of ſpoon-meats, as gruels, whey,
coct. hordei, &c. all which ſhou'd be uſed luke-
arm. Wines and inflammatory liquors, all
ſſions, and too violent exerciſe, muſt here be
oided.

6. In caſe of hectics, and ſtraitneſs of the *thorax*, *Cure.*
oceed as in conſumptions; omitting only what
apt to rarify the blood. See pag. 107, *&c.*

Bleeding is the grand remedy, if once the palpita-
on begins to affect the pulſe, and diſorder the
dy. When an *aſthma* attends it, order bliſters.
hen paſſion is the cauſe, if that ſymptom continue,
leed, bliſter, and give an opiate. If it proceeds

from hyſterical diſorders, or a fever, regard thoſe diſtempers reſpectively. When it happens from *polypus's* in the heart, it has been uſually reckoned incurable: the following medicines, however, may be ſafely tried after bleeding.

7. ℞ *Terebinth. è chio* ʒ j. *myrrh. milleped. ppt. ſpermat. ceti āa* ʒ j. *ſal. volat. ſuccin.* ℈ j. *balſ. peruv. capiv. āa gut.* xxv. *f. pilul.* viij. *è quavis* ʒj *ſumat quinque mane & veſperi cum cochl.* iiij. *ſolution. ſequentis.*

℞ *Gum. arab.* ʒ j. *ſolve in decoct. hord.* ℔ j. *add. vin. alb.* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de alth.* ʒvj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒij *tinct. cantharid.* ʒſs.

Alſo,

℞ *Spt. terebinth. tinct. ſuccin. ſpt. lavend. āa ſ. mat gut.* xxx. *bis in die, è quovis vehiculo.*

SECT. X. *Diſeaſes of the Blood.*

SIMPLE and COMPOUND FEVERS

Definition of a Simple.

1. A *Simple continued fever*, is the continuance of an increaſed velocity in the circulation of the blood, beyond what is natural to the conſtitution. If this velocity often decreaſes, and afterwards riſes to the ſame height, 'tis a *continual periodical fever.* And if it entirely ceaſes, in the ſpace of a day or two, 'tis called an *ephemeris.*

An inflammatory.

An *inflammatory fever* is a great rarifaction of the blood, occaſioning violent febrile ſymptoms at the beginning; and chiefly ariſes in ſanguine conſtitutions, from a neglect of proper evacuations. Of this kind is the ſcarlet-fever. The texture of the blood is here ſuppoſed to be not totally deſtroyed.

Eryſipelatous.

An *eryſipelatous fever* is of the inflammatory kind, occaſioning great pain, eſpecially in the face, which

which ſometimes tending to mortify, gives a ſuſpicion that this is of a malignant nature.

A *malignant fever* is the joint appearance of moſt of the ſymptoms of a continual fever, in their greateſt degree, accompanied with livid or other eruptions on ſeveral parts of the body. In this caſe, the blood is ſuppoſed not only to be greatly rarified, but alſo vitiated; or the texture of it ſpoiled or deſtroyed. *Malignant*

A *colliquative fever*, is a fever attended with large evacuations of any kind. *And Colliquative Fever.*

2. The cauſes of fevers, may be many and various; as anger, hard drinking, the taking of cold, high feeding, amputations, and an obſtructed perſpiration; which creating a plenitude of the veſſels, is ſuppoſed to be the moſt general cauſe. All fevers, of which there may be abundance of kinds, tho' all reducible to ſimple and compound, ſeem to proceed immediately from the quantity, quality, or motion of the blood, being vitiated; ariſing perhaps, from an obſtruction or dilatation of the glands. *Cauſe.*

An *ephemeris* is ſometimes epidemical; depending, perhaps, upon the conſtitution of the air.

3. The diagnoſtics of a fever are (1.) A quick pulſe. (2.) An univerſal heat, creating great uneaſineſs. (3.) A pain ſometimes univerſal, at others, particular; as in the loins, and frequently in the head, ariſing from the diſtention of the veſſels by the rarifaction of the blood. 'Tis perceiv'd commonly in the parts juſt mention'd; perhaps upon account of the pulſation of the *aorta* in the loins, and for want of a ſofter reſiſtance there, as well as in the head. (4.) Watching, ſaid to be occaſioned by the ſeparation of more animal ſpirits than uſual. (5.) Convulſions, or the inflation of one muſcle without its antagoniſt: but theſe rarely happen in legitimate fevers, unleſs complicated with other diſeaſes. (6.) Drowſi- *Diagnoſtics.*

Drowſineſs, which ſeldom comes on but when the blood is corrupted, or its texture ſpoiled. (7.) An hæmorrhage, to which ſanguine conſtitutions are chiefly ſubject. (8.) Spots and puſtules, generally red or livid; occaſioned, perhaps, by the broken texture of the blood, whoſe red globules now tranſude, inſtead of cauſing a rupture. (9.) A difficulty of breathing; which may proceed from the rariſaction of the blood, cauſing a plenitude in the pulmonary veſſels; or perhaps, from the rariſaction of the air inſpired, occaſioned by the increaſed heat of the lungs, &c. (10.) A dryneſs of the tongue and thirſt; cauſed by a defect of ſaliva, from the heat and motion of the blood. (11.) A want of appetite, proceeding poſſibly from a diſtenſion of the veſſels in the ſtomach; which, perhaps, cauſes a preſſure of its nervous coat, not unlike the preſſure felt after eating. This continuing long, creates a *naauſea.*

Prognoſtics. 4. An intermitting pulſe, as alſo a low and ticking one, is accounted bad. If the fever comes on with a convulſion, 'tis eſteemed very dangerous. Convulſive motions and twitchings of the tendons, are alſo dangerous. A clammy ſweat, pleuritic pains, frequent reachings and vomitings, a violent diarrhœa, a lethargy, delirium, the hiccup, dropſy, paſſing the urine and excrements inſenſibly, bloody urine, deafneſs, loſs of memory, violent head-achs, and great hæmorrhages, are reckon'd bad ſigns. Laſtly, fevers attended with eruptions of any kind, are accounted dangerous.

On the other hand, an even pulſe, a free diaphoreſis, and a plentiful one about the time that a ſeparation appears in the urine, are good ſigns. If a continual fever intermits, it uſually goes off ſo. A jaundice is a good ſign. A diarrhœa, if moderate, as alſo a hæmorrhage, about the time of

of the criſis, is good. If a ſediment appear in the urine, about the twelfth, fourteenth or ſixteenth day, ſooner or later, 'tis a ſign of recovery. In ſhort, if the fever be not attended with the foregoing bad ſymptoms, the patient will, in all appearance, eſcape.

5. In depreſs'd fevers, allow a little canary, or white wine to the panada, ſometimes ſago, and chicken broth; to which, in caſe of a diarrhœa, may be added *raſ. c. c.* If the patient be very weak, and no ſymptom contra-indicate, a draught of ſmall beer, or a glaſs of wine and water, with a toaſt, may be now and then permitted. But in inflammatory fevers, wine ought to be forbid, or very moderately uſed. White-wine-whey may be indulged. Water-gruel, and barley-water, are accounted excellent. Sage-tea will ſerve for a change. At the declenſion, a glaſs of ſack, either alone or diluted, may do ſervice. And here, table-beer, with a toaſt, may be more freely uſed. It is generally allowed, that no fleſh-meat ought to be permitted, and fiſh or fowl but very ſparingly, if at all. 'Tis alſo eſteemed the beſt way to keep to ſpoon-meats, and thoſe not thick neither; tho' regard herein muſt be had to the patient's ordinary way of living. *Regimen.*

6. In the cure of fevers, whether ſimple or compound, phlebotomy is reputed neceſſary at the beginning; unleſs great weakneſs or old age contra-indicate; ſince it uſually occaſions either a remiſſion or a total ſolution of the diſtemper. But, 'tis generally thought, this ought not to be performed after the fifth day; leſt it ſhould prolong the *criſis.* Nor is it judged convenient in the time of the *menſes.* After phlebotomy, 'tis proper to give an emetic. *Cure in general.*

℞ *Pulv.*

℞ *Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh.* ʒ ß. *aq. lact. alex.* ℥ ij. *syr. violar.* ℥ ß. *m. capiat hora quinta pomeridiana, bibendo copiose de decoct. hordei inter vomendum.*

And afterwards some such quieting draught as the following,

℞ *Aq. cerasor. nig.* ℥ j ß. *pæon. comp.* ʒ ij. *syr. de mecon.* ℥ ß. *confect. alkerm.* ℈ ij. *m. f. haust. hora somni sumendus.*

When an emetic is omitted at the beginning of a fever, the patient is usually troubled with reachings, and a looseness, in the progress of it; and therefore the cure seems to depend pretty much upon the due administration of an emetic. So that upon occasion, one may be given on the eighth or ninth day; provided no symptoms of a pleurisy appear, nor any blood be spit up.

7. If the fever still continues, prescribe thus:

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancr. c. lap. contrayerv. āa gr.* xv. *sal. prunel. gr.* x. *m. f. pulv. pro dosi.*

Or,

℞ *Oculor. cancror. ppt. chel. cancror. s. ppt. āa gr.* xij. *coccinel. castor. opt. āa gr.* j. *m. f. pulv. vel cum confect. alkerm. bolus, quinta quaq; hora sumend. cum cochlearib. aliquot julapij sequent.*

℞ *Aq. cerasi. nig.* ℥ vj. *epidem. theriacal. āa* ℥ j. *syr. caryophyl.* ʒ vj. *spt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten. lact. alex. āa* ℥ iij. *pæon. comp.* ℥ ij. *margarit. ppt.* ʒ j. *pulv. gum. arab.* ℈ j. *sacchar. alb.* ʒ iij. *m. f. julap.*

Also,

℞ *Sal. volat. oleos.* ℥ ß. *spt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ij. *tinctur. croci* ʒ j. *m. capiat guttas* xxxx. *subinde è haustulo alicujus liquoris.*

8. If notwithstanding this, or the like method, the patient be inclinable to a *delirium*, as may be conjectured by want of rest, *&c.* we must have recourse to vesicatories, in order to prevent

vent it; or if it be already preſent, to remove it.

Applicetur veſicatorium nuchæ; and if there be occaſion,

Applicentur veſicatoria brachiis internis, carpis, femoribus, ſuris.

9. Plaſters to the feet alſo may be of ſervice.

℞ *Emp. cephal. duplicato euphorbio, & extende ſuper alutam, plantis pedum applicand.*

Or,

℞ *Pic. burgund. galban. āa p. æ. m. in eundem finem.*

Then at night,

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ʒ ij. *theriacal.* ʒ ß. *ſyr. de mecon.* ʒ ß. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xij. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. gut.* xxx. *m. f. hauſt. h. ſ. ſumend.*

10. If the diſtemper ſtill continues bad, now ſuppoſe at the tenth or fourteenth day, we may uſe more generous medicines. For Example,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancr. c.* ℈j. *caſtor. opt. croci, rad. ſerpent. virg. āa gr.* iij. *f. pulv. vel cum ſyrupo aliquo, bolus, quinta vel ſexta quaq; hora ſumendus.*

If theſe fail of ſucceſs, the chief hope is in bliſtering; and here, ſometimes, we apply a veſicatory to the head: but this is to be uſed cautiouſly; for in caſe the eyes are inflamed, during the diſtemper, bliſters are found to do harm.

11. When the *criſis* begins to appear, that is, when the urine begins to have a ſediment, we may venture upon diaphoretics, or other medicines proper to promote the *criſis*.

℞ *Lap. contrayerv. gr.* xv. *pulv. croci gr.* v. *rad. ſerpent. virg. camphor. āa gr.* ij. *ſal. vol. c. c. gr.* iv. *theriac. andromachi* ℈j. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus ſexta quaq; hora ſumend. cum julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. lact. al. theriacal. āa* ʒ iij. *ſyr. croci* ʒ j. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒ j. *m. f. julap. de quo capiat etiam cochlear.* iv. *in languore.*

12. And

12. And if the fever goes off thus, it is proper in a few days to give a gentle cathartic or two, and ſo conclude the cure.

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒij. *rhabarb. inciſ.* ʒj. *ſal. tartar.* ℈j. *infunde in aq. fontan.* ℥iv. *colaturæ adde ſyr. de ſpin. cerv.* ℥ ß. *ſal. cathart. amar.* ʒij. *aq. mirab.* ʒij. *m. f. potio.*

13. There are ſeveral ſymptoms, which, belonging not properly to a ſimple fever, conſtitute one of the compound or putrid kind. And firſt, the *Livid Spots.* livid ſpots, which prognoſticate danger to the patient, and ſeldom appear without convulſions and a *delirium.* In this caſe, ſtrong alexipharmics are uſually preſcribed.

℞ *Camphor. croci, ſal. ſuccin. āa gr.* iv. *mithridat.* ℈j. *conf. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. c.* ℈j. *rad. contrayerv. pulv. caſtor. croci āa gr.* iv. *m. f. pulv. quarta quaq; hora ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. de guttet. gr.* xv. *rad. ſerpent. v. ſpec. diambr. āa gr.* x. *theriac. androm.* ℈j. *ol. n. m. gut.* 1. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. f. bolus, ſumend. cum julap. ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n.* ℥vj. *theriacal. pæon. c. tinct. rad. ſerpent. v. ſyr. caryophil. āa* ℥j. *ſucc. kerm.* ℥ ß. *ſpt. lavend. c. ſpt nitri dulc. āa* ʒj. *m. capiat etiam cochlear.* iv. *in languoribus.* Obſerve that *ſpt. c. c. & tinct. caſtor.* ought not here to be omitted.

Inflammatory Fevers. 14. In all inflammatory fevers, the patient is order'd to drink largely of ſmall thin liquors, ſuch as white-wine-whey, ſage-tea, barley-water, &c. and in each draught of theſe, it may be proper to mix ſome of the following.

℞ *Spt. vitriol.* ʒij. *capiat gut.* x. *in omni hauſtu potulenti.*

Or,

℞ *Spt.*

℞ *Spt. nitr. dulc.* ʒ ß. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *ſæpius in die, è quovis liquore.*

Emulſions alſo come in properly here, made of *ſem. pæon. ſem. papaver. alb.* &c. according to the common forms.

15. In ſanguine conſtitutions, we often find an *ophthalmia* in the progreſs of a fever; which indicates bleeding after the *criſis*. This ſeems to be chiefly occaſion'd by a neglect of evacuations at the beginning.

16. It is of ſome ſervice to bathe the forehead and temples, twice or thrice a day, with the following mixture, in caſe of great inflammation.

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat. aq. roſar. āa* ʒ iij. *tinctur. croci* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. hungaric.* ʒ ß. *ſpt. lavend. c. laud. liquid. āa* ʒ j. *m.*

17. It frequently happens that the patient is pleuritic in the progreſs of this diſtemper, and troubled with a cough or aſthma, ariſing likewiſe, it may be, from the omiſſion of bleeding, &c. at the beginning; or ſometimes from the particular conſtitution of the patient. The cure of this ſymptom depends upon proper pectorals, ſuch as common linctus's with *ol. amygd. d.* &c. taken pretty freely. *Attended with pleuritic Diſorders.*

18. An obſtinate vomiting too, ſeems often to proceed from a neglect of an emetic at firſt; and if it be too late to give one now, or thro' the weakneſs of the patient, or other ſymptoms, we dare not venture upon it, we proceed to remedy this ſymptom by the *mixtura antiemetica*, thus: *Vomiting.*

℞ *Suc. limon. recens expreſ.* ʒ ß. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ ß. *m. pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Suc.*

℞ *Sue. limon.* ʒiij. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒij. *aq. cinnamom. fort.* ʒ j. *menth. ceraſ. n.* ää ʒ ij. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒj. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iij. *poſt ſingulos conatus.*

Spt. lavend. c. taken frequently in the liquids which the patient uſes, is of ſervice; as alſo the following plaſter apply'd to the ſtomach.

℞ *Emp. ſtomach. magiſtral.* ʒ ß. *ol. menth. chym. gut.* xx. *extende ſuper alutam, ventriculo applicand.*

Diarrhœa. 19. A diarrhœa is no leſs frequent, troubleſome and dangerous. However, care muſt be taken, that it be not ſtopt or checkt about the *criſis*; or if the patient be of a very ſanguine conſtitution: but in caſe the fever ſinks, and the patient grows weak, it is proper to reſtrain it, raiſe the fever, and recover ſtrength.

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten. menth.* ää ʒ iij. *ſyr. de mecon.* ʒ j. *diaſcord.* ʒ ß. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ſs. *m. ſumat cochlear.* ij, *vel* iij. *poſt ſingulas dejectiones liquidas.*

In caſe this proves ineffectual, add *pulv. bol. armen. coral. rub. terr. japon*, &c. and likewiſe make uſe of *laudanum liquid.* in the quantity of fifteen or twenty drops, over night, or as occaſion requires, in a little *decoctum album*, which together with *aq. cinnamom. fort* ʒ iij. to ℔ ij. ought to be the patient's common drink, at this time.

Bolus's may be preſcribed after this manner.

℞ *Pulv. terr. japon.* ℈ ſs. *cinnamom. ſpec. hyacinth.* ää *gr.* vj. *coral. rub. gr.* xv. *conf. fracaſtor. ſine melle* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. de mecon. q. ſ. f. bolus ſumend. pro re nata.*

Reſtringent glyſters are of ſingular ſervice, when this ſymptom proves obſtinate.

℞ *Decoct. alb.* ʒ vj. *diaſcord. theriac. androm.* ää ʒ iſs. *laud. liquid.* ʒj. *m. f enema.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. granator. contuſ. flor. balauſt. roſar. rub.* ää ʒ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ viij. *adde boli armen.* ʒ ſs. *theriac. androm. diaſcord.* ää ʒ ij *laudan. liquid.* ʒ j. *f. clyſter.*

In

In caſe of bloody ſtools, or violent gripings, 'twill be very proper to add either of the above glyſters, *balſam. capiv. (in vitello ovi ſolut.)* ʒ ß. and to increaſe the quantity of the decoctions; or rather, inſtead thereof, to uſe mutton broth ℔ j.

20. If the patient ſhou'd be lethargic or co- *Lethargy.* matous, opiates muſt be omitted; and, on the contrary, ſuch medicines made uſe of, as are known to excite a brisk motion in the blood or ſpirits: *viz. ſal. vol. corn. cerv. ſal. ſuccin.* &c. ſhou'd here be given internally. Sternutatories alſo in theſe caſes may be very proper; but the moſt certain of all externals are veſicato-ries.

21. A bleeding at the noſe is no uncommon *Bleeding at the Noſe.* ſymptom in this diſtemper: and if it ſhou'd happen about the time of the *criſis*, the fever may go off that way; and therefore it ſhou'd not be ſtopt; eſpecially if the ſanguine conſtitution of the patient requires ſuch an evacuation. But if the flux ſhou'd prove immoderate; and the pa-tient be conſiderably weaken'd thereby; it then becomes neceſſary to put a ſtop to it; which may either be done by revulſion, as they term it (that is, by opening a vein) or by local appli-cation.

℞ *Acet. vin. alb.* ʒ ij. *vitriol. alb.* ʒ ij. *ſacch. ſa-turn.* ϑ j. *m.*

If this ſhou'd prove painful, mix a little *aq. ſar.* with it. And if it ſhou'd not ſtop the flux, add to the mixture *alum. rup. & vitriol. ro-man. āa* ʒ j. In caſe this alſo fails, give cooling revulſions plentifully, *diacodium*, &c. at night, and gently, laxative glyſters.

22. The *menſes* happening in a fever ought, by *The Menſes.* all means, to be encouraged, if they don't flow regularly. To which purpoſe,

℞ *Pulv. caſtor. croci āa gr.* iij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* gr. iv. *pulv. myrrh. gr.* viij. *conſ. rutæ* ϑ j. *ſyr. atriplic.*

atriplic. olid. q. ſ. f. bolus pro re nata ſumend. cum julap. ſeq.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. puleg. rutæ āa* ℥ ij. *bryon. c.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. artemiſ.* ℥ j. *f. julap.* At this time apply *galbanum* plaſters to the navel. The flux here proving immoderate, ought to be ſtopped by ſuch medicines as are uſed in the diarrhœa, glyſters excepted. See §. 19.

Hiccup. 23. The hiccup is look'd upon as a dangerous ſymptom in fevers; perhaps the following may be of ſervice for it.

℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ℈ j. *ſpec. diambr. gr.* viij. *ſal vol. ſuccin. camphor. āa gr.* iv. *pulv. caſtor. gr.* iij. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *m. detur pro re nata.*

Dropſy. 24. Sometimes when the diſtemper is very violent, 'tis attended with a dropſy; in which caſe this julap wou'd be proper.

℞ *Aq. petroſelin.* ℥ vj. *raphan. c.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. d. alth.* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ ij. *m. capiat cochlearia ad quot frequenter.*

Let it be obſerv'd, that at firſt, 'tis commonly thought the patient had better be looſe than coſtive; but in the progreſs otherwiſe, till the *criſis*; after which, the laxative ſtate is again accounted beſt.

Thirſt. 25. The great thirſt and drought which accompany this diſtemper, are beſt allay'd by cooling emulſions, acidulated liquors, or ſharp gargles; and in caſe of extraordinary dryneſs, and pain in the jaws and throat, let the patient frequently ſwallow a ſpoonful of ſome ſuch mucilage as the following.

℞ *Sem. cydonior.* ʒ ij. *infund. in aq. fontan.* ℥ *colaturæ adde ſyr. limon. de rub. idæis āa* ʒ vj. *mucilago.*

Bloody Urine. 26. One of the laſt, and worſt ſymptoms in a compound fever, is an involuntary paſſing of the urine; a ſtill worſe, and almoſt infallible ſign of death, is its appearing bloody; both of which

nay be attempted by the ſame remedies. For example,

℞ *Gum. arab.* ʒj. *tragacanth.* ʒß. *ſolve in decoct. ordei* ℔ ij. *& affunde ſuper amygd. d. excort. contuſ.* ß: *colaturæ adde ſyr. de alth.* ʒ j. *aq. cinnamom. en.* ʒ iij. *f. emulſio, libere bibenda.*

In a draught of this may be given, now and hen, ten or fifteen drops of liquid *laudanum.* Mucilages alſo may be of ſome ſervice here.

27. The laſt mention'd remedies are more ſer- *Diſury.* iceable in curing the *dyſury* occaſion'd by the liſters, applied in this diſtemper; but a ſtrong lution of gum arabic (ſuppoſe ʒ ij. to a quart of arley-water) plentifully drank, will anſwer this d as well.

28. Sometimes a compound continued fever *When a continued Fever is ſucceeded by an Intermittent.* ſucceeded by an intermittent, which, if the ood be not rendred too poor by the former ſtemper, may happily be cured by the follow- g.

℞ *Pulv. flor. chamæmel. gr.* xv. *rad. ſerpentar. v.* . v. *ſal. abſinth.* ℈ ß. *m. capiat ter in die, abſente roxyſmo, cum decocto amaro.*

If this proves ineffectual, it muſt be treated th the bark, as a true intermittent. Chaly- ate bitters are here ſuppoſed of ſingular ſer- e, if the patient be not hectical; as it often ppens he is after a continued fever, and metimes ſeems to ſettle upon the lungs; at hers, to ſeize the whole nervous ſyſtem, and occaſions a conſumption, or *ſubſultus tendinum*; which caſes, after proper purgation, the pa- nt ſhou'd remove into a clearer and warmer air; d enter into a courſe of aſſes milk and teſta- ous powders, together with proper reſtoratives h as *vinum viperinum*, &c.

29. It is not very unuſual to ſee a complication *Succeeded by Dropſy and Jaundice.* the dropſy and jaundice follow upon this diſtem- ; which appearing to riſe from a poorneſs

of blood, purging is ſuppoſed improper; and the cure is thought to be beſt attempted by aromatics and chalybeates.

Swelling in the Legs.

30. The fever ſometimes ſeems to fall upon the legs, occaſioning a ſwelling there; which gives way to purging, or the application of cataplaſms.

℞ *Micæ panis albi* ℔ ß. *coq. in lact. vaccin. q.ſ. add. ung. ſambuc.* ʒ j. *& f. cataplaſma.*

A ſpecies of Madneſs.

31. A kind of madneſs now and then happens to follow one of theſe fevers, when the patient's nerves ſeem to have been much affected. The cure of this likewiſe depends, not upon evacuations, but a nouriſhing diet, reſtoratives, and a moderate uſe of wine, and generous liquors.

32. There are many more ſymptoms, or diſtempers, either occaſioned by the preceeding fever, or following upon it; ſuch as loſs of appetite, convulſions at particular times, univerſal weakneſs, tremors, deafneſs, loſs of memory, &c. which are to be treated as original diſtempers, without any regard to the fever, that ſeem'd to give them riſe.

INTERMITTING FEVERS and AGUES.

Definition of an Ague.

1. AN *ague* is the ſeiſure of a cold ſhivering, which being ſoon ſucceeded by heat, goes off in a *diaphoreſis*.

Intermitting Fevers.

When the coldneſs or ſhivering is ſcarce perceptible, or there is a periodical return of a hot fit only, 'tis called *an intermitting fever.*

According to the different returns of theſe fits the diſtempers are differently term'd; *viz. quotidian, tertian,* or *quartan* ague, or fever.

Quotidian.

A *quotidian* is the return of the fit once every day: if it comes twice every day, 'tis a double *quotidian.*

A *tertian* is the return every other day, *i. e.* every third day inclusive: if it return twice on the said day, 'tis a double *tertian.* *Tertian.*

A *quartan* is the return every third day: if it happen twice on the said day, 'tis a double *quartan.* *Quartan.*

2. The principal cause of *agues* seems to be an obstructed perspiration; or whatever by overloading the juices retards their motion, or creates a *lentor* in the blood. *Cause.*

3. The diagnostics are heaviness, dulness, drowsiness, reaching and vomiting. A small slow pulse. Coldness and shivering, beginning in the joints, and thence creeping all over the body; pain in the loins, paleness in the face, sinking of the eyes, and a quick involuntary motion of the under jaw. *Diagnostics.*

In the hot fit; internal heat, quick and strong pulse, thirst, respiration short, watchfulness and pain in the head, urine pale, or red, universal sweat.

4. A vernal ague is easily cured, but an autumnal one will sometimes last for six months. Happening in aged and cachectical persons, 'tis bad; as also if it be complicated with the dropsy, dysentery, pleurisy, peripneumonia, hoarseness, pain in the tonsils, *&c.* But breakings-out on the lips, nose, *&c.* the hæmorrhoidal flux, black and concocted urine, succeeded by a diarrhœa; a swell'd belly in children, and swell'd legs, in adults, are esteem'd good signs; especially if the person be strong. When an ague proves fatal, the patient usually dies in the cold fit. *Prognostics.*

5. The diet should be warm, attenuating and somewhat astringent. If exercise be used, flesh may be allow'd. Mustard and aromatics eat plentifully, are of service. Red wine is thought proper, but salt meats, cheese, and any thing viscid, should be avoided. *Regimen.*

Cure by the Bark.

6. In the cure of agues or intermittents, the firſt thing preſcrib'd is uſually an emetic of *ipecacuanha*, to be exhibited about an hour before the fit is expected.

If it be an autumnal ague, purgation and another emetic may be convenient, to prepare the body for the *cortex*. At leaſt 'tis proper to ſee two or three paroxyſms over, before the cure of an autumnal be attempted with the bark.

In vernals leſs preparation is neceſſary.

To prevent the fit,

7. ℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ j. *rad. ſerp. v.* ʒ j. *ſyr. caryoph. q. ſ. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. tertia quaq; hora, incipiendo ſtatim a paracto paroxyſmo, ſuperbibendo cyathum vin. rub. vel julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n.* ʒ vj. *cinnam. fort. gentian. c. ăa* ʒ iſs. *ſyr. croc* ʒ j. *ſpt lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ ij. *vin. rub.* ℔ iſs. *m. capiat cochlear.* vj. *ter quaterve quotidie, dum abſit paroxyſmus; agitato prius vaſe.*

If the *cortex* be good, and freſh pulveriz'd, ʒ vj taken in the interval of two fits, are uſually ſufficient to ſtop a vernal ague; and an autumnal one will ſeldom require more than an ounce. But altho' this quantity may put by the fit for the preſent; yet the uſe of the *cortex* muſt be continu'd for a conſiderable time, to prevent a relapſe.

Let a doſe then be given twice or thrice a day for the firſt week, after the fit is ſtopp'd; and once a day for another week, and then once in three or four days, for a month.

If the bark take downwards, ten or fifteen drops of liquid laudanum added to each doſe, eſpecially the night doſe, may prevent it.

8. Some

8. Some recommend plaſters and cataplaſms, but theſe are leſs certain. *Cataplaſms.*

℞ *Thur. terebinth. com. āa* ʒ j. *ſal. nitri, cinnab. nativ. āa* ʒ ß. *camphor. pulv.* ʒ ij. *pulv. croci* ʒ ß. *f. emplaſtr. ſuper alutam extendend. carpis & plantis dum applicandum.*

Thacamahac. & pulv. elleber. alb. are here added by others.

9. ℞ *Mithridat. theriac. androm. ſapon. nig. āa* ʒ j. *ſal nig. cepæ ſub cineribas coctæ āa* ʒ ß. *camphor. pulv. euphorb. gran. paradiſ. āa* ʒ j. *m. f. cataplaſma; applicandum ut præcedens.*

Some for this purpoſe are fond of *fol. rutæ, acet. vin. alb. fuligio, pulv. tabaci, telæ aranear. ſterc. pavon. pulv. ſabin. balſ. peruv. ſal. armoniac.* &c.

10. In weak conſtitutions, infuſions and decoctions of the bark uſually agree better than the ſubſtance. *In weak Conſtitutions.*

℞ *Pulv. peruvian. opt.* ʒ j. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *infunde frigide, per ſex vel octo dies, agitando ſæpe vas donec ſubſidat pulvis, & ſumat cochlear.* vj. *omni mane, vel ſæpius pro re nata.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. peruv. contuſ.* ʒ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ j. *rad. serpentar. virg.* ʒ ij. *ſit. demum poſt tres coctiones in q. font. colaturæ* ℔ ß. *cui adde vin. rub.* ℔ ß. *ſumat cochlear.* iv. *ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. peruv. contuſ.* ʒ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ j. *aq. font. q. ſ. f. tribus coctionibus decoctum, cui adhuc ebullienti adde rad. gentian. inciſ. galang. zedoar. āa* ʒ ß. *cort aurant. exter.* ʒ iij. *ſummit. abſinth. rom. flor. chamæmel. āa* ʒ j. *ſem. cardamom. anis.* ʒ iß. *colaturæ* ʒ xx. *adde aq. abſinth. magis ſimp.* ʒ iv. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ß. *m. capiat cochlear.* iv. *ter in die.*

11. In cold and leucophlegmatic conſtitutions, ſomewhat like the following is reckoned more proper. *In cold Conſtitutions.*

℞ *Pulv. rad. ſerpentar. virg.* ʒij. *ſpec. diambr.* ʒj. *mithridat.* ʒij. *pulv. peruv.* ʒvj. *ſyr. chalybeat. q. ſ. f. elect. capiat q. nuc. caſtan. ter quaterve in die, vel pro re nata.*

To this end conduce *chalybs per ſe vel cum ſulphur. ppt. ſal. abſinth. ol. cinnamom. n. m. chym. theriac. androm.* &c.

When the Fits are not diſtinct. 12. When the cold and hot fits are not diſtinct and regular, the following powder is thought preferable to the *cortex.*

℞ *Flor. chamæmel. rad. gentian. ſal. abſinth.* āā ʒj. *caſtor. opt. gum. guaiac. myrrh. croci, bacc. lauri* āa ʒß. *f. pulv. ſumat* ℈ij. *4ta quaq; hora è pauco vino rubro, vel infuſ. ſalviæ com.*

The ſame intention is anſwered by *cort. aurantior. n. m. rad. galang. cort. winteran. flor. benzoin. camphor. rad. ſerpentar. contrayerv. zedoar,* &c.

Attended with a Diarrhœa. 13. A *diarrhœa* prevents the effects of the cortex, and therefore ſhould be ſtopt with all convenient ſpeed. If laudanum, uſed as before mentioned, fails, now and then ℈j. *ipecacuanha,* with carduus tea, may be of ſingular ſervice. The *decoct. alb.* muſt be here uſed for common drink, and reſtringent glyſters given *pro re nata.*

The cortex, in the different forms of exhibiting it, may be mixed with *conſ. fracaſtor. ſ. m. conſ. roſ. rub. ſyr. de mecon. pulv. terr. japonic. cinnamom. ſpec. hyacinth. coral. rub. bol. armen. aq. cinnamom. fort. menth. ſpt. lavend. comp.* &c.

A Chloriſis. 14. A *chloroſis* happening in this caſe, may be treated thus:

℞ *Pulv. cort. peruv.* ʒvj. *chalyb. cum ſulphur. ppt.* ʒj. *conſ. rutæ* ℥ ß. *pulv. croci, myrrh. caſtor.* āā ʒß. *ſyr. è 5. rad. q. ſ. f. elect. ut ſupra ſumendum cum julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. puleg.* ʒvj. *hyſteric.* ʒij. *ſyr. atriplic. olid.* ʒj. *tinctur. caſtor.* ʒj. *m. f. julap.*

Alſo

Alſo,

℞ *Elix. proprietat.* ʒiij. *tinctur. mart. myns.* ʒij. *elix. vitriol.* ʒj. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *frequenter è quovis liquore.*

15. The cure of ſtubborn agues in very groſs conſtitutions is to be attempted thus: *In groſs habits.*

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒvj. *æthiop. min. pulv. ari c. āa* ʒij. *conſ. lujulæ* ʒij. *ſyr. de* 5. *rad. q. ſ. f. electuar. more ſumendum conſueto, cum julap. ſubſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. vin. chalyb. āa* ʒiv. *ſyr. è* 5. *radicib.* ʒj. *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒij. *m. f. julap.* Or, inſtead of this julap,

℞ *Sem. ſinap. rad. raphan. ruſt. āa* ʒiſs. *infunde frigide in vin. alb.* ℔ij.

16. In hectical, aſthmatical or phthiſical conſtitutions, *In hectical Aſthmatical and Phthiſical Conſtitutions.*

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒj. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒj. *fiant tres coctiones in aq. fontan. q. ſ. ſub finem vero coquendi adde balſ. tolutan.* ʒij. *ſtyrac.* ʒj. *colaturæ* ʒxij. *adde aq. lumbric. mag.* ʒiv. *tinct. croc.* ʒſs. *ſyr. capil. vener.* ʒiſs. *m. capiat cochlear.* vj. *ter quaterve in die, abſente paroxyſmo.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒj. *croci pulv.* ʒj. *balſ. tolut. flor. benzoin. caſtor. opt. āa* ʒſs. *ſal. vol. c. c.* ℈j. *cum ſyr. balſ. q. ſ. f. electuarium, cum julap. ſeq. ſumendum.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ʒvj. *theriacal.* ʒij. *ſyr. croci* ʒj. *m.*

Alſo,

℞ *Sal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒiij. *ſpt. c. c. tinct. croci caſtor. āa* ʒj. *m. capiat gut.* 40. *cum pauca hyſſopi infuſione, theæ adinſtar.*

Veſicatories are here to be applied upon occaſion.

17. In caſe 'tis complicated with a dropſy and jaundice, *When complicated with a Dropſy and Jaundice.*

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒj. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒj. *pulv. milleped* ʒiſs. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ℈ij. *theriac. andromach.* ij. *ſyr. chalyb. q. ſ. f. electuar. cum vino ſequenti ſumendum.*

℞ *Rad.*

℞ *Rad. raphan. ruſtican. curcum. ſem. ſinap. limatur. chalyb. cort. peruv. āa* ʒ ß. *croci* ʒ ij. *ciner. geniſt.* ʒ j. *infunde frigide in vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *bibat etiam cochlearia* vj. *ſubinde, cum gutttis aliquot ſpt. nitri dulc.*

Attended with great Obſtructions.

When this diſtemper is attended with a quincy, or any great inflammations, obſtructions, or impoſtumes, the cortex is dangerous, and ought not to be exhibited before the removal of ſuch ſymptoms; and this is alſo to be obſerved of the iliac paſſion happening here. Likewiſe, when intermittents change into continuals, the bark muſt not be uſed; but the cure is then to be attempted as before mentioned.

Swelling of the Spleen and Mania.

19. About the declenſion of autumnal agues, children ſometimes have a ſwelling of the ſpleen or parts adjacent; which gives way to emollient liniments. Ancient perſons, and thoſe of a weak conſtitution, are ſubject to a *mania*, towards the end of this diſtemper; for which a free uſe of wine, and a nouriſhing diet, is the moſt approved cure.

The way of cure by Glyſters.

20. The method of curing agues by glyſters, is not much in uſe, that by the mouth being found more certain; but in caſe of an averſion to the bark, they may be employed.

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ j. *coque partitis vicibus in aq. fontan. vel vin. canarin. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ x. *adde theriac. androm. conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m. āa* ʒ iß. *f. enema abſente paroxyſmo injiciend. diu retinend. & ter quaterve de die iterandum.*

In caſe of a looſeneſs, add to the decoction *rad. tormentil. biſtort. cort. granator. flor. balauſt.* &c. and after ſtraining *bol. armen. ter. japon. laud. liquid.* &c.

The method of treating Children.

21. Children are here to be treated ſomewhat otherwiſe than adults; a child of a year old thus.

Apply

Apply a bliſter-plaſter to the neck, at night, ter the fit, if there be occaſion; and the next orning, if the fit be off,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. rhabarb. āa* ℈ ß. *m. capiat cum egimine.*

After another fit,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ℈ ß. *ſal. abſinth. gr.* v. *m. detur tia vel 4ta quaq; hora ad* 8 *vices, abſente paroxyſmo.*

22. In children of weakly conſtitutions, or where e *cortex* cannot be given internally,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ vj. *terebinth. venet. q. ſ. extend. per alutam ut fiant emplaſtra applicanda toti abmini, plantis pedum, & internis carpis.*

23. Glyſters will often ſucceed well in children.

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ iſs. *coque tribus vicibus in aq. ntan. colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒ ſs. *enema ter in die injiciendum.*

This may be uſed at the ſame time that the above entioned plaſters are worn.

24. For a child about ſix or ſeven years old,

℞ *Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh. gr.* xv, *vel* xviij. *cat è pauco quovis liquore, hora una vel duabus te paroxyſmum.*

After the operation is over,

℞ *Aq. menth.* ℥ j. *cinnam. fort.* ʒ ij. *theriac. anom.* ℈ j. *ſpt. lavend. c. gut.* xv. *ſyr. de rubo idæo* j. *ſ. hauſt. h. ſ. ſumendus.*

Afterwards,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ iij. *aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ iv. *cinnaom. fort.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. lavend. c. gut.* 50. *m. ſumat colear.* ij. *mane ſequenti, ſi abſit paroxyſmus, & idem omni trihorio, in tertiana, omni vero bihoin quotidiana, agitato prius vaſe.*

In caſe of a diarrhœa, here alſo are to be uſed yſter-wiſe, tho' in a leſs quantity, the aſtringent gredients before-mentioned.

25. The

Ways of increasing the efficacy of the Bark.

25. The following method of managing the *cortex* has rendred it effectual for the cure of obstinate agues, when other ways of treating it had failed.

℞ *Cort. peruvian. crassiuscule pulverizat.* ʒ j. *sal. absinth.* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. fontan. tribus vicibus ad colaturæ* ℔ ij. *quam affunde super rad. gentian. incis. zedoar. galang. calam. aromat. serpentar. virg. āa* ʒ iss. *cort. aurantior. sic.* ʒ ss. *summit. absinth. rom.* ʒ j. *centaur. min.* ℈ ij. *stent simul leni calore per aliquot horas, deinde cola & adde aq. theriacal. epidem āa* ʒ ij. *vin. chalybeat.* ʒ iij. *spt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ss. *sumat. cochlearia* vj. *ter quaterve quotidie, absente paroxysmo.* 'Tis well worth observing, that the bark consists of a *resinous*, a *saline*, and a more *woody* part; the latter whereof has no virtue at all, but really produces many of the bad effects so often charged upon the use of this otherwise most valuable remedy; the whole virtue of the simple residing in its resin and its salt, both which may be commodiously extracted and artificially joined together in an elegant liquid or solid extract, without the chaffy obstructing part, so as to be given with all desirable safety and advantage. The extract made with spirit of wine alone will not prove efficacious in some stubborn cases, for want of the *saline* part which that menstruum does not touch; this saline part is best taken up by a small white-wine, which should be poured upon the powder, and digested therewith after the resin is totally extracted by the spirit of wine. Both the tinctures are at last very well combined by the interposition of sugar.

26. 'Tis supposed, be the method of cure what it will, that the process which proved successful, is to be repeated in about a week, and again in two weeks after, to prevent a relapse.

27. The cold bath is recommended as one of the last things in the cure of an ague; but this is not to be used in the winter, nor by ancient or extreamly debilitated persons.

Aft

After all other things had prov'd unſucceſsful, removal from a chill air to a warmer, has perrm'd a cure.

SMALL-POX.

1. THE *Small-pox* is a general eruption of particular puſtules on the body, gradually ending to ſuppuration. *Definition.*

2 The true cauſe of this diſtemper, is hierto unknown. It is ſaid, in order to account or it, (1.) That new-born infants muſt needs ave their cuticular pores, their fluids, and the irculation of them, much altered by the air and ouriſhment; which are different from what ey received in the womb. (2.) That the uantity of the nutriment after they are born, often greater, and the change of it more onſiderable than before; ſince it cannot well be nown how much they require in proportion to eir faculty of digeſting; as is clear from the equent convulſions, gripes, vomiting and diarhœa, which few eſcape, and abundance die . (3.) By this means the texture of all the uids muſt needs be altered, and imperfect nyle be made, and ſo the blood be rendered ul, if it is not actually corrupted; which foulſs or corruption, in the circulating fluids, ay, it is ſuppoſed, arrive, by degrees, to a tneſs for eruption, when excited to it by conurrent accidents, or ſome diſpoſition of the boy, changes in the air, ſurfeits, *&c.* in which ſes the diſorder thence ariſing, may ſhew it lf under the form of the ſmall-pox. But if is be the cauſe, it ſhould not take place ll after the birth of the infant; yet children, is ſaid, have been found to have had the nall-pox in the womb. The reaſons aſſign'd why *Cauſe.*

why ſome people have it not upon this ſuppoſi-
tion, are (1.) Becauſe ſuch perſons may never
have been in places where the air was epidemic
in this reſpect. (2.) Becauſe the digeſtion of
ſuch might have been ſtronger; or they might
have dieted themſelves more regularly. (3.)
Becauſe, when they were grown up, they might
have had a greater preſence of mind, whilſt they
ſaw others around them, afflicted with the di-
ſtemper. And, (4.) Becauſe they might not have
been voracious, or guilty of any great exceſs.
For ſuch reaſons as theſe, 'tis ſuppoſed people
may die without having the ſmall-pox. It will,
however, be ſaid, ſome have lived an irregular
life, and ſpoiled their conſtitution; have been
in ſuch air and ſuch company, when the ſmall-
pox actually raged: but were theſe people ſickly?
if not, this ſhews a good ſtate of the ſolids
and fluids; which might enable them to reſiſt
ſuch an attack, were it actually made; and if
no eruptions ever appear, tho' the cauſe had
actually exiſted in ſo ſtrong a body. But if ſuch
perſons were ſickly, did no extraordinary eva-
cuations attend that ſtate? If they did, as who
do they not, theſe might be as ſo many *criſes*,
which, tho' they could not totally eradicate,
might ſo weaken the cauſe of the ſmall-pox, as
never to ſuffer it to appear in that form. If this
ſeems probable, it may from hence be conjectur-
ed why all perſons have them not in their in-
fancy; why all have them not at the ſame age, or
all in a family at once; why ſome have 'em more
mildly than others; and why ſome about eight
years of age. But why is it that people have
them not twice? Dr. *Drake* ſuppoſes, becauſe the
glands of the skin, having been once greatly
dilated by theſe eruptions; were the ſame cauſe
to act again, after the ſame manner, the ſame
reſiſtance would not be made; but the matter not
readily

eadily exhale thro' the widen'd orifices with ut cauſing eruptions a ſecond time. This would em more probable, were it not that ſome ave ſo very few of theſe eruptions, perhaps, ot above twenty or thirty, which cannot fairly e allowed ſo far to enlarge the pores of the skin.

It may more plauſibly be ſaid, that in a genuine eruption, the cauſe of the diſtemper is far evacuated, as ſcarce to leave a poſſibility f a return; and that if part of the original auſe did remain behind, it might, when the ir favours it, or when by other accidents 'tis creted, from the blood, appear in the form of ruptions, and ſo prove to be the meaſles, chicken-ox, *&c.* It may indeed, be objected, that theſe aſt mentioned often happen before the ſmall-ox: But whatever be the cauſe of the ſmall-pox, he ſeparating power muſt be in ſuch a determin'd roportion, or it will fail to cauſe a regular nall-pox; and ſo acting proportionably, may roduce any of the other diſtempers juſt mentioned. It may alſo be ſaid, that the nature and hœnomena of the meaſles, *&c.* are different from heſe of the ſmall-pox. But granting this, 'tis nly ſuppoſing the original cauſe to differ as to *ajus & minus*, and that alone will ſufficiently eſtroy the objection. But to leave theſe uncerain conjectures; the occaſional cauſes that the nall-pox is ſeparated from the blood, may proceed 1.) From ſome alteration in the air; ſince they appen moſt frequently about the ſpring ſeaſon; nd both in *Europe* and elſewhere, are more epiemical and mortal at particular times. (2.) rom fear; which appears more evident than aſy to explain. (3.) From ſurfeits, as by eating any thing too chilling to the blood, as ucumbers, oranges, *&c.* in hot ſeaſons; or when he body is heated by motion, the drinking of old liquors. (4.) From too plentiful feeding.

(5.)

(5.) From any way over-heating the blood, or too ſuddenly cooling it after it is heated, whereby a ſudden check is given to perſpiration; and this more eſpecially if the air favours ſuch an eruption. Other cauſes aſſign'd for this diſtemper, may be reduced to theſe.

Diagnoſtics. of the diſtinct Kind.

3. There are two kinds of ſmall-pox, the diſtinct or regular, and the confluent of irregular; called alſo the flux-pox; or when the puſtules appear black on their tops, the black ſmall-pox. The ſigns of the firſt kind, are (1.) A pain in the head, back, and *ſcrobiculum cordis*. (2.) A fever, which decreaſes as the eruptions increaſe; with redneſs of the eyes. (3.) *Nauſea* and reachings. (4.) Little reddiſh ſpots, or beginning puſtules, appearing on the neck, face, breaſt, *&c.* about the third or fourth day incluſive, from the beginning of the illneſs. (5.) Reſtleſneſs. (6.) About the ſeventh or eighth day, other little red ſpots uſually appear between the growing puſtules. (7.) The puſtules about the ninth day are at their ſtate, being then generally as big as a large pea; the matter in them well concocted, of a whitiſh colour, inclined to yellow; at which time, (8.) The patient is uſually light-headed and feveriſh. (9.) About the tenth day the puſtules begin to dry on the face. (10.) And about the fifteenth, they appear ſhrunk, and begin to ſcale off; and now the danger is eſteem'd to be over.

We here conſider the diſtinct kind, unattended with a looſeneſs and other ſymptoms, which ſometimes happen in it, as well as in the other.

Of a Confluent.

The ſigns of the confluent kind in adults, are (1.) Violent pain in the head, back and *ſcrobiculum cordis*. (2.) *Nauſea* and reaching, with a fever, which rather increaſes than decreaſes after the eruption. (3.) In children, a diarrhœa, which uſually precedes the eruption, and attends the diſtemper throughout. (4.) A *ptyaliſmus* in adults, and but ſeldom a diarrhœa. (5.) *Deliria*, convul-

ſions

ns, hoarſeneſs, difficulty of breathing, fixedneſs the eyes, and reſtleſneſs; which may alſo in a ſer degree attend the diſtinct ſort. (6.) The ts are here more red, thick, and cloſe, than the diſtinct; and the ſpaces between them re inflam'd and ſwell'd; purple or livid ſpots o often appear in theſe ſpaces; from whence ſmall-pox with purples. At other times, in ſe ſpaces, or on the heads of the eruptions, ear bladders full of clear water, vulgarly called *white-hives*. And laſtly, theſe eruptions are quently depreſſed in the middle, and there black; from whence the black ſmall-pox. The eruptions often riſe and ſink in the pro- s of the diſtemper. They uſually firſt appear ut the fourth or fifth day, and come to their e about the fifteenth.

. The ſooner they appear in the ſpring, and more the air is diſpoſed to favour the di- per, the more fatal they prove. (2.) The fluent ſpecies, both in adults and children, is gerous; and the more if attended with ppreſſion of urine, nauſea, reaching, delirium, ble ſpots, chryſtallines, bloody urine, *&c.* after eruption; but the blackneſs of them is not gerous before the criſis. (3.) Diarrhœa's in confluent kind, are not ſo bad in children adults. (4.) A *ptyaliſmus* is a regular at- ant of the confluent kind in adults from the or ſeventh day till after the criſis; and is ſo ſſary, that if it ſtop ſuddenly, and return not wenty four hours, the patient is ſuppoſed to great danger. (5.) A quincy here is highly gerous. (6.) The eruptions and ſwelling ſink- ſuddenly are bad ſigns. (7.) The danger is ntirely over till about the twentieth day in the luent ſpecies. But if the eruptions be diſtinct, round, plump, riſe full, and grow up ſharp e top; if the ſickneſs, vomiting, *&c.* go off or

Prognoſtics.

remit upon the appearance of the eruptions, and the patient be under no dreadful apprehenſions; the danger is uſually over about the tenth day in the diſtinct kind. Convulſions attending the firſt ſymptoms of the ſmall-pox in children, are ſaid to foreſhew the appearance of the eruptions within twelve hours; which then generally prove diſtinct and the patient does well. The ſmall-pox ſucceeding a debauch in liquors, or happening upon an irregular courſe of life, is uſually mortal.

Regimen. 6. The patient ſhould be kept warmer in winter, and when the eruptions appear ſlowly, than in ſummer, and when they come out faſt, and the fever is high. A hot regimen, and the uſe of ſtrong cardiacs, will eaſily change the diſtinct into the confluent kind; and by throwing the patient into profuſe ſweats, deſtroy the texture of the fluids, and prevent the matter of the eruptions from coming to its due conſiſtence; the ſame as it increaſes the number of puſtules which apparently endangers the patient's life. Let the liquors be ſage-poſſet-drink, ſage-tea, ſack-whey, or white-wine-whey, table-beer warm with a toaſt, unleſs there be fear of a looſeneſs in which caſe give *decoct. alb.* becauſe that evacuation may prevent the increaſe and ſuppuration of the eruptions, *&c.* If therefore a looſeneſs happens before the criſis, give ſago with claret, &c. If the eruptions riſe not plump and regular let the drink be a decoction of tares. About the criſis allow a glaſs of white-wine, mountain, or claret, with a toaſt and nutmeg, twice or thrice a day; but if they ſhould begin to ſink before this time, give wine or other proper cordials more plentifully, eſpecially if there be a diarrhœa. Sometimes ſuch a caſe will require that a pint or more be drank in a day. Panada, barley-gruel, rice-gruel, *&c.* with a little wine may be given, till the time of the criſis; and

ich, when the face begins to dry, the patient y eat pretty freely, provided he be not of an ammatory conſtitution, and have no ſwelling or ers in his legs; but the uſe of fleſh ſhould not be owed before purgation.

6. In the beginning of the diſtemper, before eruption, whether you ſuſpect the diſtinct or fluent kind, bleeding at the arm *pro ratione ium*, eſpecially if the patient be plethoric; and children of a groſs habit, the application of hes, may prevent much danger. If you bleed he morning, give an emetic in the evening; or aſe of weakneſs, the next morning. *Cure both in Children and grown Perſons.*

or adults,

℞ *Pulv. ipecacuanh.* ʒ ß. *vel* ∋ ij. For children hree or four years old, *gr.* xv.

n very young children of a groſs habit, an tic might better be omitted than leeches. After operation of the emetic, in adults,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ʒß. *ſal. prunel. coc- l. āa gr.* vj. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus hora pomerid. vel h. ſ. ſumend. cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. pæon. comp.* ʒ ß. *de idæo* ʒ iij. *ſpt. nitri d. lavend. comp. āa* ʒ ß. *liquid. gut.* x. *m. f. hauſtus.*

or a child of four or five years old,

℞ *Lapid. contrayerv. gr.* xv. *coccinel. gr.* ij. *m. f. ſumat hora commoda cum hauſtus præcedentis e tertia.*

Neither of the above-mention'd evacuations are rally thought proper after the appearance of eruptions, tho' we have ſometimes ſeen a vomit eſsfully given two days after a plentiful erup- ; but few care to venture this, except in deſ- te caſes, and where there is a great danger of ngulation.

If laxative glyſters are requiſite at the be- ing, they may more ſafely be given in the three days from the eruption, than after-

wards. But if the pulſe be languid, the fever low the eruptions inconſiderable, or a diarrhœa be ſuſpected, they muſt be omitted. On the contrary, if the fever is high, the patient coſtive or plethoric, and bleeding or vomiting ha been omitted, a glyſter or two may be injected at proper intervals, as occaſion ſhall require provided they be not too ſtrong, and after th operation, a proper paregoric be exhibited; the bolus and draught juſt ſet down. Obſerv that the ſame medicines, being duly proportion in their doſes, are proper for adults and childr in both ſpecies, only the cardiacs, in gener ſhould be augmented in the confluent; unl the fever or a great number of eruptions forbi And in inflammatory conſtitutions, or where t fever is high, cardiacs ſhould be cautiouſly give in point of quantity, or frequency, till after the cri

8. Before and about the time of the eruptio if any medicines at all are neceſſary,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ʒ j. *lapid. contr yerv.* ∋ ij. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ ß. *coccinel. croc. āa gr. m. f. chart.* iij. *ſumat unam* 5*ta quaq; hora c julap. ſequent. cochl.* iiij.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. lact. alexit. āa* ℥ iij. *pæon. co* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de rubo idæo* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ *m. ſumat etiam cochl.* iiij. *in languoribus.*

If the fever be high, the proportion of the co pound waters muſt be leſſen'd in the julap; *ſpt. nitri dulc.* may ſupply the place of *ſpt. lavc comp.* Or thirty drops of *ſpt. nitri dulc.* or ei or ten drops of *ſpt. vitriol.* may be given thric day, in any proper liquid. But this latter ſho not be continued for many days, becauſe it te to coagulate the blood.

9. About the fifth or ſixth day, cardiacs m be given to raiſe the fever a little, if it be low; but if it riſes of it ſelf, 'tis beſt to give n at all. When they are neceſſary,

℞ *P*

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. ſimp.* ʒiſß. *rad. ſerpent. rg.coccinel. caſtor.opt. croc. ſpec. diambr. āa gr.*iiij. *ithridat.* ℈ij. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. boli tres; piat unum 4ta vel 5ta quaq; hora cum julap. ſeq. chl.* iiij.

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten. lact. alexit. ceraſ. nig. āa* ʒij. *rab.* ʒiij. *margarit. ppt.* ʒiſß. *gum. arab. pulv. . ſyr. ſacch.* ʒvj. *m. f. julapium; cui adde, ſi s fuerit, ſal. volat. oleoſ. ſpt. croc. ſpt. ceraſor. . &c. ſumat etiam cochl.* iiij. *cum ſpt. lavend. p. gut.* 50. *in languore.*

10. Continue thus, increaſing or diminiſhing the diacs, in order to raiſe or depreſs the fever, as hall be found neceſſary, till the time of the *cri-* Then, *About the Criſis.*

℞ *Lapid. contrayerv.* ℈j. *rad. contrayerv. croc. gr.* vj. *ſal. volat. corn. cerv. ſuccin. āa gr.* iiij. *thridat.* ℈j. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *ſyr. caryophylor. vel fect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus, repetend. ut opus fue- una cum hauſtu ſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. cinnamom. ten. āa* ʒj. *theriacal. n. comp. āa* ʒſß. *ſyr. caryophyl.* ʒiij. *tinct. rad. ent. virg. croc. ſpt. lavend. comp. āa* ʒj. *m.*

11. About this time, eſpecially in the conflu- kind, if the eruptions ſink, and the patient greatly weakened, or rendered faint there- without a diarrhœa, and continue thus for lve hours, notwithſtanding the frequent ex- ition of ſtrong cardiacs, give a pretty ſtrong ſter, and during the operation, let him be ported by the ſtrongeſt cordials and alexi- rmics. This method has appear'd to ſnatch ny from imminent danger; but if it ſhould and the matter ſeem to be ſo far ſunk as fall upon the *viſcera*, and internal parts, out the reach of a glyſter, give a purge direct- and evacuate the matter by the inteſtinal nds.

℞ *Fol.*

℞ *Fol. ſen. rad. rhabarb. āa* ʒj. *ſem. fœnicu dulc.* ʒ ß. *ſal. tartar. gr.* xv. *infunde in aq. font. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ iij. *adde mann. ſyr. roſar. ſolut. āa* ʒ *ſal. volat. oleoſ. ſpt. lavend. comp. āa gut.* xxxx. *f. potio.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct.* ʒ ß. *ſumat hora commoda.*

If this operate not effectually, within the ſpa of a few hours, give another, or half anoth doſe, as occaſion ſhall require; and repeat it thr or increaſe the doſe till an evacuation be proc ed, adequate to the ſymptoms and ſtrength the patient.

12. Remember in the mean time to exhi ſtrong cardiacs, or to allow a few glaſſes of wa wine. The laſt remedy here, as well as in *liria* and convulſions, is bliſtering with the *epiſpaſtica*, in all the uſual parts, as the caſe quires. This is alſo very proper upon a ſud ſtoppage of the *ptyaliſmus* in the confluent ki before the *criſis*. Nor in the caſe laſt mentio is it improper to blow up the noſtrils, now then, a little of a mild ſternutatory; and in caſe great danger, an emetic of *ipecacuanha* may be hibited. Convenient doſes of calomel, alſo, hav proper intervals been ventured upon; the pati being ſupported at the ſame time with ſuita cardiacs. Every one knows, that the patient drink plentifully of ſmall liquors warm'd, t the cure; eſpecially when ſuch hot cardiacs given as are neceſſary in this dangerous ſtat the diſtemper. The vulgar, at ſuch a tim this, often preſerve their patients, by gi them freely of ſack and ſaffron. When *criſis* and the danger is over, the cardiacs be leſſen'd or omitted, and a proper diet ord in their ſtead.

13. A

13. About the ninth or tenth day in the diſtinct, nd 15th or 16th in the confluent ſpecies, the uptions upon the face begin to dry, grow uſty and black; at which time 'tis proper to oint the face, now and then, with ſome emollient nguent. The vulgar for this purpoſe uſe unſcent- pomatum, hogs lard, oil of almonds, or the of unſalted beef, skim'd off in boiling, ſmall er and butter, *&c.* Some indeed think it beſt uſe nothing. But the following liniment appears on trial to be excellent.

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ ij. *ceræ alb. ſperm. ceti āa balſ. gilead.* ʒ ß. *ſolve & f. linimentum.* 'Tis o in uſe with ſome to duſt the fine flower of ked rice over the whole face; and waſh it off xt morning with a liquor made by boiling ſh mutton ſuet in water.

14. When the puſtules are pretty well dry'd, d begin to ſcale off the body, and the patient s a little recovered his ſtrength, purge him; ſooner 'tis done the better, to prevent a ſecon- y fever; and repeat the doſes at proper ervals, in proportion to the demand there is them; that is, as the caſe has proved gentle or ere. A neglect of this caution has had very deſtru- ve conſequences, ſo that it is of the greateſt mo- nt to purge proportionably, after the ſmall-pox.

15. There are ſeveral ſymptoms which often ppen in the diſtinct, but more frequently, and a greater degree, in the confluent ſpecies, that uire each a particular remedy. Thus a *nauſea* *vomiting* frequently appear in little children, ecially in the confluent kind, and as we before ted, are always more violent when an eme- is omitted at the beginning. If theſe con- ue violent, and an emetic was not exhibited firſt, we may in adults, even after the erup- n, venture to give *oxymel. ſcillit.* ʒ j. or *ſal. vi-* l. 3 j. *in infuſion. card. benedict.* and afterwards, *Nauſea and Vomiting.*

the *mixtura antiemet.* as in *continual fevers* pag. 127. §. 18. tho' that mixture ſhould not here be too freely uſed, becauſe it is ſuppoſed to looſen the texture of the blood. Sixty drops of *ſpt. lavend. comp.* may here be frequently given in ſome proper liquid: and other cardiacs are alſo convenient; but all malt liquors are ſuppoſed to do harm.

If to theſe be join'd a want of reſt, give now and then *laud. liquid. gut.* x. See *continual fevers*, pag. 127. §. 18.

Diarrhœa. 16. A *diarrhœa* alſo happens frequently in the confluent kind, and is eſteem'd leſs dangerous in children than in grown perſons; tho' the common practice univerſally teaches to ſtop it in the diſtinct ſort, as ſoon as can be done with convenience; but if it happen to a child in the confluent ſpecies, or about the *criſis* in either kind, or come after a ſinking of the eruptions, and the patient bears it pretty well, we are allow'd rather to encourage than check it. At other times it ſeems proper to mix cardiacs with reſtringents, or give them intermediately; ſuch as *coral. rub. bol. armen. terr. japon. ol. cinnam. confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* &c. If the patient be reſtleſs, we alſo give *laud. liquid. gut.* xv. *pro re nata*; and the *miſtura reſtringens, bolus reſtring. & enema reſtring.* preſcribed in *continual fevers*, pag. 128. §. 19. *Spt. lavend. comp.* is alſo uſeful here. The omiſſion of an emetic at the beginning of the diſtemper, ſeems ſometimes to occaſion this ſymptom.

Sudden ſinking of the Puſtules. 17. A *ſudden and untimely ſinking of the puſtules*, either with or without a diarrhœa, is accounted a dangerous ſymptom. If attended with a diarrhœa, and it happens before the *criſis*, the diarrhœa muſt be immediately ſtopped. In order whereto, let the patient drink *decoct. alb. vel rub. fact. cum coccinel.* &c. give ſtrong cardiacs and alexipharmics; and, if requiſite, reſtringent glyſters. Theſe things failing, and the patient growing

growing light-headed, or lethargic, apply vesica-
tories to the usual parts. In a sinking of the pu-
stules without a diarrhœa, in both species, and
for a stoppage of the *ptyalismus* in the confluent kind, proceed as in §. 11, 12. *Stopping of the ptyalismus.*

The purples and chrystallines together, or the purples alone, shew an universal tendency to mortification; and must be attempted by strong alexipharmics, as in *continual fevers*, pag. 124. §. 13. *Purples and Chrystallines.*

18. In case of a *lethargy, or great drowsiness*, all opiates must be avoided, and *sal. vol. c. c. sal. succin. pulv. castor.* &c. be given frequently, as well as cordial drops of *sal. volat. oleos. spt. c. c. lavend. comp.* &c. And at length apply epispastics; but before these are laid on, 'tis proper to enquire whether the patient has not now long continued restless; for if that shou'd be the case, sleepiness may afterwards be of real advantage; especially if it happen after the *crisis*; and therefore ought not to be remedied by medicines. See *apoplexy* pag. 8. §. 28. and *continual fevers*, pag. 129. §. 20. *Lethargy.*

19. Against *deliria* and *convulsions*, or the *subsultus tendinum*, we have already recommended blistering, as one of the last and most powerful remedies. Strong cardiacs and perspiratives, as in *continual fevers*, pag. 124. §. 13. after the *crisis*, are also of service. A lenient cathartic likewise, as before directed, may in this case very properly be given about the *crisis*, especially in the confluent kind, and repeated as there shall be occasion. If the patient be very restless, give a few drops of *laudanum* often. See *continual fevers*, pag. 126. §. 13. *Deliria and Convulsions.*

20. *Restlesness and soreness of the body*, which often occasion the last mention'd symptoms, usually begin about the sixth or seventh day, and continue till after the *crisis* in both species: to remedy these before the time of the *crisis*, *Restlesness and Soreness.*

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. cerasf. nig.* ʒ iſs. *mirab.* ʒ iij. *syr. de meconio* ʒ ß. *m. sumat bis vel ter in die pro rei exigentia.*

When the *crisis* is at hand,

℞ *Aq. lact. alexit. cinnam. ten. āa* ʒ j. *theriacal.* ʒ vj. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xx. *syr. croc.* ʒ ß. *spt. lavend. comp.* ℈ ij. *m. f. haustus eodem modo sumend.*

Rattling in the Throat.

21. A *rattling in the throat* is no uncommon symptom in the confluent small-pox, proceeding from the dryness or inflammation thereof, or the pustules obstructing or straitening the passage; from whence also a difficulty of respiration and deglutition. To remedy this, let the mouth and throat be syringed frequently with warm *decoctum pectorale*; which if done with force enough, will break the pustules that lie in the way. Balsamic linctus's are also here proper to be swallowed down gently. Let the patient likewise drink often of *decoct. pectoral.* first made warm. Red cloth, ferret, or flannel, have been apply'd to the throat, to remedy this dryness and ratling; and some think, that a piece of red hot iron quenched in what the patient drinks, will infallibly prevent them. However this be, 'tis certain, that if these symptoms so far increase as to threaten the patient's life, an emetic ought to be directly given, of carduus tea, *oxymel. scillit. sal. vitriol.* or *ipecacuanh.* &c. the former whereof seems the safer, and is the oftenest used for this purpose; being repeated as occasion requires. And in case of a very dangerous *angina* here, phlebotomy must be perform'd, whatever the *stadium* of the distemper, or whatever almost the symptoms that seem to contraindicate it.

Asthma.

22. A *difficulty of breathing*, or *asthma*, is a frequent attendant on the small-pox, in plethoric or inflammatory constitutions; bleeding is accounted proper for it, if the *crisis* be over; and if there be

be an oppreſſion at the ſtomach, an emetic. In other reſpects proceed as in the original aſthma; and afterwards give laxative glyſters and proper purgatives. If the *criſis* be not over, give freely of the *decoct. pectoral.* and now and then a bolus with *ſperm. ceti*, as *pag.* 100. §. 7.

23. *Thirſt* is ſometimes very troubleſome in the ſmall-pox. In the beginning of the diſtemper, give acidulated liquors for it, or a little tamarinds; but in the progreſs or ſtate, about forty drops of *ſpt. nitri dulc.* or a few grains of *ſal prunel.* now and then in a draught of ſome cooling emulſion. See *continual fevers*, pag. 130. §. 25. *Thirſt.*

24. The *menſtrua* happening here, ought rather to be encouraged than in the leaſt obſtructed, unleſs they flow too plentifully. See *continual fevers*, pag. 129. §. 22. *Menſes.*

25. The *hiccup* is always reckon'd a dangerous ſymptom in the ſmall-pox. To remedy this, recourſe muſt be had to ſtrong alexipharmics, as in *continual fevers*, pag. 130. §. 23. Sternutatories alſo are thought ſerviceable here. *Hiccup.*

26. A *difficulty of making water*, or the *ſtrangury*, uſually happens towards the latter end of the confluent ſmall-pox. If this proceeds from bliſters, give emulſions with *gum. arabic.* as in *continual fevers*, pag. 130. §. 26, 27. If otherwiſe, order *ſpt. nitr. dulc. ſal. prunel.* &c. *Strangury.*

27. The making *bloody urine* is a very dangerous ſymptom; let it happen in what time ſoever of the diſtemper, the patient ſeldom lives above three or four days after. The chief remedy here is thought to be *laudanum*, repeated in a proper doſe, *pro re nata*, together with a ſuitable emulſion, as in *continual fevers*, pag. 130. §. 26. To bolus's, powders, &c. may be added ſuch balſamics as are allow'd to give a conſiſtence and thickneſs to the fluids; as *ſpecies diatrag. frigid. pulv. haly, gum. tragac.* &c. or gentle aſtringents, *Bloody Urine.*

gents, ſuch as *coral. rub. bol. armen. ſpec. hyacinth. aromat. roſat. conf. fracaſt.* &c.

Swell'd and inflam'd Legs.

28. A *ſwelling* or *inflammation* in the legs, uſually comes on, as the diſtemper ſeems to go off; and is perhaps occaſion'd by ſome remains of the matter falling downwards; or may proceed from feeding too heartily, or walking too ſoon before purgation. In this caſe, if the patient be plethoric, bleed and purge, as there ſhall be occaſion; and let the legs be held in a horizontal poſture: or perhaps the patient wou'd do well to keep his bed for ſome days, and uſe the following cataplaſm.

℞ *Cataplaſm. ex farin. avenac. in aq. com. coct. extend. ſuper linteum duplicatum, & applica bis in die cruri vel cruribus affectis.*

Fomentations alſo may be of ſervice.

℞ *Flor. ſambuc. chamæmel. melilot. fol. malv. alth. āa m.* j. *coque in lact. vaccin. aq. calc. āa q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde ſpt. vin. camph.* ʒ iij. *f. fotus.*

Sometimes theſe inflammations degenerate into ulcers, which ought to be dreſſed with *baſilic. flav.* or *liniment. arcæi*, and ſoon after with *diapomph.* or *defic. rub.* for a flux of humors ſhou'd not be encouraged by the too long uſe of attractives.

If the cure proves tedious, or the flux too great, cut an iſſue in the oppoſite leg: but above all, purgation is neceſſary from the firſt, and ought all along to be uſed at proper intervals.

If the inflammation and ulcer continue very bad, after the firſt purge, give calomel conſtantly the night before the others.

For children of five or ſix years old,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. warvicenſ. rhabarb. āa* ℈ ß. *calomel. gr.* v. *ol. ſaſſafras, gut.* ß. *m. f. pulv. ſumat mane pro re nata.*

Weakneſs of the Eyes.

28. A *weakneſs*, and ſometimes an *inflammation of one eye or both*, now and then happens even after purging, and when the patient ſeems

otherwiſe

otherwiſe well. The weakneſs may perhaps be remedied by a piece of green ſilk worn over the eye for a conſtancy; and the inflammation by proper evacuations, and this collyrium.

℞ *Aq. roſar. rub. plantag. āa* ℥ j. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ j. *m f. collyrium.*

If this prove of no ſervice, apply a bliſter-plaſter to the neck, and make it perpetual if neceſſary; or cut an iſſue.

30. A *tendency to a conſumption*, is no unuſual conſequence of the confluent ſmall-pox. This is cured by a nouriſhing diet, and a removal into a clear warm air; uſing at the ſame time teſtaceous powders and aſſes milk, as in caſe of an original conſumption. *Conſumption.*

SMALL-POX by INOCULATION.

1. *Inoculation* of the *ſmall-pox* is an artificial introduction of the diſtinct kind of that diſtemper, which is uſually practiſed after the following manner. *Definition.*

An inciſion of the length of a quarter of an inch, and no deeper than the *cutis*, being made with a lancet, in the brawny part of the arm; and another in the leg of the oppoſite ſide, a pledget, which has imbibed a little of the variolous matter, is preſently convey'd into each wound; and kept therein for twenty four hours, by means of a roller, or a ſticking plaſter. The pledgets are afterwards taken out, and the ſores kept dreſſing once a day, with common diachylon plaſter, or a warm colewort leaf; but when the diſcharge comes to be conſiderable, they are dreſs'd twice a day. *Manner.*

2. This artificial method of giving the *ſmall-pox*, has been practiſed in hopes of preventing the miſchiefs that attend it, when taken in the natural way.

3. In about eight days after the operation, the diſtemper begins to manifeſt it ſelf in eruptions *Diagnoſtics.*

of

of the ſame kind with thoſe in the natural *ſmall-pox*; being uſually preceded by a feveriſhneſs, and a leſs degree of the ſame ſymptoms. In four days after the inciſions are made, they begin to appear red, inflam'd, and grow painful; and in two days more, to digeſt and diſcharge a thin purulent matter. This diſcharge leſſens when the feveriſhneſs comes on; but increaſes as the eruptions appear; the inciſions then alſo growing wider and deeper; but the diſcharge continues till the turn of the diſtemper; after which it gradually decreaſes; ſo that the inciſions are uſually heal'd up in the compaſs of five weeks.

Prognoſtics. 4. The *ſmall-pox* given by inoculation appear to be the diſtinct kind; the ſymptoms here being generally light and favourable; the puſtules few, and not apt to pit or mark the face; and the danger little thro' the whole courſe of the diſtemper. Tumors and boils, in various parts of the body, ſometimes follow upon inoculation; but ſoon tend to ſuppuration, and prove of eaſy cure. The operation is ſaid to take no effect, when the ſubject has had the *ſmall-pox* before. It appears not to ſucceed ſo well where the patient lives low, as when he uſes a generous diet. When the inciſions are made too ſhallow, the diſcharge is not plentiful. When convulſions happen after inoculation, 'tis eſteem'd a ſign that the *ſmall-pox* will appear in a few hours, and the ſymptoms abate. When the matter for the operation is taken from wither'd puſtules, the inciſions ſoon heal up, and the operation proves ineffectual. The larger the diſcharge by the inciſions, the more favourable the diſtemper is ſuppoſed to prove. In caſe the inoculated perſon has iſſues, they run more freely than uſual during the time of the diſtemper. The operation ſeems to prove ineffectual in perſons advanced in years, oftener than in ſuch as

are

re young. The matter of the inoculated ſort ſ ſaid to give the diſtemper, as well as that of the atural one.

5. If the ſubject be plethoric, phlebotomy is *Regimen.* fteem'd a good preparative to the operation. An emetic alſo in caſe of a foul ſtomach, or too reat a fulneſs, is allow'd of; and a gentle glyſter r cathartic if the patient be coſtive. But 'tis enerally thought ſufficient that the perſon live emperate for ſome time before he is inoculated. The ſubject for this operation, is to be of a good abit of body, and free from any apparent diſaſe. The matter to be infuſed, is ordinarily aken from a young perſon, of a ſound conſtitution, aving the diſtinct kind of *ſmall-pox*, whilſt the iſtemper is upon the turn. Two or three of he puſtules being ripp'd up with a lancet; two mall pledgets of lint are dipt in the matter of hem, and immediately put into a little wide-outh'd vial, or a box, to be carried in the warm hand or boſom, till the time of the operaion; for which, 'tis ſaid, it will be fit, tho' kept n this warm ſtate, the ſpace of twelve hours. After the operation is perform'd, the patient is llow'd to continue in his uſual manner of living, s to eating, drinking and exerciſe, provided it be oderate. At moſt, the regimen need only be the ame with that obſerved in the favourable kind of he natural *ſmall-pox*.

6. The cure of the *ſmall-pox* from inoculation *Cure.* s the ſame with that of the natural diſtinct kind; ho' the ſymptoms proving generally mild, this ind ſeldom requires any particular medicines. But if it proves violent, it is to be treated as fever. Opiates and anodynes, given too freely n this caſe, are ſuppoſed to cauſe troubleſome boils. And indeed ſome errors in the choice of the ſubject, ome in the management afterwards, and ſome unoward accidents in the diſtemper it ſelf, and its conſequences,

conſequences, have leſſened the reputation of this practice; which muſt require a great degree of care and circumſpection to render it always happy and ſucceſsful.

CHICKEN-POX and SWINE-POX.

THE *chicken-pox* and *ſwine-pox* ſeem to be the *ſmall-pox* in a leſs degree, tho' they ſometimes precede, and ſometimes ſucceed the *ſmall-pox*. The puſtules appear of the ſame kind, only in the *ſwine-pox* they are much larger, and in the *chicken-pox* ſomewhat leſs, than in the *ſmall-pox*. There commonly appear five or ſix, ſometimes twenty or thirty on the face, and but very few on the body. The patient is very little indiſpoſed, either before, at, or after their appearance, tho' the ſudden ſinking of them often cauſes ſome diſorder; but 'tis preſently relieved by a little ſack and ſaffron, or a doſe of treacle-water. Grown perſons ſeldom keep within doors for either; and upon that account the eruptions may continue the longer, becauſe the cold air is ſuppoſed to hinder their ripening; ſo that it is ſometimes three weeks or a month before they totally diſappear. Theſe caſes being ſo very ſlight, ſeldom come under the care of a phyſician; but if they do, 'tis uſual to preſcribe thus: For a child of three or four years old,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ℈j. *croc. gr.* iij. *m. f. pulv. ſumat omni nocte h. ſ. cum julap. ſequent. cochlear.* iij.

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. n.* ℥iv. *theriacal. epidem. āa* ℥ß *ſyr. croc.* ʒvj. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒj. *m. f. julap. ſumat etiam cochlear.* ij. *bis in die.*

After the eruptions are vaniſhed, the patient is to be purged.

MEASLES

MEASLES.

THE *meaſles* is a general appearance of particular eruptions, not tending to ſuppuration. *Definition.*

2. The cauſe is unknown, unleſs it be of the ſame kind with that of the *ſmall-pox.* *Cauſe.*

3. The ſigns of the *meaſles* are, (1.) *Nauſea* and vomiting. (2.) Pain in the head, and a violent fever. (3.) A troubleſome cough; and theſe uſually continue from the beginning to the end of the diſtemper. (4.) A looſeneſs, in caſe of dentition. (5.) Swelling and inflammation of the eyes. (6.) Effuſion of tears and ſneezing. Eruptions, which uſually appear about the fourth day, tho' ſometimes not till the ſixth, like ſmall flea-bites, over all the ſurface of the body; growing thicker and redder, and attended with greater inflammation than the firſt eruption of the *ſmall-pox*; tho' they vaniſh in four or ſix times time from their firſt appearance; being, when at the height, not bigger than large pins heads. *Diagnoſtics.*

The *meaſles* is accounted much more threatning than really dangerous, 'tho it often inclines to conſumptions by the continuance of the cough it leaves behind; which ſometimes changes to the hooping-cough, or chin-cough, as 'tis vulgarly called. The looſeneſs attending here in the time of dentition, is not accounted dangerous, but ought not to be too much encouraged. *Prognoſtics.*

The regimen may be the ſame here as in the *ſmall-pox*; only as the *meaſles* is a more inflammatory diſeaſe than that, leſs wine is allow'd *Regimen.*

Bleeding and vomiting are eſteemed highly proper at the beginning of the diſtemper; ſo that *Cure.*

bad conſequences often ſeem to be cauſed by the omiſſion of them. Give ſmall doſes of *ſpt. nitri d.* and *ſal. prunel.* frequently in proper liquids. The vulgar ſeldom give any thing more than *aq. theriacal.* and *ſyr. croc.* till after the *criſis*; and then *ſyr. de ſpina cervina & cichor. cum rheo*, for a purge, when the ſpots diſappear; and this they do almoſt always with good ſucceſs.

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ℈ j. *ſal. prunel.* ℈ ß. *croc. gr.* v. *m. f. pulv. ſumat quinta quaq; hora cum julap. ſequent. cochl.* iiij.

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. n. lact. alexit.* āa ℥ iij. *theriac. limac. mag.* āa ℥ iß. *ſyr. de rubo idæo* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitr. dulc. confect. alkerm.* āa ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.*

6. Several medicines deſcribed in the *ſmall-pox* are alſo proper here, provided you diminiſh the cordiacs; ſince the inflammation in the *meaſles* is much more violent, and of a ſhorter duration than in the *ſmall-pox.*

7. For the cough, ſee proper forms of linctus, *pleuriſy*, pag. 94. §. 10.

8. Other material ſymptoms attending this diſtemper, are to be treated as in the *ſmall-pox*, care being always had not here to increaſe the inflammation.

9. Soon after the diſappearance of the eruptions, exhibit a purge, and repeat it occaſionally.

10. The cough remaining, or turning to a convulſive or hooping-cough, bleed, and apply an epiſpaſtic to the neck. See *ſmall-pox* pag. 154. §. 22.

11. A weakneſs of the eyes alſo happens here, which will not give way ſometimes, but to an iſſue, or perpetual bliſter. See *ſmall-pox* pag. 157. §. 29.

12. For a conſumption following this diſtemper, ſee *ſmall-pox* pag. 157. §. 30. and *conſumption* pag. 112. §. 7, 8, 9, *&c.*

SURFEITS

SURFEITS.

A *Surfeit* is a ſickneſs, or the ſenſation of a load at the ſtomach, uſually attend- d with eruptions; and ſometimes with a fever. *Definition.*

2. *Surfeits* may be cauſed, (1.) By voracity, om whence the ſtomach and inteſtines are over- harged, digeſtion weakened, and the chyle ren- ed crude or viſcid, and the blood corrupted. what was thus devoured were high ſeaſoned or flammatory, or happens to lye long in the body, is ſuppoſed to cauſe a fever alſo. (2.) The inking of ſmall liquors in hot weather, or when e body is heated by exerciſe; which perhaps ills the fluids, and gives a check to perſpira- n; from whence alſo may ariſe a fever and ptions. Summer fruits likewiſe, as cucum- rs, apples, cherries, *&c.* may have the ſame ect. (3.) Too great exerciſe or heat, whence the ids are rarified and thrown into too rapid irculation; which being ſuddenly ſtopped, as y happen by cooling too faſt, there enſues alſo ſtoppage of perſpiration. (4.) By the ſtate or ne change of the air; as by blaſts, or vehe- ntly hot and ſultry weather, or cold winds ing a ſudden check to, and preventing perſpiration. *Cauſe.*

3. Eruptions may not appear in *ſurfeits*, either reaſon of the ſlightneſs of the cauſe, or ſome ong management at the firſt. *Nauſea's*, op- ffion, ſickneſs, and ſometimes vomiting and ever, but ſeldom eruptions, attend an over- ded ſtomach. This ſpecies of a *ſurfeit* is called *pula.* Sickneſs, gnawing at the ſtomach, ſome- es eruptions and a fever, attend *ſurfeits*, from bad quality of any thing uſed as food. The r alwa s decreaſes as the eruptions increaſe; if theſe ſuddenly diſappear, the fever in- aſes. Thoſe *ſurfeits* which proceed from too *Diagnoſtics.*

great exerciſe, or too ſudden cooling after it, appear with ſickneſs, a fever and eruptions; though the two laſt ſymptoms may be wanting. Thoſe cauſed from ſome alteration in the air, and vulgarly called *blaſts*, appear with redneſs of the face, ſpots, and a fever, often with bliſters upon the lips.

Prognoſtics. 4. Thoſe that proceed from fevers, the *ſmall-pox*, &c. and thoſe from gluttony, are dangerous; but the other are ſeldom mortal; unleſs thro' ignorance or miſtake, in the regimen or medicines made uſe of; whereby the eruptions are check'd, or the fever too violently ſuppreſs'd.

Regimen. 5. In ſurfeits from gluttony, let the diet be very thin and ſparing, ſuch as tea, ſage-tea, barley-water, water-gruel, and panada: in the other ſorts, ſack-whey, white-wine and water, panada with wine, *&c.* but much wine, and eſpecially fleſh-meat, is not proper, if the fever be high.

Cure of Surfeits from exceſs. 6. In all *ſurfeits* proceeding from an exceſs of quantity, or ſome ill quality, whether of the ſolids or liquids, uſed as food, or from motion, bleed, if the patient be plethoric, or inclining to a fever; and the ſame day, or the day after, give a puke of *oxymel. ſcillit.* ℥j. or *ipecacuan.* ʒß. with carduus-tea, or barley-water; and after the operation a paregoric. If the fever comes on, proceed as in caſe of a fever. If eruptions appear, forward and keep them out as long as poſſible by proper cardiacs, perſpiratives and ſudorifics; but if a fever accompanies 'em, warm medicines muſt be given more ſparingly.

℞ *Lapid. contrayerv. pulv. è chel. cancror. comp. āa* ʒß. *croc. gr.* xij. *coccinel. gr.* vj. *m. f. pulv. chart.* iij. *ſumat unam quinta quaq; hora cum* [illegible] *lapij ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ [illegible]

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ vj. *theriacal.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. croc.* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat etiam cochlear.* iv. *in anguoribus.*

Alſo,

℞ *Sal. vol. oleoſ. ſpt. lavend. comp. ſpt. croc. āa* ij. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *vel* 50. *ſubinde è quovis liquido appropriato.*

7. Repeat theſe or the like, till the eruptions do off, and then exhibit a gentle purge or two. *Unattended with Eruptions and a Fever.* But if neither eruptions nor a fever appear, purge directly. For example,

℞ *Pil. ſtomach. cum gum. ruff. āa gr.* xv. *calomel.* ℈ ß. *reſin. jalap. gr.* vj. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *f. pilulæ ammo mane ſumendæ, cum regimine.*

Or,

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *conſerv. roſar. rubrar. parum, ol. menth. gut.* j. *f. pilula h. ſ. ſumenda, & mane ſequent. capiat ſequentes pilulas.*

℞ *Pil. ex duobus, extract. rad. āa gr.* xv. *tart. vitriolat. ſal. tartar. āa gr.* v. *ol. cinnam. gut.* j. *m. f. pilulæ pro doſi.*

8. The following is perhaps more proper, if the viſcidity of the juices does not require calomel.

℞ *Tinct. ſacr. cum duplo ſpecier.* ℥ iiiß. *ſpt. menth. ſpt. lavend. comp. elixir. propriet. āa* ʒ j. *m. f. hauſt. mane ſumend. & bis terve in ſeptimana repetend. ad* iv. *vel* vj. *vices.*

The ſtomachics preſcribed in *want of appetite* are here alſo proper. See pag. 172, *&c.*

9. *Surfeits* from blaſts, occaſioning an eryſipelas *From Blaſts.* in the face, lips, *&c.* bleed, give gentle purgatives, and apply veſicatories. If it happen in the legs, give the purging waters with *cremor. tartar. manna,* &c. and for externals, ſee *ſmall-pox*, pag. 156. §. 8. But bliſter cautiouſly, wherever an inflammatory fever attends; becauſe cantharides are thought to diſſolve the texture of the blood; which is here already too much diſſolved.

PLAGUE.

Definition. 1. THE *plague* is taken from a general, precipitate, deſtructive, contagious, malignant, nervous fever.

By malignant, nervous fever, is meant the worſt kind of compound fevers; which ſeeming to be particularly ſeated in the nervous ſyſtem, often gives no ſigns of a common or inflammatory fever, either in the pulſe, tongue or urine,

Cauſe. 2. The cauſe differs as the *plague* is original or ſecondary. An original *plague*, or at leaſt a malignant or contagious fever, may ariſe conjunctly with other cauſes; from unwholſome proviſion too freely fed on; from exhalations of ſtagnating ponds, marſhy places, priſons, dead carcaſes, and other filth or corruption; from inſects floating about, or dying in the air; the air's ſtagnation, or bad conſtitution; long continued heat, or ſudden change of weather; and laſtly, from mineral effluvia, whether arſenical, mercurial, *&c.*

The ſecondary kind may, perhaps, proceed from inſpiring, or any way receiving the breath or exhalations of infected perſons, wearing their cloaths, uſing their utenſils, or too haſtily inhabiting an infected houſe, *&c.* and poſſibly alſo from infected goods, eſpecially thoſe of the ſpungy ſort, and perſons coming from infected places.

Diagnoſtics. 3. The diagnoſtics here are not ſo certain as in other diſtempers; but a ſudden ſucceſſion of a number of the following ſigns, will manifeſt the *plague*; eſpecially when the air is peſtilential, *viz.* chilneſs, ſhivering, heavineſs, pain in the ſtomach, head and back, *nauſea*, reaching, *cardialgia*, reſtleſneſs, broken ſleep, drowſineſs, confuſion, fear, anxiety, dejection, deſpondency,

will

lld, fixed or diſtracted look, difficulty of re-
iration, internal heat, hiccup, ſyncope, *deli-*
um, ſubſultus tendinum, or convulſive twitchings,
arrhœa, pulſe high and quick, in ſome low
d quick, in others natural, intermitting, un-
ual, and often varying; eyes inflamed or ſunk,
ngue black and dry, tho' in ſome 'tis white,
others natural; violent drought, high fever,
hich abates upon the appearance and increaſe
tumors in the *inguina*, *axillæ*, or behind the
rs; but renews if they ſink, diminiſh, or diſ-
pear; fetid ſweat, breath fetid, carbuncles,
ots, livid, purple, violet, green, and black;
metimes broad, and diſappearing of a ſudden,
others ſmall, diſtinct and conſtant; but not
ually raiſed above the *cuticula*, as is common
ſome fevers.

4. All degrees of this infection are ſuppoſed *Prognoſtics.*
ngerous; but if attended with any of the follow-
g ſymptoms, commonly mortal; *viz.* an hæ-
rrhage, diarrhœa, dyſentery, ſternutation, hic-
p, conſtant profuſe ſweats, continual drowſi-
ſs, ſudden diminution or entire unſeaſonable
niſhing of the ſpots or tumors; ſpots black or
en, eſpecially in ſcorbutic conſtitutions; many
buncles; ſyncope, delirium, *ſubſultus tendinum*,
ermitting pulſe, *facies hippocratica*, hoarſeneſs,
n in the throat, diabetes, bloody urine, de-
ndency, *&c.* But if the patient be free of
ſe; if his body be coſtive, his reſt moderate,
the fever, tho' high, yields an equal pulſe;
uboes or *parotides* appear ſoon, grow gradually
ge and hard, happen before the fever, or about
time of the *criſis*, and ſuppurate kindly,
re are hopes of recovery. It cannot, however,
determined what ſymptoms will happen firſt,
at laſt, or when the plague will come to its
e; only as ſoon as large eruptions appear, we
y ſuppoſe the *criſis* to begin; when theſe are

in their ſtate, then is the middle of the *criſis*, and as they regularly go off, ſo does the diſtemper. When the *criſis* happens with regular tumors, *viz.* in the *axillæ*, *inguina*, or behind the ears, 'tis a good ſign; but ſpots or carbuncles appearing without theſe tumors, the caſe is accounted very deſperate.

Regimen. 5. From a conſideration of the ſymptoms, and conſequent effects of the *plague*, it is ſuppoſed that the regimen which is beſt fitted to keep up the circulation, and prevent putrefaction, is most proper here. This regimen is thought chiefly to conſiſt in a free uſe of freſh air, acids, and generous liquors, proportion'd to the exigence of the ſeveral ſymptoms.

But when the fever is languid, and the ſpirits are depreſſed; when the peſtilential ſymptoms are urgent; when the eruptions appear late, ſink ſuddenly, or ſuppurate unkindly; when the diſeaſe is at its ſtate, *&c.* in ſuch circumſtances as theſe a glaſs of pure wine is allowed of, and both that and acids are mixed with the panada, gruel, *&c.* They allow alſo good chicken-broth with mace, cloves, *&c.* And upon the appearance of livid, purple, black or green ſpots, it is thought convenient to give wine burnt with aromatics, and even compound waters, as *aq. mirabil.* &c. more eſpecially if no large tumors, but many carbuncles appear.

Cure at the beginning. 6. The cure of this diſtemper is generally attempted by ſtrong ſudorifics, alexipharmics and cardiacs, given at the very beginning; but bad conſequences have ſeem'd to flow from phlebotomy, purging and vomiting; whether attempted in a great or ſmall degree. Omitting therefore all evacuations, and even emollient glyſters, for fear of a fatal diarrhœa, let the following *formula* ſerve as an example in the beginning, ſtate a

declenſion of the diſtemper; regard being always had to omit, diminiſh or augment the hot cardiacs, as the abſence, or preſence of the febrile ſymptoms require.

℞ *Conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m. lap. contrayerv. āa* ℈ij. *ſpec. diambr. camphor. ſal. vol. ſuccin. c. c. āa gr.* j. *ſyr. è ſucco citri q. ſ. f. bolus extemplo ſumendus; iteretur vero ut opus fuerit, una cum hauſtu ſequenti.*

℞ *Acet. vin. alb.* ʒ ij. *aq. theriacal.* ʒ j. *ſyr. è corticib. citri* ʒ ß. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *nitri dulc.* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ʒ ß. *rad. angel. hiſpan. ſerpent. contrayerv. āa gr.* x. *camphor. caſtor. opt. coccinel. āa gr.* viij. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* ij. *ol. ſulphur. per campan. gut.* iv. *f. pulvis è cochleari julap. huiuſmodi ſumend. ſuperbibendo cochlear. aliquot.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. cinnamom. ten. theriacal. āa* ʒ iij. *ſyr. limon.* ʒ j. *ſpt. lavend. c. ſal. vol. ol. āa* ʒ iij. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ j. *m. f. julap. de quo bibat etiam cochlear. iv. ſubinde.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ʒ ij. *ſal. nitri purificat.* ʒ j. *rad. contrayerv. croc. caſtor. myrrh. āa* ℈ ij. *camphor.* ℈ j. *ol. vitriol. gut.* ij. *f. pulver. ch.* vj. *ſumat unam* ʒ *tia vel* 4*ta quaq; hora, cum julap. ſeq. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. rutæ āa* ʒ iij. *cinnamom. fort. theriacal. āa* ʒ ij. *ſyr. è ſucco citri* ʒ ß. *margarit. ppt.* ʒ ij. *gum. arab.* ʒ j. *ſal. vol. ol. ſpt. nitri d. āa* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap. de quo capiat etiam cochlear.* iv. *in languore, cum ſpt. nitri d. lavend. c. āa guttulis aliquot.*

10. Some ſuch proceſs as this is to be continued till the *criſis* approaches; about which time the acids may be omitted, and the doſes of the cardiacs augmented, or repeated ſomewhat oftener. *About the Criſis.*

When the criſis actually appears, 'tis commonly thought that more powerful ſudorifics ſhould

ſhould be exhibited. But this method is by ſome eſteem'd more proper towards the end of the *criſis*, if the patient's ſtrength will allow; at which time they may be of ſervice to compleat a cure, if any ſeeds of infection remain.

℞ *Theriac. andromach. confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m. āa* ℥ j. *antimon. diaphoret.* ʒß. *rad. contrayerv. ſerpent. virg. āa gr.* xij. *camphor. croci, ſal. vol. ſuccin. c. c. āa gr.* vj. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de mecon. q. ſ. f. bolus, pro re nata repetend. cum julap. ſeq. cochl.* iv.

℞ *Aq. lact. alex.* ʒvj. *theriacal. epidem. tinct. rad. ſerpent. virg. āa* ʒij. *tinct. croci, ſyr. è corticib. citri āa* ʒ j. *ſpt. lavend. c. ſal. vol. ol. confect. alkerm. āa* ʒij. *f. julap. de quo capiat cochlearia aliquot ſubinde.*

After the Criſis. 11. After a criſis is regularly obtained, the doſe of theſe alexipharmics and ſudorifics muſt be proportionably decreaſed, as health comes on. Veſicatories being univerſally good in nervous caſes, of which this ſeems to be the chief; they may be ſerviceable in this diſtemper; except, perhaps, in the caſe of purple ſpots, or bloody urine: but the moſt proper ſeaſon for them ſeems to be, when the regular tumors appear; provided you apply them ſomewhat below thoſe tumors, in order to diſcharge the matter of them. But other ſymptoms may require their aſſiſtance before, or after the appearance of eruptions; in which caſe let them be applied to the uſual parts: only obſerve that ſo many are not to be laid on at once in *deliria* as in depreſſions; and that their ill effects on the bladder, muſt be here carefully prevented, or remedied by a ſtrong ſolution and *gum. arabic.* &c.

12. *Sleepineſs* being accounted no good ſymptom here, there will ſeldom be occaſion for the ſtronger opiates. When they are uſed, let them be mixed with proper cardiacs, and given only in ſmall quantities; at ſuch times chiefly when they have leaſt effect by way of narcotic; as in

caſe of vomiting, diarrhœa's, hæmorrhages, &c. it after the criſis they are allowed to be uſed ore freely.

13. The concomitant ſymptoms of the *plague*, e generally the ſame with thoſe of a compound ver; excepting that in the former they are more dden, violent and mortal: each ſymptom has its oper cure; tho' the original is principally to be garded. See *fevers* pag. 126. §. 13 — 17.

14. *Peſtilential buboes* are fix'd or moveable mors happening in the *axillæ* or *inguina*, painful their formation, and conſequent upon receiving e infection. When the like tumors happen hind the ears, they are called *parotides*. Theſe ellings are by all means to be encouraged with ternal cardiacs, and external applications; for they ſuppurate kindly and ſeaſonably, they are ppoſed to cure the diſtemper. Cupping-glaſſes ve been uſed to forward them. The *emplaſt. racelſ.* or the following cataplaſm, may anſwer e ſame end. *Peſtilential Buboes.* *Parotides.*

℞ *Rad. lilior. alb. cepar. ſub. cinerib. coct. āa* iv. *ficuum ping. coct. n°.* xv. *medul. pan. alb.* ß. *in lact. vaccin. coct. pulv. ſem. lini, fœnugrec.* ʒ ß. *vitell. ovor.* ij. *ung. baſilic.* ʒ ij. *m. f. cataſma, ſ. a.*

A proper quantity of this may be applied arm to the part once in four or five hours, means of a proper bandage. As ſoon as there any appearance of matter in the tumor, it is be open'd, by means of a cauſtic; and the char to be ſeparated with *liniment. arcæi*, down with a little *ol. roſar.* When the eſar is ſeparated, or if the tumor be opened by ciſion, a proper digeſtive muſt be uſed to ripen d incraſſate the matter, and promote the diſarge thereof. Dreſs with the following for this rpoſe.

℞ *Terebinth. venet.* ʒ ij. *vitellum unius ovi, m.*

&

℈ *add. unguent. basilic. liniment. arcæi āa* ʒ ß. *pulv. myrrh.* ʒ iß.

If the lips grow callous, cut them down, or touch them with *lapis infernalis*; or else sprinkle thereon *præcipit. rub. lævigat.* and apply over it a pledget of *unguent. apostolor.*

If the new flesh be spungy, use the following for the dressing, and cover it with a plaster of *diachylon cum gummi.*

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ʒ ß. *præcipitat. rub. lævigat.* ℈ ij. *m.*

In case of a scirrhosity, proper emollient fomentations must be employed; and when the flesh is fully grown up, it may be cicatrized or skinn'd over with *unguent. desiccativ. rub.* & *diapomphol. āa.*

Carbuncles. 15. *Carbuncles* are small eruptions, which coming on any part of the body, soon discharge their contents, and afterwards appear in the form of a crusty tubercle, of the size of a millet-seed, being surrounded with a very red and fiery circle. The smaller these are, the fewer in number; and the nearer to the extremities of the body, the less danger they foreshew. Their cure is to be attempted by cataplasms made of *theriac. londinens. allium. cepæ coct. sapo nig.* &c. care being taken that these ingredients prove not too stimulating. If a gangrene be threatned, 'tis to be treated with penetrating embrocations, made of *spt. vin. elix. proprietat. theriac. androm.* &c. And if these avail not, recourse must be had to incision, actual cauteries, &c.

SECT. XI. *Diseases of the Stomach.*

ANOREXIA.

Definition of Anorexia and Nausea. 1. *Anorexia*, or loss of appetite, is a longer continuance than what is natural, without any inclination or desire to eat.

When the thoughts or ſight of proper food, reate a ſickneſs in the ſtomach, or a tendency to omit, 'tis called *nauſea.*

2. Theſe diſorders may proceed from hard *Cauſe.* rinking, great heat, a fever, conſumptions, xity of the ſtomach, occaſioned by tea, *&c.* arcotics, as tobacco, *&c.* paſſions of the mind, as ar, *&c.* ſuppreſſion of evacuations, as the *enſes*, &c. cauſing a plenitude; a foul ſtomach, any tenacious humors lodged therein; a diar- œa, vomiting, *&c.* want of ſaliva, or its being tiated, *&c.*

3. If an *anorexia*, or want of appetite, be con- *Prognoſtics.* ant, 'tis reputed dangerous, in proportion to s increaſe, rather than its continuance. When proceeds from viſcid humors lodged in the ſto- ach, 'tis not reputed ſo dangerous as when from rd drinking; which often ends in an incurable *terus*, dropſy or conſumption. Happening on count of the ſummer's heat, 'tis not angerous; but coming upon the palſy, bad. orpulent bodies are thought better able to bear than ſuch as are lean or emaciated. When from relaxation of the fibres of the ſtomach, 'tis not eemed dangerous if taken in time; but when proceeds from other diſtempers, it is to be dged of from them. If it continues after thoſe e gone off, it may be looked upon as original.

4. Reliſhing ſauces are here allowable, if not *Regimen.* er-doſed with unctuous ingredients. All acids e here accounted good. The night-meal ſhould very eaſy of digeſtion; and made an hour or o before bed-time. Riding is thought excel- nt. The ſleep ſhould be moderate, and the air ear.

5. If the patient be plethoric, or the diſorder *Cure.* roceed from a ſtoppage of evacuations, bleed; d in caſe of ſour eructations, pain in the ad, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, dulneſs, heavi-

neſs;

neſs; or if crapula's, or the uſe of narcotics hav preceded, give an emetic; and afterwards paregoric. In the next place purge; eſpeciall if the *menſes* are ſuppreſſed, and that with ca lomel. The *tinctura ſacra* is alſo excellent, be ing taken in the quantity of an ounce at time.

The following purging pills alſo are very goo in this caſe.

℞ *Pil. ruffi, ſtomach. cum gum. extract. rudi tart. vitriol. āa* ʒ ß. *ol. n. m. ſtillit. menth. ā gut.* ij. *m. f. pil. n°.* xx. *quarum ſumat* v. *bis i ſeptimana.*

At night going to reſt, after the operation o each purgative, give a cardiac draught, witho opiates. Thus:

℞ *Aq ceraſ nig.* ʒ ij *cinnamom fort. mirabil. ā* ʒ iij *ſpt. menth. lavend. comp. āa* ℈ ij. *ſal. vol. ole gut.* 40. *ſyr. e ſucc. citri* ʒ ß. *m. f. hauſtus.*

6. Purgatives and bitters here agree well, whe mixt together.

℞ *Rad. gentian.* ℈j. *ſummit. abſinth. roman. ſe carda nom. min. rad. galang. āa* ʒ ß. *cort. aura* ℈ ij *caryoph. gr.* xv. *infunde in aq. bullient.* ʒv *colaturæ adde fol. ſen.* ʒ iij. *ſal. tart.* ℈ ß. *coque colaturæ* ʒ iij. *adde ſpt. lavend. c. ſal. volat. ole āa gut.* xxxx. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ʒ ß. *m. f. pot*

When from hard drinking. 7. The following drops may help to diſſolve diſlodge ſuch viſcid humors as proceed from ha drinking or the like.

℞ *Elixir. propriet.* ʒ ß. *elix. vitriol.* ʒj. *m. ſum gut.* xxxx. *omni mane cum hauſtu infuſion. car benedict. vel vin. alb.*

Or,

℞ *Elixir propriet.* ʒ vj. *elixir. vitriol.* ʒ iij. *tinct mart. mynſicht.* ℈ ij. *m. in eundem finem.*

When the Blood is poor. 8. When the blood is depauperated by ha drinking, or the *menſes* are obſtructed, and t heat of the weather will permit the uſe of ſteel,

℞ *Elixi*

℞ *Elixir. propriet. tinct. chalyb. āa m. ſumat gut.* xv. *bis terve quotidie cum hauſtulo tinct. quavis tomach. vel aq. puleg.*

9. In caſe of tremors and paralytic affections, *Attended with Tremors.*
℞ *Spt. lavend. comp. elixir. proprietat. āa ſumat gut.* 80. *bis terve in die cum vin. alb. cyatho.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. aurantior. āa* ʒſs. *m. in eundem finem.*

10. The following may be uſed univerſally, af- *Forms proper in all the Caſes.*
ter proper evacuations.

℞ *Rad. gentian. zedoar. inciſ. āa* ʒj. *ſem. car-damom. minor.* ʒſs. *ſummit. abſinth. rom.* ʒiſs. *cort. aurant. ſicc.* ʒſs. *croc. caryoph. āa* ℈j. *coccinel. gr.* x. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *ſtent ſimul frigide per tres dies, & colaturæ capiat cochlear.* iv. *hora una ante & poſt prandium.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. aurant. recent.* ʒ ij. *rad. gentian.* ʒ j. *ſpt. ardent. ſacchar.* ℔ ij. *coccinel.* ℈ j. *capiat gut.* 100. *pro doſi è quovis vehiculo.*

The following ſeems to be ſtill better.

℞ *Cort. aurant. ſicc.* ʒ j. *rad. gentian.* ʒij. *ſem. cardamom. minor. zedoar. āa* ʒj. *caryoph. croc. āa* ℈ j. *coccinel. gr.* x. *ſpt. vin. gallic.* ℔ j. *f. tinct. in eundem finem.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. aurant.* ʒj. *rad. gentian.* ʒvj. *ſpt. vin. rect.* ℥ xij. *infunde ſ. a. colaturæ add. ſpt. ſulphur. per campan.* ʒvj. *ſumat gut.* xx. *vel* xxx. *pro doſi.*

11. Here follow ſuch extemporaneous preſcrip-tions, as may be uſed where ſpirituous compoſitions are improper.

℞ *Rad. gentian.* ʒij. *ſummit. abſinth. roman. p.* j. *calam. aromat.* ʒij. *cubeb.* ʒj. *cort. aurant.* ʒiſs. *infunde in aq. bullient.* ʒ xx. *colaturæ* ʒ xv. *adde aq. abſinth. mag. comp. aq. gentian. āa* ʒj. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iiij. *bis terve quotidie.*

12. The

12. The following is very useful:

℞ *Rad. gentian. zedoar. galang. sem. cardamom. minor. āa* ʒj. *cort. aurant.* ʒij. *infunde in aq. bullient.* ℔ j. *colaturæ adde aq. absinth. pæon. comp. āa* ʒij. *spt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ß. *m. sumat cochl.* vj. *bis quotidie.*

For the Leucophlegmatic. 13. For those of a leucophlegmatic constitution, add to this *vin. chalyb.* instead of the compound waters. When there is a general laxity of the pores, and much sweat attending, the infusion of *cort. peruv. in vin.* is supposed to be of great service; as also a moderate use of the cold bath.

If narcotics become absolutely necessary, join them with warm cardiacs, such as *croc. castor. sal. volat. succin.* &c.

If it continues obstinate. 14. If the indisposition continues, after the opiates are left off, blister, vomit, purge, give warm bitters, and advise the cold bath successively. When it proceeds from any passion, blistering, emetics, the cold bath, free air, and diversions, are of service, together with proper stomachics, as before prescribed.

If from a suppression of Evacuations. 15. If it comes from a *suppression of any evacuations*, promote them, and use stomachics. Proceed in the same manner when this case is a symptom in other distempers. If it was caused by too liberal an use of tea, let it be left off by degrees, and a glass of red wine be drank in its stead, or an infusion of cortex in red wine. And lastly, let the cold bath be try'd.

16. The chewing of rhubarb is good in most of these cases, especially if they are attended with great costiveness.

APEPSIA, or WANT of DIGESTION.

Definition. 1. *Apepsia*, or want of digestion, is some defect in the stomach, which prevents the aliment taken in from affording a proper chyle for

r ſupplying the blood, and nouriſhing the parts
the body.

2. This may have the ſame cauſes with *ano-* *Cauſe.*
xia, as alſo gluttony, the *fames canina*, much
ep after eating, the uſing improper food,
ca and *malacia*, the lientery and cœliac paſ-
on, too long detenſion of the aliment, an uni-
rſal weakneſs of the muſcles, want of proper
iva, *&c.*

3. This diſorder is commonly attended with *Diagnoſtics.*
leneſs of the face, eructations of crude indigeſted
iment, inactivity, dulneſs after eating, and a
eetiſh nauſeous taſte; ſometimes voracity, and at
hers a want of appetite; now and then with a
uſea and vomiting, and a tenſion about the *ſcro-*
ulum cordis and abdomen.

4. When it proceeds from a *crapula*, or the *Prognoſtics.*
ing things hard to be digeſted, 'tis eaſier
ed than when hereditary, or when from an
ernal cauſe. After it has produced a cachexy,
ſarca or *icterus*, 'tis uſually accounted incur-
e.

5. The regimen here may be the ſame as in *Regimen.*
anorexia; only wine might be allowed more
ly in this caſe, provided it was not the cauſe of
diſeaſe: and now and then a little ſnake-root-
ndy might be of ſervice.

6. The medicines preſcribed in *anorexia*, are *Cure.*
proper, and may prove ſerviceable here. But
following may be uſed when an *anorexia* is com-
ated with an *apepſia*, as it frequently happens.
Applicetur ventriculo empl. ſtomach. magiſt. ſuper
am extenſ. & cum ol. macis, vel n. m. & menth.
illitum.

℞ *Pulv. caſtor. gr.* vj. *ſerpent. virg. croc. ſpec.*
mbr. āa gr. iv. *extract. gentian. gr.* xv. *ol. cin-*
om. n. m. āa gut. i. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus*
at hora una poſt prandium quotidie, in ſepti-
as aliquot.

Or,

7. ℞ *Conſ. abſinth. rom.* ℈ j. *pulv. cinnam.* ℈ ß. *cort. aurant. extern. gr.* xv. *rad. angel. hiſpan. lign. aloes, āa gr.* v. *zinzib. gr.* iij. *ol. menth. caryoph. āa gut.* j. *ſyr. è cort. citri q. ſ. f. bolus, eodem modo ſumendus.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Pulv. cortic. winteran. cinnam. āa* ʒiij. *cort. aurant.* ʒ iß. *croc. mac. caryoph. n. m. ſpec. diamb. rad. angel. hiſpan. āa* ℈ j. *ſem. cardamom. minor. zinzib. āa* ℈ ß. *conſerv. abſinth. roman.* ʒ j. *ſyr. cort. citri q. ſ. f. elect. cujus ſumat quant. n. m. t. quotidie.*

Or,

9. ℞ *Cort. aurant. cort. citri, caul. angelic. ra. zinzib. condit. ſucc. kerm. āa* ʒ ß. *ol. cinnam. n. m. caryoph. mac. gut. āa* iv. *ſyr. de mentha q. ſ. electuarium eodem modo ſumendum.*

Or,

10. ℞ *Pulv. cinnamom. cort. aurant. ſol. men. āa* ʒ j. *extract. gentian.* ʒ ij. *croc.* ʒ j. *zinz. piper. long. caſtor. rad. ſerpent. virg. mac. lig. aloes, rad. angel. hiſpan. contrayerv. caryo. āa* ℈ j. *coccinel. gr.* xv. *ol. n. m. gut.* vj. *ſ. limon. q. ſ. f. pil.* x. *è* ʒ j. *capiat* v. *bis terve die.*

Or,

11. ℞ *Croc. rad. angel. hiſpan. lig. aloes āa ol. cinnamom. n. m. menth. āa gut.* vj. *ſacch.* ℔ ß. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ß. *mucilag. gum. tra. canth. q. ſ. f. troch. in ore tenendi ad libit. præſertim vero poſt paſtus.*

Or,

12. ℞ *N. M. cinnamom. mac. caryoph. croc.* ℈ j. *ſem. cardamom. minor. rad. angel. hiſpan. c. trayerv. lign. aloes, zinzib. coccinel. āa* ℈ ß. *p. cort. extern. aurant.* ʒ j. *ſacch. alb.* ʒ ij. *m. f. p. ſumat* ʒ iß. *bis vel ter in die, cum cochlea. aliquot vini albi.*

13.

13. The following julep may be uſed occaſionally ith any of the foregoing medicines.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. cinnam. fort.* āa ℥iij. *ſpt. vend. comp.* ℥ ß. *ſyr. de menth.* ℥j. *ſpt. menth.* ij. *m.*

Or,

14. ℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥iiij. *angel. comp. rab. epidem.* āa ℥j. *ſpt. lavend. comp. croc.* āa ʒiij. *r. è cortic. citri* ℥j. *m. f. julapium.*

Alſo,

15. ℞ *Spt. menth. lavend. comp. tinct. croc.* āa *ſumat gut.* xxx. *frequenter è quovis liquore.*

16. In leucophlegmatic conſtitutions, *In leucophlegmatic and icterical habits.*
℞ *Cinnamom.* ℥ ß. *ſem. cardamom. minor.* ʒj. *c. n. m. caryophyl.* āa ℈j. *lign. aloes, zinzib. coc-el.* āa ℈ ß. *infunde in vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ de ſacch. alb.* ℥ iß. *ſpt. lavend. comp. croc.* āa ℥j. *ſumat cochl.* iiij. *bis terve quotidie.*

17. If the patient be icterical or leucophlegma-, chalybeates ſhould be added to the aromatics ove-preſcribed. If the caſe ſtill proves obſtinate, courſe of chalybeate-waters may do ſervice. bſerve that throughout the cure, the hot cardiacs to be ſparingly exhibited to children, and h as are of a ſanguine conſtitution, for fear inflammatory diſeaſes. It may be convenient mix them, when neceſſary, with ſimple wa-s.

Fames Canina.

Fames canina is an increaſe of the appetite beyond what is natural to the conſtitution, ended with a vomiting: but when unattended h that, and joined with a ſinking of ſpirits, or eliquium, and coldneſs of the extremities, 'tis ed *bulimia.* *Definition of Fames Canina and Bulimia.*

. This may proceed from a too ſudden di- tion, whatever be the cauſe of that in the *Cauſe.*

human body; from too great evacuation; from acids too freely uſed; from worms and pregnancy. If the cauſe be external, 'tis not reputed dangerous; but if internal, and a vomiting, or other violent evacuations, or *deliquia* attend, it often brings on a cachexy, dropſy, lientery, *&c.* In pregnancy, 'tis not dangerous.

Regimen. 3. Let the food made uſe of be fat, the ſauce rich and unctuous, or well ſtored with butter: allow gellies and rich ſweet wines, as ſack, *&c.*

Cure. 4. If the patient be ſanguine, bleed; afterwards give an emetic, and repeat it *pro re nata.* Order lenient purgatives; and let both the emetic and cathartic be ſtronger or weaker, as a vomiting or looſeneſs are preſent or abſent. Allow the perſon to drink freely of fat broth in the operation of purgatives, and of barley-water, made very ſlimy, in that of emetics. After the operation of each, exhibit an oleaginous paregoric draught. Suppoſing the ſtomach deprived of its *mucus*, the quantity of its natural fluid augmented, and its texture changed; ſtrong ſolutions of *gum arabic. in decoct. hord.* may be ſerviceable; ſo likewiſe will oleaginous medicines, mucilages, and linctus's of *balſam. peruv. ſperm. ceti,* &c. taken in large quantities.

5. If a vomiting or diarrhœa continue, and be attended with fainting, after proper evacuations particular regard muſt be had to thoſe ſymptoms. Exhibit opiates freely for them, if the patient be not lethargic.

6. If too free an uſe of venery be the cauſe of the diſorder, give *ſal. prunel. ſacchar. ſatur. camphor.* &c. cooling emulſions, and other proper refrigerants. But if it proceed from pregnancy, the way is to allow of the thing longed for.

A courſe of bitters may prove ſerviceable after this diſeaſe appears to be conquered.

PICA or MALACIA.

PIca or *malacia*, is an unnatural desire of feeding on such things as are accounted noxious, or unfit for nutrition. *Definition.*

2. This disorder is seldom original, but sometimes the effect of a delirious hypochondriacal affection in men; a chlorosis, stoppage of the *menses*, their eruption about the second or third month of pregnancy in women; or else may be hereditary in children, from some cause affecting or residing in the mother. *Cause.*

3. Leanness, an ill colour of the face, or *facies hippocratica*, and irregular evacuations, usually attend this distemper. *Diagnostics.*

4. When symptomatical, 'tis judged of by the original disease: a long continuance of it vitiates both the solids and fluids. When it is the consequence of a delirious hypochondriacal affection, the cure is difficult. *Prognostics.*

5. A nutrimental diet is recommended; with proper exercise. *Regimen.*

6. If the patient be plethoric, bleed, vomit and purge; then order chalybeates, and proceed as in *apepsia*. See pag. 176, &c. When 'tis from pregnancy, it usually goes off before the delivery; and requires no particular cure. If it be symptomatical, regard must be had to the original disease; and afterwards a course of chalybeates may be proper. *Cure.*

VOMITING.

VOmiting is a convulsive motion of the stomach, whereby its contents are thrown thro' the mouth, instead of descending thro' the *pylorus*. *Definition.*

Cauſe. 2. A vomiting may be cauſed internally eithe from too great a quantity of aliment taken in, a happens in crapula's, *&c.* or from the quality o it, as being too ſtrong or diſagreeable to the con ſtitution; alſo from ſome particular medicine or poiſons; or from an abſceſs in the coats of th ſtomach. It may alſo be occaſioned by a diſorde in the fluids of the ſtomach, or the nerves there being affected; as happens in conſumptiv hectic, or paralytic and cachectical conſtitutions or in ſuch as have been hard drinkers. It ma happen externally from blows, *&c.* diſagreeab ſights, bad ſcents, and ſailing on the ſea: 't often ſymptomatical, as in the iliac paſſion, *chole morbus*, colic, worms, obſtructions, fevers, wom with child, *&c.*

Diagnoſtics. 3. If it be original, an uneaſineſs is firſt felt the ſtomach; but if ſymptomatical, in other par

Prognoſtics. 4. After crapula's, *&c.* a vomiting is often ſervice; but when it proceeds from poiſon, ove doſed emetics, or purgatives, abſceſſes in t ſtomach, violent blows, the iliac paſſion, *chole morbus*, malignant fevers, and when very viole in women with child, it is reputed dangerous, not timely remedied. Otherwiſe, when origin 'tis not accounted dangerous; and when ſympt matical, it depends upon the original diſtemper.

Regimen. 5. Malt liquors are here to be avoided; ſa or mint-tea is eſteemed good. Burnt wine, chicke broth, ſago, panada with wine, fine ſugar, a nutmeg, are thought uſeful. But nothing that too ſolid, ſhould be eat. Reſt and ſleep are to indulged.

Cure when the diſeaſe is original. 6. If the caſe be original, and the patient at plethoric, bleed; and afterwards exhibit an em tic, unleſs there be an abſceſs in the ſtomach. the patient be very weak, carduus-tea drank free or with *oxymel. ſcillit.* ℥ ß. or *ſal. vitriol.* ℈j. the firſt draught, may be ſufficient.

A

After the operation,

℞ *Mithridat.* ℈ j. *ſpec. diambr. croc. ol. cinnamom. menth.* āa *gut.* j. *laud. londinenſ.* gr. j. *ſyr. de menth. q. ſ. f. bolus, ſtatim ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Flaved. aurant.* ʒ ſß. *philon. roman. extract. gentian.* āa ℈ j. *ol. cinnamom. n. m.* āa *gut.* 1. *ſyr. limon. q. ſ. f. bolus, poſt operationem emetici ſumendus, ſuperbibendo hauſtum ſequentem.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig. menth. cinnamom. fort.* āa ʒ vj. *ſyr. de menth.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten.* ʒ iſß. *theriac. mirab.* āa ʒ vj. *syr. de meconio* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. menth. tinct. croc.* āa ʒ ſs. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xv. *m. f. hauſtus.*

Give alſo frequently a few drops of *ſpt. lavend. comp.* in a glaſs of wine.

7. The following ſeldom fails of ſucceſs.

Succ. limon. ʒ ſs. *ſal. abſinth.* ℈ j. *ſacchar. alb.* ʒ *rum. m. f. hauſtulus bis terve in die repetend.*

Or,

℞ *ſucc. limon.* ʒ ij. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ j. *aq. cinnam. fort. ceraſor. nig.* āa ʒ j. *ſacchar. alb. q. ſ. m. ſumat cochlear.* ij. *poſt ſingulas vomitiones.*

8. If theſe ſucceed not, and weakneſs comes on, we muſt have recourſe to opiates; which are to be exhibited in doſes ſuitable to the demand there is for them.

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. fort. ceraſor. nig.* āa ʒ vj. *laud. liquid. ſpt. lavend. comp.* āa *gut.* xxxx. *ſyr. de mecon.* ij. *m. f. hauſt. bis in die, vel pro re nata, repetend.*

Or,

℞ *Conſerv. flavend. aurantior.* ℈ ij. *laudan. londinenſ.* gr. iſs. *ol. n. m. cinnamom.* āa *gut.* j. *ſyr. de mecon. q. ſ. f. bolus, quem ſumat vel per ſe, vel cum hauſtu præcedente.*

Allow a proper time for theſe opiates to have their effects, and repeat them occaſionally; increaſing or diminiſhing the doſe as the caſe ſhall require.

9. The following *fotus* may be ſerviceable.

℞ *Bacc. junip. laur. āa* ʒ ſs. *n. m. mac. caryoph. āa* ʒ j. *cort. granat. flor. balauſt. āa* ʒ ij. *herb. menth. meliſs. āa m.* j. *croc.* ʒ ſs. *coque in vin. rub.* ℔ iſs. *acet. vin. alb.* ℔ ſs. *colaturæ adde ſpt. vin. camphor. āa* ℔ ſs. *theriac. lond.* ʒ ſs. *opij crudi gr.* x. *m. f. fotus cum pannis linteis calide adhibendus.*

Afterwards,

10. ℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ j. *camphor.* ℈ j. *ol. n. m. caryoph. mac. menth. āa gut.* iiij. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ iij. *opij gr.* vj. *m. & cum hoc inunge ventriculi regionem.*

Or,

℞ *Balſam. peruv.* ʒ ſs. *ol. mac. per expreſs.* ʒ ij. *ol. menth. caryoph. āa gut.* vj. *laudan. liquid. ſydenh.* ʒ ſs. *m. in eundem uſum.*

11. This plaſter is often uſed to children.

℞ *Mithridat.* ʒ ſs. *pulv. croc. ol. mac. per expreſs. āa* ℈ j. *m. & extende ſuper alutam, ventriculo applicand.*

For adults,

℞ *Theriac. venet.* ʒ j. *ol. mac. per expreſs.* ʒ ij. *ol. nuc. moſch. menth. āa gut.* iv. *m.*

In lax and cold habits.

12. In a *lax or cold conſtitution*, when the vomiting is frequent, the medicines in *anorexia*, pag. 175. §. 10, 11, 12. are of uſe.

Attended with Coſtiveneſs.

If *coſtiveneſs* happen in a violent vomiting, a doſe of an opiate ſhould a little precede or be joined with a purgative; the doſe of the latter being augmented proportionably in reſpect of the opiate. And let the form, in this caſe, be rather ſolid than liquid.

Morning Retchings.

13. In caſe of *morning retchings*, firſt exhibit a gentle emetic, and afterwards let a quart of carduus-tea be drank for a few mornings running. In the next place may be uſed the medicines preſcribed in *anorexia*. See pag. 173, *&c.*

From an Abſceſs.

14. If an abſceſs happen in the ſtomach, a courſe of terebinthinate medicines, with *balſam. peruv.* and a decoction of the woods, are ſuppoſed pro-

roper. Otherwiſe proceed as in caſe of an *em-*
yema. See pag. 95, *&c.*

15. When the vomiting proceeds from *blows or bruiſes*, bleed, give *ſperma ceti* with *pulv. rhei*; and the *decoct. pectoral.* Likewiſe make uſe of this embrocation. *When from hurts receiv'd.*

℞ *Ol. roſar. aq. hungar. āa* ℥j. *camphor.* 3j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* 3iij. *ol. ſuccin.* ℈ij. *m.*

16. When *from an intermitting fever*, as often happens in the cold fit, unleſs the caſe be very urgent, endeavour not to ſtop it by anti-emetics; but rather encourage it with carduus-tea, and proceed as in caſe of *agues.* See pag. 132, *&c.* *When from an intermitting Fever.*

17. When it ariſes from a *foggy air*, as happens in aſthmatical and hectic conſtitutions, allow of Rhenish wine, whey, tea, gruels, *&c.* and avoid malt liquors and much fleſh-meat. *From foggy Air.*

18. When from the uſe of *violent emetics*, let the remains of them be well waſhed off the ſtomach with barley-water; and when a truce is procured, exhibit a grain or two of opium alone, or in a proper bolus, and repeat it *pro re nata.* Burnt brandy will often ſucceed here. Remember to bleed if the patient be plethoric. A cathartic with calomel, and an opiate, is ſometimes neceſſary to recover the inverted periſtaltic motion. The *ſucc. limon. & ſal. abſinth.* ſeldom fail to give relief in this caſe. *From violent Emetics.*

19. When it is cauſed by too ſtrong a purgative, *Too ſtrong Cathartics.*

℞ *Confect. fracaſt. ſ. m.* ℈ij. *coral. rub. ppt.* ℈j. *terr. japon. bol. armen. āa gr.* xv. *ol. cinnamom. n. m. āa gut.* j. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumendus & pro re nata repetendus.*

20. When a vomiting is *joined with a diarrhœa*, malt liquors muſt be avoided; but red wine, in moderation, is allowed; and *decoct. alb.* ſhould be made uſe of for ordinary drink. *When joined with a diarrhœa.*

℞ *Pulv.*

℞ *Pulv. rhei* ℈ j. *confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ℈i *laudan. liquid. gut.* xv. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* ij. *ſyr. do meconio q. ſ. f. bolus, h. ſ. ſumendus & pro r nata repetendus cum hauſtu ſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. tenuis* ℥ ij. *mirab.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. croci* ℥ ß. *ſpt. lavendul. comp.* ʒ j. *m.*

21. And if neceſſary,

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. menth. āa* ℥ iij. *theriacal. epi dem. āa* ℥ j. *confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒ ij. *bol. armen coral. rub. āa* ʒ iſs. *ſyr. de meconio, de menth. ſp menth. āa* ʒ iij. *laud. liquid. gut.* xxx. *m. capia cochl.* ij. *vel* iij. *poſt ſingulas dejectiones, vel vo mitiones.*

22. When it ariſes from a too free uſe of unctuou or fat bodies, acids, ſuch as the *ſucc. limon.* & in white wine, are of ſervice.

23. When from diſagreeable ſights or ſcent ſnake-root brandy, and grateful odors, are the cur

When from. Sailing. 24. Vomiting from ſailing, has been prevente by plentifully drinking of wine. In ſome conſti tutions, reſt, and the enjoyment of a free air abo deck, will cure it. Grateful acids are of ſervice i the caſe; and ſo is keeping in the ſame place an poſture. But particularly this mixture has bee found uſeful.

℞ *Aq. menth.* ℥ vj. *ſpt. menth.* ℥ ij. *confect. fra caſtor.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de mecon.* ℥ j. *ſpt. ſal. dulc. gut.* ſ *m. ſumat cochlear.* ij. *ſubinde.* See pag. 407. §.

INFLAMMATION in the STOMACH.

Definition. 1. THE *ſtomach is ſaid to be inflamed,* whe any part thereof is excoriated, or præter naturally diſtended; whether it be from any exco riating thing taken at the mouth, or an inflamma tory diſpoſition, *&c.*

Diagnoſtics. 2. It manifeſts it ſelf by pain, heat, diſte ſion, and pulſation in the part, reaching thro' the back; a tumor in or about the *ſcrobiculu*

c ordi

ordis, which may be either felt or ſeen; difficulty f deglutition; and reſpiration; a pain in ſneezing, awning, *&c.* If it be violent and of long ſtanding, is ſometimes attended with an internal burning, nd a violent thirſt, while the external parts feel old.

3. When it proceeds from poiſons, ulcers, ſcir- *Prognoſtics* hoſities, inflammations, fevers, *&c.* 'tis account- d dangerous.

4. The regimen may be the ſame as in the *Regimen:* *ngina* or pleuriſy; but the exerciſe ſhould be ittle, the ſleep much; and the body ought to e kept ſoluble by emollient glyſters of fat roths, *&c.*

5. If it be cauſed by an inflammatory diſpo- *Cure.* ition, repeat bleeding *pro re nata*; and give the alſamics preſcribed in pleuriſy and *angina.* See ag. 82, *&c.* 90, *&c.* When 'tis from a ſcirrhoſity, iſe the ſame internals as in ſcrophulous caſes and ancers. If it turns to an abſceſs, treat it as an *mpyema*, or adviſe a long continued courſe of *mplaſt. flor. unguent. vel de mucilag.* made into ills; or *balſam. capiv.* in milk. When it proceeds rom any thing ſwallowed too hot, it ſeems very roper that ſome cold liquors ſhould be drank mmediately. If a pain ariſe in the ſtomach, rom too large a quantity of food taken in, adviſe vomit. 'Tis remarkable that exerciſe in ſome men, but ſleep in others, beſt promotes di- geſtion. When 'tis from corroſives ſwallowed, treat it as a poiſon. If the pain cauſes a fever, bleed; give laxative glyſters, and avoid hot cardiacs.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

1. *Cholera morbus*, is a plentiful diſcharge of a *Definition.* bitter, green, tranſparent fluid, both by vomit and ſtool.

2. This

2. This may proceed from any cauſe which ſo affects the ſtomach and pylorus, gall-bladder, *porus bilarius* and *pancrea's*, as to occaſion a great or ſudden ſeparation of the bile and pancreatic juice.

Diagnoſtics. 3. 'Tis attended with convulſions in the inteſtines, and ſickneſs at the ſtomach, a quick and ſmall pulſe, cold ſweats and coldneſs of the extremities, tho' at ſometimes the pulſe is high and quick, and then a feveriſh indiſpoſition ſucceeds. A greater quantity is at this time evacuated than was taken in. 'Tis attended with thirſt, great nauſea, and a loathing of ſolid food. Vomiting, or a ſtool, generally follows upon each draught of drink. If this diſeaſe continues for a few days, a ſyncope uſually enſues, and then convulſions. It is moſt frequent in the middle and end of ſummer. When it attends the iliac paſſion, 'tis known by a bitter taſte in the mouth, and the green colour of what is caſt up.

Prognoſtics. 4. This proves much more dangerous than a common vomiting and diarrhœa. If the patient be ſtrong, the diſeaſe not violent, and no ſymptoms appear beſides the ſickneſs, vomiting and looſeneſs, 'tis not ſo dangerous as when there are cold ſweats, an intermitting pulſe, a ſyncope, and eſpecially when it happens in old age. But if frequent faintings prevent the evacuations, whilſt the diſpoſitions to them ſtill continue; and there be a ſwelling in the *ſcrobiculum cordis*, with the *facies hippocratica*, there are no hopes. In a true *cholera morbus*, the diarrhœa uſually goes off before the vomiting; which is accounted a good ſign.

Regimen. 5. The exerciſe muſt be very moderate, and ſleep is to be encouraged. Let the drink here be *decoct. alb.* made, if neceſſary, with the addition of *rad. tormentil. biſtort. fl. roſar. rub.* A little cinnamon-water, or plague-water, drank now and then, is not amiſs, if no fever appears.

In

in caſe any thing that is a little ſolid can be reliſhed, give panada or ſago, with white wine, nutmeg and ſugar.

6. In a bilious, or very ſanguine conſtitution, it should not be ſtopped too ſuddenly. If the patient be florid and bilious, bleed; and if the ſtrength will allow, and the ſymptoms are violent, give ℥j. of *ipecacuanha*, or at leaſt a moderate quantity of carduus-tea, or *decoct. hord.* with a little *oxymel ſcillit.* and after the operation, *Cure in the Bilious and Sanguine.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. cinnamom. fort. āa* ʒj. *ſucc. limon.* ʒvj. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒſs. *ſacchar. alb.* ʒiſs. *opij pur. gr.* i. *f. hauſtus ſtatim ſumendus.*

7. In the mean time a glyſter *de juſculo vervecin. vel pullino abſque ſale*, may be injected every hour; and after a few repetitions, add to one of them *vitellum unius ovi, theriac. andromach. diaſcord. ſ. m. āa* ʒiſs. If theſe fail of ſucceſs, proceed as in caſe of vomiting, pag. 183. §. 7, 8. Next give a rhubarb bolus, afterwards an anodyne glyſter, and then proceed as in caſe of a fever. If both the vomiting and diarrhœa ſtill continue, and endanger an excoriation of the ſtomach and inteſtines, which is known by the coming away of a frothy *mucus* and blood, with intolerable gripings; let *balſam. capiv.* be always injected with the glyſters, or elſe mucilages, oils, &c. and let the broth uſed for the glyſter be boiled to a jelly. Here alſo give ſtrong ſolutions of *gum. arabic. pro potu ordinario.* Let this be the form of the glyſter.

℞ *Gelatin. è pedibus vitulin.* ʒ viij. *axung. porcin. mucilag. gum. tragacanth. āa* ʒiij. *balſam. capiv.* ʒ i. *vitel. ovor. duor. laud. liquid. ſydenh.* ʒij. *m. f. enema liu retinendum.*

Opiates given in proper doſes are the laſt refuge.

9. If it proceeds from too pungent things uſed as food, ſuppoſe *rad. raphan. ruſtican.* &c. and the perſon be plethoric, bleed, bliſter, and give gentle cardiacs, *When from purgent Eatables.*

2. This may proceed from any cauſe which ſo affects the ſtomach and pylorus, gall-bladder, *porus bilarius* and *pancrea's*, as to occaſion a great or ſudden ſeparation of the bile and pancreatic juice.

Diagnoſtics. 3. 'Tis attended with convulſions in the inteſtines, and ſickneſs at the ſtomach, a quick and ſmall pulſe, cold ſweats and coldneſs of the extremities, tho' at ſometimes the pulſe is high and quick, and then a feveriſh indiſpoſition ſucceeds. A greater quantity is at this time evacuated than was taken in. 'Tis attended with thirſt, great nauſea, and a loathing of ſolid food. Vomiting, or a ſtool, generally follows upon each draught of drink. If this diſeaſe continues for a few days, a ſyncope uſually enſues, and then convulſions. It is moſt frequent in the middle and end of ſummer. When it attends the iliac paſſion, 'tis known by a bitter taſte in the mouth, and the green colour of what is caſt up.

Prognoſtics. 4. This proves much more dangerous than a common vomiting and diarrhœa. If the patient be ſtrong, the diſeaſe not violent, and no ſymptoms appear beſides the ſickneſs, vomiting and looſeneſs, 'tis not ſo dangerous as when there are cold ſweats, an intermitting pulſe, a ſyncope, and eſpecially when it happens in old age. But if frequent faintings prevent the evacuations, whilſt the diſpoſitions to them ſtill continue; and there be a ſwelling in the *ſcrobiculum cordis*, with the *facies hippocratica*, there are no hopes. In a true *cholera morbus*, the diarrhœa uſually goes off before the vomiting; which is accounted a good ſign.

Regimen. 5. The exerciſe muſt be very moderate, and ſleep is to be encouraged. Let the drink here be *decoct. alb.* made, if neceſſary, with the addition of *rad. tormentil. biſtort. fl. roſar. rub.* A little cinnamon-water, or plague-water, drank now and then, is not amiſs, if no fever appears.

In

in caſe any thing that is a little ſolid can be eliſhed, give panada or ſago, with white wine, utmeg and ſugar.

6. In a bilious, or very ſanguine conſtitution, it hould not be ſtopped too ſuddenly. If the pa- ient be florid and bilious, bleed; and if the trength will allow, and the ſymptoms are vio- ent, give ℈j. of *ipecacuanha*, or at leaſt a moderate uantity of carduus-tea, or *decoct. hord.* with a ittle *oxymel ſcillit.* and after the operation, *Cure in the Bilious and Sanguine.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. cinnamom. fort. āa* ℥j. *ſucc. li- non.* ℥vj. *ſal. abſinth.* ℈ſs. *ſacchar. alb.* ℈iſs. *opij our. gr.* i. *f. hauſtus ſtatim ſumendus.*

7. In the mean time a glyſter *de juſculo vervecin. el pullino abſque ſale*, may be injected every our; and after a few repetitions, add to one of hem *vitellum unius ovi, theriac. andromach. diaſ- ord. ſ. m. āa* ℈iſs. If theſe fail of ſucceſs, proceed s in caſe of vomiting, pag. 183. §. 7, 8. Next give a hubarb bolus, afterwards an anodyne glyſter, and hen proceed as in caſe of a fever. If both the omiting and diarrhœa ſtill continue, and en- anger an excoriation of the ſtomach and nteſtines, which is known by the coming away f a frothy *mucus* and blood, with intolerable ripings; let *balſam. capiv.* be always injected with the glyſters, or elſe mucilages, oils, *&c.* nd let the broth uſed for the glyſter be boiled o a jelly. Here alſo give ſtrong ſolutions of *um. arabic. pro potu ordinario.* Let this be the orm of the glyſter.

℞ *Gelatin. è pedibus vitulin.* ℥ viij. *axung. porcin. ucilag. gum. tragacanth. āa* ℥iij. *balſam. capiv.* ℥ i. *itel. ovor. duor. laud. liquid. ſydenh.* ℈ij. *m. f. enema iu retinendum.*

Opiates given in proper doſes are the laſt refuge.

9. If it proceeds from too pungent things uſed s food, ſuppoſe *rad. raphan. ruſtican.* &c. and the erſon be plethoric, bleed, bliſter, and give gentle *When from purgent Eatables.*

cardiacs,

cardiacs, jellies, mucilages and glyſters, if neceſſary, as before mentioned.

10. Sometimes only a vomiting happens; in which caſe, a due time after the operation of an emetic, a cathartic may be exhibited.

℞ *Pil. ruff. ſtomach. cum gum. āa gr.* xv. *ſal. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *pil.* v. *ſumat duas hora ſomni & reliquas mane ſequenti ſi fuerit opus.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. rhei* ℈ j. *ſen. gr.* xv. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* ij. *m. f. pulv. mane ſumend.*

If there is a ſuſpicion that the purge cannot be retained by the ſtomach, give a grain of laudanum a quarter of an hour before it is to be taken.

11. When this attends the iliac paſſion, the cure is the ſame with the cure of that.

HEART-BURN.

Definition. 1. WHAT we commonly call the *heart-burn*, is a painful ſenſation of heat or acrimony, at particular times, about the upper orifice of the ſtomach.

Cauſe. 2. 'Tis ſuppoſed to proceed from the acrimony or acidity of the fluids, or contents of the ſtomach, occaſioning a ſmall excoriation. Stale liquors, vinegars, ſpices, *&c.* may alſo cauſe it. Some conſtitutions are more ſubject to it than others; and, perhaps, 'tis moſt commonly found in the ſanguine and bilious.

Diagnoſtics. 3. The uneaſineſs is firſt felt about the *cartilago xiphoides.* Its coming is uncertain if natural, or independent; but if accidental, it generally happens ſoon after eating or drinking.

Prognoſtics. 4. 'Tis ſometimes ſo great as to cauſe a naufea, *cephalalgia* or *vertigo.*

Happening in fevers, 'tis accounted bad; otherwiſe, 'tis ſeldom dangerous, tho' always troubleſome.

5. A

5. A ſlender diet, conſiſting of gruel, panada, *Regimen.*
go, fat broths, oils and gellies, is accounted moſt
roper here.

6. A due quantity of any teſtacious powders, *Cure.*
ch as oyſter-ſhells, crabs-eyes, *&c.* ſeldom fails
cure it; or leſs ſeldom, the inner coat of a
wl's gizzard dry'd, beaten to powder, and taken
bout 3j. at a time, eſpecially when the ſtomach
almoſt empty.

7. The following is eaſie, ſafe and uſeful.

℞ *Pulv. teſt. oſtrear. vel crætæ alb.* ʒj. *ol. n. m.*
t. iv. *m. pro* 4, *vel* 6. *doſibus.*

The next is more powerful.

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. ſimpl. ocul. cancror. ppt.*
ral. rub. āa ʒij. *pulv. gum. tragacanth. ſacch. alb.*
a ʒj. *ol. n. m. cinnamom. āa gut.* iij. *f. chart.* vj.
mat unam bis vel ter in die è cochlearibus aliquot
nulſionis commun.

8. Thoſe ſubject hereto, may always carry about
em ſome of theſe lozenges:

℞ *Pulv. teſt. oſtrear.* ʒiv. *cret. alb.* ʒ ij. *chel. can-*
ror. ſimp. ocul. cancror. ppt. āa ʒ iſs *ſacch. alb.* ʒ vj.
l. armen. terr. japon. āa ʒij. *coccinel.* ʒj. *cinnam.*
t. xv. *mucilag. gum. tragacanth. q. ſ. f. trochiſci*
j. *pendentes, quorum duo ſint pro doſi.*

HICCUP.

THE *hiccup* is a convulſive motion of the *Definition.*
larynx, oeſophagus, ſtomach, diaphragm, or
ther parts of the *thorax.*

2. 'Tis cauſed by whatever is apt to irritate *Cauſe.*
e fibres of thoſe parts, as ſometimes by drinking
eating too much; at others, by eating any
ing which is too dry, as bread or biſket; at
hers again, by the want of proper nouriſhment,
e drinking of cold liquors, or the attack of a
alignant fever, *&c.* and ſo may be either original
ſymptomatical.

3. Original

Prognoſtics. 3. Original hiccups are common, but no dangerous, unleſs ſometimes in old age; but th ſymptomatic, as thoſe that happen in dyſente ries, *&c.* are always accounted bad; ſo alſo ar thoſe in aſthma's, and fits of vomiting. Th original return by fits, but the ſymptomatica are almoſt continual. Thoſe from fulneſs ar accounted leſs dangerous than thoſe from th contrary cauſe.

Regimen. 4. The regimen here is the ſame with that i caſe of an aſthma.

Cure. 5. A fit of this in children, and ſometimes i adults, is uſually put away by drinking draught of ſome ſmall liquor, or by ſtrongl compreſſing the pulſe in the wriſt; but if the fail, proceed with children, proportionably, with adults. A hiccup from emptineſs, ſometimes cured barely by eating and drinking but if it be from fulneſs, or no ſigns of emp tineſs appear, and it continue long, and grow dangerous, give a gentle emetic of carduus-tea and ſoon after apply a veſicatory. Whether thi be done or not, or in caſe it fail of ſucceſs a drop or two of *ol. aniſ. n. m.* or rather *o cinnamom.* may be taken twice or thrice a da in a little ſugar or *diaſcordium*; and more fre quently fifty drops of *ſpt. lavend. comp. tinct croc. caſtor. āa* in ſugar; drinking after it a litt *aq.* or rather *ſpt. menth.*

6. If theſe relieve not,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ʒ j. *croc. caſtor. ā* ℈ j. *rad. ſerp. virgin. contrayerv. angel. hiſpan camphor. āa gr.* xv. *ſal. vol. c. c. gr.* xij. *ſuccin. flor benzoin. āa gr.* viij. *moſch. ambr. gris. opij āa gr* ij. *ol. n. m. cinnam. āa gut.* ij. *theriac. androm.* ℈ i *balſ. peruv.* ℈ j. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. boli* iv. *ſu mat unum 5ta vel 6ta quaq; hora cum julap. ſe quent. coch.* iiij.

℞ *Sp*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥vj. *cinnamom. fort.* ℥ ij. *angel.*
np. ſyr. croc. āa ℥ j. *ſpt. menth. lavend. c. croc.*
℥ ß. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.*
℞ *Spt. c. c. tinct. ſuccin. āa dentur. guttæ* 40. *ſæ-*
s in die è quovis liquore.

7. Surprizing the patient will often put away
fit; and ſtrong ſternutatories are proper to be
'd. If all theſe ſhould fail, the patient muſt
reated as in caſe of a ſpaſmodic aſthma.

SECT. XII. *Poiſons.*

BITE of a VIPER.

N the *bite of a viper*, a very ſmall quan-
tity of the *virus* of the creature appears to
infuſed immediately into the blood; upon
ch ſoon follow a train of particular ſym-
ns.

. Theſe ſeem to be cauſed by the *ſtimuli* or *Cauſe.*
p pungent ſaline *ſpiculæ* of the *virus*.

. The ſymptoms are an acute pain in the *Diagnoſtics.*
nded part, attended with a ſwelling, which
ſt red, then livid, and gradually ſpreads
f around; faintneſs; a quick, low, and ſome-
s an interrupted pulſe; ſickneſs at the ſto-
; bilious, convulſive vomiting, and cold
s. Sometimes a pain is felt about the navel;
f the poiſon be not overcome by the natural
gth of the patient, ſpeedy death enſues. If
erſon recovers, the ſwelling continues in-
d for ſome time; or the other ſymptoms
ng, the wound grows worſe, and diſtils a
s matter; ſmall puſtles being raiſed about
d the whole skin appearing of a yellow

All bites of the viper are dangerous, if the *Prognoſtics.*
be at the ſame time emitted into the wound,
wiſe not. The hotter the ſeaſon or climate,

the more enraged the viper, the greater the quan
tity of *virus* infuſed, &c. the worſe.

Cure. 5. The cure regards either the wounded pa
directly, or endeavours to ſubdue the *virus* alread
mixed with the blood. Neither a hot iron, n
the ſnake-ſtone, nor *ſal. viperarum*, nor cuppi
with ſcarification, nor enlarging and dreſſi
the wound with *ung. ægyptiac.* need be he
tried; ſince the *axungia viperarum* proves ſo exc
lent a remedy, if directly applied and rubb
well into the wound, a few minutes after t
bite was received. The quantity of this
ſhould be proportioned to the demand of
virus infuſed, if that can any way be know
But when the *virus* has once got fully into
blood; even this great ſpecific will fail.
therefore, ſome minutes have paſſed ſince
bite, externals muſt not be truſted to alon
but internals alſo ſhould be uſed. If the con
tution or the ſymptoms indicate it, bleedin
allowed: then proceed to give anodynes
diaphoretics.

6. ℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ij. *theriacal.* ℥ iſs.
croc. ℥ ſs. *camphor. (in album ovi ſolut.)* ʒ ſs.
fect. alkerm. ʒij. *laud. liquid. gut.* xxx. *m. f. h*
ſtatim ſumend. & repetatur 4ta quaq; hora, cum
ſine laudano pro re nata.

Or,

℞ *Spermat. ceti* ℈ij. *ſal. volat. viperar.*
ſuccin. camphor. āa gr. viij. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *con*
alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus eodem modo ſumend. una
hauſt. ſequenti.

℞ *Aq. cinnam. tenuis, theriacal. āa* ℥iſs.
cort. citri, croci āa ʒiij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒj.
hauſt.

7. Theſe medicines ſeem more proper than
which at the ſame time they promote a
phoreſis, inflame the blood; as *theriac. andro*
rad. ſerp. virg. &c.

After a plentiful ſweat, the following are ſuppoſed proper to involve or ſheath the ſaline *ſpiculæ* of the *virus*, and carry them ſafe out of the blood.

℞ *Spec. diatragacanth. frigid.* ʒ j. *milleped. ppt. ſperm. ceti āa* ʒ ß. *conſerv. malv. cynosbat. āa* ʒ vj. *ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. elect. de quo ſumat q. n. m. qualibet hora, cum hauſtu largo liquoris ſequent.*

℞ *Gum. arab.* ʒ ij. *ſolve in decoct. hord.* ℔ j. & *adde vin. alb. lisbonenſ.* ℔ ß. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. de quinq; radicibus aperient.* ʒ ij. *m.*

Common mucilages and linctus's, compoſed of *ſperma ceti*, &c. may be here alſo proper.

BITE of a MAD DOG.

1. THE cauſe of the ſymptoms conſequent upon the *bite of a mad dog*, is ſuppoſed to be the infected ſaliva of the dog infuſed into the blood. *Cauſe.*

2. The conſequences of this bite are flying pains over all the body, eſpecially about the wounded part; penſiveneſs and ſadneſs; iraſcibility; intermitting pulſe; tremors, and contractions of the nerves; inward heat and thirſt; and after ſome time an *hydrophobia*, and convulſions at the ſight of any liquids whatſoever; which is ſuppoſed to be an infallible and univocal ſign of this poiſon. *Diagnoſtics.*

3. All bites of a mad dog are dangerous, but more or leſs, as they are more or leſs deep, the ſaliva more or leſs tainted, more or leſs infuſed, or the dog more or leſs enraged by heat, &c. The *hydrophobia* is commonly the fore-runner of death; and comes but three or four days before it. *Prognoſtics.*

4. The cure reſpects the wound directly, or the ſymptoms that follow upon it. *Cure.*

'Tis beſt that the cure be begun long before the *hydrophobia* appears.

The dog's liver fry'd and eaten, and *theriacal* are ſaid to ſignify nothing towards the cure.

The wound ſhould immediately be enlarged, and cauterized with a hot iron; and then proper digeſtives are to be apply'd; or where this proceſs will not be allow'd of, cupping with ſcarification may ſupply its place; provided *ung. ægyptiac.* &c. be uſed, and apply'd ſcalding hot, for the dreſſing.

Or,

℞ *Ung. ægyptiac.* ℥ ß. *terebinth. venet.* ʒij. *camphor.* ʒ ß. *tinct. myrrh. ol. terebinth. āa* ʒj. *m.*

5. The cure of the wound is as eaſy as of any other freſh wound; but while this cure is in hand, and after it is performed, whether other ſymptoms appear or not, internals muſt be given, and the following method obſerved.

The reputed proper medicines in this caſe are either diuretics, or abſorbents, *viz. Allium, terra lemnia, agrimon. oxylapath. lichen cinereus terreſtris, cineres cancror. fluviatil. gentian. roſa ſylveſtris, cantharides*, &c.

℞ *Coral. rubr. ppt. cret. ppt. milleped. ppt. ſpecier. diatrag. frigid. āa* ℥ ß. *ſal. nitri* ʒij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ʒj. *camphor.* ℈ij. *conſerv. cynosbat. malv. āa* ʒj. *ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. elect. de quo ſumat quant. n. m. major. ter quaterve quotidie; ſuperbibend. hauſt. ſolution gummi arabic. in aq. fontan. fact. & ſaccharo albo edulcorat.*

From the great inflammation of the *fauces* and parts adjacent, which is thought to be the cauſe of an *hydrophobia*, it ſeems probable, that treating it like an *angina* might ſometimes ſucceed. There is the leſs hazard in this experiment, becauſe an *hydrophobia* has been always eſteem'd mortal. As ſoon as it appears, therefore, bleed largely in the jugular, be the conſtitution what it will, and repeat it at proper intervals. Then an epiſpaſtic might be apply'd, and the common emulſions, with

with *gum. arabic. ſpt. nitri dulc.* &c. given, if they can be drank, as alſo cooling mucilages and linctus's.

However, the moſt powerful remedy yet ſuppoſed to be known, is frequent ſubmerſion in ſalt water, before or even after the ſymptoms appear; tho' 'tis thought to be moſt effectual if uſed at firſt. The patient ought to be plunged deep, and kept as long there as may be without drowning. And this immerſion is to be repeated ſeveral times.

STING of a HORNET, BEE, or WASP.

THE ſting of a *hornet*, *bee*, or *waſp*, is often exceeding painful. The ſting or ſpear of theſe creatures, if left behind in the fleſh, is beſt extracted by preſſing the end of a key, or the like inſtrument, upon the part, ſo that it may let the ſtring riſe up into the hole or hollow of it. Honey and oil mixt together and apply'd externally is the common cure. Some uſe with ſucceſs bruiſed bay-leaves. The following may do better.

℞ *Ol. terebinth. amygd. dulc. tinct. myrrh. āa p. æ. m.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. c. & ſpt. vin. camphorat. ol. terebinth. āa* ʒij. *tinct. croc.* ʒj. *m. f. liniment.*

Or,

℞ *Unguent. dialth. ol. hyperic. laur. āa* ℥ j. *ſpt. vin. gallic. aq. regin. hungar. tinct. myrrh. āa* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ j. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ʒ ß. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* xv. *m. f. liniment. bis terve quotidie calide uſurpandum.*

BITE of a TARANTULA.

THE pain attending the *bite of a tarantula* is but ſmall, tho' the part ſoon inflames and grows livid; and then follow ſickneſs, difficulty of breathing, faintneſs, tremors,

The dog's liver fry'd and eaten, and *theriacal* are ſaid to ſignify nothing towards the cure.

The wound ſhould immediately be enlarged, and cauterized with a hot iron; and then proper digeſtives are to be apply'd; or where this proceſs will not be allow'd of, cupping with ſcarification may ſupply its place; provided *ung. ægyptiac.* &c. be uſed, and apply'd ſcalding hot, for the dreſſing.

Or,

℞ *Ung. ægyptiac.* ʒ ß. *terebinth. venet.* ʒij. *camphor.* ʒ ß. *tinct. myrrh. ol. terebinth. āa* ʒj. *m.*

5. The cure of the wound is as eaſy as of any other freſh wound; but while this cure is in hand, and after it is performed, whether other ſymptoms appear or not, internals muſt be given, and the following method obſerved.

The reputed proper medicines in this caſe are either diuretics, or abſorbents, *viz. Allium, terra lemnia, agrimon. oxylapath. lichen cinereus terreſtris, cineres cancror. fluviatil. gentian. roſa ſylveſtris, cantharides*, &c.

℞ *Coral. rubr. ppt. cret. ppt. milleped. ppt. ſpecier. diatrag. frigid. āa* ʒ ß. *ſal. nitri* ʒij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ʒj. *camphor.* ∋ij. *conſerv. cynosbat. malv. āa* ʒj. *ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. elect. de quo ſumat quant. n. m. major. ter quaterve quotidie; ſuperbibend. hauſt. ſolution gummi arabic. in aq. fontan. fact. & ſaccharo albo edulcorat.*

From the great inflammation of the *fauces* and parts adjacent, which is thought to be the cauſe of an *hydrophobia*, it ſeems probable, that treating it like an *angina* might ſometimes ſucceed. There is the leſs hazard in this experiment, becauſe an *hydrophobia* has been always eſteem'd mortal. As ſoon as it appears, therefore, bleed largely in the jugular, be the conſtitution what it will, and repeat it at proper intervals. Then an epiſpaſtic might be apply'd, and the common emulſions, with

with *gum. arabic. ſpt. nitri dulc.* &c. given, if they can be drank, as alſo cooling mucilages and linctus's.

However, the moſt powerful remedy yet ſuppoſed to be known, is frequent ſubmerſion in ſalt water, before or even after the ſymptoms appear; tho' 'tis thought to be moſt effectual if uſed at firſt. The patient ought to be plunged deep, and kept as long there as may be without drowning. And this immerſion is to be repeated ſeveral times.

STING of a HORNET, BEE, or WASP.

THE ſting of a *hornet*, *bee*, or *waſp*, is often exceeding painful. The ſting or ſpear of theſe creatures, if left behind in the fleſh, is beſt extracted by preſſing the end of a key, or the like inſtrument, upon the part, ſo that it may let the ſtring riſe up into the hole or hollow of it. Honey and oil mixt together and apply'd externally is the common cure. Some uſe with ſucceſs bruiſed bay-leaves. The following may do better.

℞ *Ol. terebinth. amygd. dulc. tinct. myrrh. āa p. æ. m.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. c. & ſpt. vin. camphorat. ol. terebinth. āa* ʒij. *tinct. croc.* ʒj. *m. f. liniment.*

Or,

℞ *Unguent. dialth. ol. hyperic. laur. āa* ℥ j. *ſpt. vin. gallic. aq. regin. hungar. tinct. myrrh. āa* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ j. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ʒ ß. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* xv. *m. f. liniment. bis terve quotidie calide uſurpandum.*

BITE of a TARANTULA.

THE pain attending the *bite of a tarantula* is but ſmall, tho' the part ſoon inflames and grows livid; and then follow ſickneſs, difficulty of breathing, faintneſs, tremors,

mournful complaints, when queſtion'd; a melancholy look; and the patient points to his breaſt.

Their bite is moſt venomous in hot weather, and the ſymptoms uſually return the next year. Muſic is reputed the only cure; but this muſt be of a particular kind; which can only be found out by trial.

BITE of a GNAT MUSKETO, or BUG.

IF the bite be recent, to rub the part well with roch-allum diſſolved in ſaliva, or water, will ſoon effect the cure.

Or,

℞ *Balſam. peruv. aq. hung. āa m.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒiij. *ſpt. vin. camphor.* ʒij. *ol. terebinth. tinct. myrrh. āa* ʒß. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Acet. vin. alb.* ℥j. *aq. hung. tinct. myrrh. āa* ʒij. *camphor.* ℈j. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ß. *m.*

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

WHEN *corroſive ſublimate* is ſwallow'd, there ſoon after enſues a griping pain in the ſtomach and bowels, with a diſtention of the belly; then by vomit or ſtool, a ſlimy matter, mixed with blood, is voided; great heat and thirſt come on, with cold ſweats, tremors, convulſions; and laſtly an inflammation, and gangrene of the *viſcera*.

A ſmall quantity, perhaps four or five grains, of corroſive ſublimate, may prove immediately mortal. In order to prevent the effect of this poiſon, give directly, both by the mouth and glyſter-wiſe, a large quantity of warm river water; and after a plentiful evacuation obtain'd both by vomit and ſtool, give largely of oil, *gum. arabic.* &c. in *decoct.*

coct. hord. mucilages and linctus's, with *ol. amygd. ulc. ſperm. ceti, ſpec. diatrag. frigid.* &c. as alſo yſters with *balſam. capiv.* &c.

In caſe of this or any other poiſon receiv'd to the ſtomach, a medicine that will work inantly by vomit bids fair to afford relief. Such one is *ærugo æris*, given in the quantity of a rain or two.

In the ſame manner is cured the poiſon cauſed y arſenic, auripigmentum, or the *ſandaracha ræcorum.*

ENANTHE CICUTÆ FACIE, SUCCO VIROSO.

THE *oenanthe cicutæ facie, ſucco viroſo*, being taken by the mouth, cauſes heat and pain the ſtomach, convulſions, loſs of the ſenſes, nd an hæmorrhage at the ears. 'Tis ſaid to iſtend the eyes, cloſe the mouth, and occaſion ain efforts to vomit, the hiccup, with diſtenon and ſwelling, eſpecially at the pit of the omach; and after death, it cauſes a flux of reen frothy matter at the mouth.

A moderate quantity of this plant may prove ortal. The cure is the ſame with that of corſive ſublimate, *&c.* and is to be attempted hiefly by vomiting. In like manner a perſon is o be treated who has ſwallow'd *aconitum*; which s accounted leſs poiſonous than the *oenanthe*, and he *cicuta* ſtill leſs than the *aconitum.*

The cure of the poiſon from *nux vomica, cocculus indi, ſolanum, & mandragora*, is the ſame with he foregoing; and in general all poiſons ſhou'd e evacuated as ſoon as poſſible, or the ſtomach nd *viſcera* be defended from their acrimony; and heir getting into the blood prevented, or their timulating power be weaken'd.

OPIUM.

WHEN *opium* is given in too large a quantity, it cauſes apoplectic ſymptoms. In this caſe 'tis reputed the beſt way, firſt to bleed freely; the next to give an emetic immediately with a little *ſal. vitriol.* in every draught of the water; then to apply veſicatories, and afterwards to give ſtrong diuretic acids, and lixivious ſalts; in other reſpects proceeding as in caſe of an apoplexy; or if it comes to a great degree of ſleepineſs, as in caſe of a lethargy.

VENOMOUS EXHALATIONS from the EARTH.

THeſe commonly cauſe apoplectic ſymptoms, for which the ſpeedy enjoyment of cool air, or immerſion in cold water, is found the ſureſt remedy.

SECT. XIII. *Diſeaſes of the Liver.*

YELLOW-JAUNDICE.

Definition. 1. THE *yellow-jaundice* is too great a proportion of the matter of the bile in the blood, exhibiting a yellow colour on the ſurface of the body.

Cauſe. 2. This diſtemper may be cauſed either by an increaſe of the quantity of the bile, or a ſtoppage in the *ductus bilarius*, or any other means whereby the mixture of that fluid with the aliment in the inteſtines is prevented.

Diagnoſtics. 3. In a ſecondary *jaundice*, as that from the bite of a viper, from a fever, *&c.* the fæces appear yellow, but in an original one white, unleſs it hath continued long. Coſtiveneſs alſo attends the original ſpecies. The yellowneſs on the ſurface of the body is moſt conſpicuous in the albugineous

bugineous coat of the eyes. All objects appear yellow in the *jaundice*; and 'tis attended with an univerſal itching, indolence, and a bitterneſs in the mouth. Sometimes alſo a bilious vomiting and hiccup follow upon it. The urine in this caſe is yellow, and tinges pale bodies like ſaffron. It ſometimes happens after hard drinking or vehement exerciſe; and in a plethoric conſtitution, an inflammation uſually attends.

Prognoſtics. 4. 'Tis ſeldom mortal, unleſs the liver or bile-veſſels be ſcirrhous: but when from the bite of a viper, 'tis dangerous. Happening about the criſis in fevers, 'tis eſteemed a good ſign; but if from calculous concretions in the liver or gall-bladder, 'tis reputed incurable; as alſo if it be violent, and very long neglected.

Regimen. 4. The diet here ſhould be attenuating and deterſive. The *German* ſpaw-water is thought ſerviceable. Water-gruel with white wine, whey, medicated broths and drinks with millepedes, *&c.* are proper. Brisk exerciſe and moderate ſleep, are advantageous.

Cure, as attended or unattended with inflammation. 6. If hard drinking, or the ſuppreſſion of any evacuation has preceded, if the patient be plethoric, or there be a ſuſpicion of a ſcirrhoſity, or it happens after violent exerciſe, and the patient be ſtrong enough, bleed; and gently vomit with *ipecacuanh.* After the uſe of the emetic purge,

7. If there be no inflammation,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr.* ʒ iiſs. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ʒ ſs. *elixir. propriet.* ʒ j. *tinct. croc. ſal. vol. oleoſ. āa* ʒ ſs. *m. ſumat mane & repetatur bis vel ter in ſeptimana.*

Or,

℞ *Elect. caryocoſtin.* ʒvj. *vin. alb.* ʒ iiij. *m. pro hauſtu.*

8. If there be an inflammation,

℞ *Rad. curcum.* ʒ iij. *rub. tinct.* ʒ iſs. *ſal. tart.* ʒ j. *coque in aq. cinnamom. tenuis* ℔ ſs. *colaturæ* ʒ v. *adde ſen.* ʒ iij. *rhabarb.* ʒ iſs. *cremor.*

mor. tart. ʒj. *croc.* ℈j. *infunde iterum, & colaturæ adde ſyr. de rhabarb.* ʒj. *m. ſumat mane.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ruff. ſtomach. cum gum.* āa *gr.* xv. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. ſal. tart. ſal. chalyb.* āa *gr.* iv. *reſin. jalap. gr.* v. *ol. junip. gut.* j. *ſyr. è ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. pilulæ n°.* vj. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Elect. è ſucc. roſar.* ℈ij. *pulv. rhei, jalap.* āa ℈j. *ſal. abſinth. croc.* āa *gr.* v. *ol. mac. chym. n. m.* āa *gut.* j. *ſyr. de rhabarb. q. ſ. f. bolus mane ſumendus.*

9. Between the evacuations, chalybeates, aromatics, attenuants, deterſives and ſtomachics are of ſervice.

℞ *Conſerv. flaved. aurant. abſinth. roman.* āa ʒſs. *chalyb. ppt.* ʒij *antihect. poterij* ʒj. *pulv. ari, milleped. ppt. curcum.* āa ʒij. *rhei* ʒiſs. *croc. caſtor.* āa ʒj. *ſyr. limon. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat quant. n. m. ter in die ſuperbibendo cochl.* iv. *infuſ. alicujus amar.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. milleped. ſapon. venet.* āa ʒ ſs. *rad. curcum.* ʒiij. *croc. gum. guaiac. ſpec. diambr.* āa ʒj. *ſal. abſinth. ſal. vol. c. c. camphor. piper. long.* āa ʒſs. *ſyr. de rhabarb. q. ſ. f. elect. ut ſupra ſumendum.*

10. When the diſtemper is inflammatory, the *chalybs* and hot cardiacs muſt be omitted. After proper evacuations, if the caſe proves obſtinate, the following may be uſed.

℞ *Sapon. venet.* ʒ ſs. *pulv. milleped. curcum. gum. ammon.* āa ʒij. *croc. ſal. abſinth. vol. ſuccin. coccinel. macis* āa ʒſs. *pulv. ari* ʒj. *extract. gentian.* ʒij. *ol. juniper. gut.* xx. *ſyr. è cort. citri q. ſ. f. pil.* x. *è qualibet* ʒj. *ſumat* v. *bis in die cum cochlear.* v. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. petroſelin.* ʒ v. *lumbricor. mag.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. limon.* ʒ j. *tinct. croc. tinct. ſal. tartar.* āa ʒij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. milleped. ſal. chalyb. gum. ammon. tart. vitriolat.* āa ℈j. *croc. rad. curcum.* āa ℈ ij. *f. chart.* iv. *ſumat*

*. ſumat unam bis terve in die cum expreſſion. ſe-
ent. cochlear.* iiij.

℞ *Rad. curcum. rub. tinct. āa* ʒ ß. *milleped. vi-
ent. contus.* ʒ ij. *croc. coccinel. cinnamom. ſal. tart.
a* ʒ j. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *infunde & cola.*

Or,

11. ℞ *Milleped. vivent.* ʒ iij. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *aq.
aphan. c.* ʒ iiij. *infunde & in colatura ſolve gum.
mmon.* ʒ vj. *ſapon. caſtil.* ʒ ß. *adde tinct. croc.
acch. alb. āa* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iv. *vel* 5. *bis
uotidie.*

12. The following pills may prove ſucceſsful
hen other things have failed.

℞ *Sal. mart. aloes ſuccotr. croc. āa* ʒ j. *gum. am-
non. myrrh. āa* ʒ ij. *ol. n.m. macis, junip. āa gut.* x.
. pilul. n°. 140. *ſumat* iij. *mane & veſp. ſuperb. hauſt.
in. alb.*

13. The following are alſo excellent where there
s any viſcidity, or obſtruction in the glands. But
n this caſe they ought to be uſed for ſome time.

℞ *Gum. ammon. myrrh. diagryd. ſpect. hier. picr.
al. chalyb. āa* ʒ ij. *gum guaiaci* ʒ iſs. *calomel. pulv.
ari, croci, ſal. vol. ſuccin. ſal. abſinth. tart. vitriolat.
caſtor. camphor. āa* ʒ j. *extract. gentian.* ʒij. *ol. junip.
macis, n. m. cinnamom. menth. āa gut.* x. *terebinth.
venet. q. ſ. f. pil.* x. *è qualibet* ʒ j. *ſumat* 5. *bis quo-
tidie; ſuperbibendo infus. milleped. ſupra deſcript.*
§. 11. *cochlear. tria.*

14. The following diet-drink may be of ſer-
vice thro' the cure.

℞ *Rad. oxylapath. curcum. rub. tinct.* 5. *rad. aper.
glycyrrh. cort. tamariſc. hacc. junip. ſem. fœnic. dulc.
ſinap. rad. zedoariæ, galang. cort aurantior. limon. āa*
ʒ ij. *cinnamom. ſal. abſinth. āa* ʒ j. *n. m. piper. long.
āa* ʒ ſs. *caryoph. macis, croci, coccinel. āa* ʒ ij. *mille-
ped. vivent.* ℔ j. *herb. ſcord. chelidon. min. āa m.* vj.
f. ingred. pro cervis. cong. v. *vel* vj.

Add to theſe, if neceſſary, *limat. chalyb.* ℔ ſs.

15. Decoctions alſo have their uſe in this caſe.

℞ *Cort.*

℞ *Cort. tamariſc. rad. rub. tinct. curcum.* āa ʒ ſ *ſal. tart.* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ *affunde ſuper rad. zedoar. galang.* āa ʒ ij. *mac. cr n. m. caryoph.* āa ʒ ſs. *cinnamom. zinzib.* āa ℈ ij. *a rant. limon,* āa *n°.* j. *colaturæ adde aq. mirabil.* ʒ i *ſumat* ʒ iv. *bis in die.*

When the circulation is languid, add to it *vi chalyb.* inſtead of *aq. mirabil.*

16. A warm bath of emollient herbs is pro per; eſpecially when the diſtemper has continue long.

If the yellow-jaundice degenerate into th black, it may be treated as a ſcirrhous liver with which 'tis generally ſuppoſed to be at tended.

SCIRRHOUS LIVER.

Cauſe. 1. A *Scirrhous liver* may have the ſame cauſe as the jaundice; it alſo ſometimes happens in cancerous or ſcrophulous conſtitutions, or proceeds from hard drinking, or from a long continuance of the jaundice.

Diagnoſtics. 2. This diſorder is attended with a tumor and hardneſs, a weight and heat in the right *hypocondrium*; as alſo a difficulty of reſpiration, and frequently with the black jaundice.

Prognoſtics. 3. It is commonly thought incurable, being apt to bring on a dropſy. A *diarrhœa* in this caſe ſometimes prolongs life.

Regimen. 4. The regimen here ſhou'd be the ſame as in ſcrophulous tumors, cancers, hypochondriac affections, and the yellow jaundice.

Cure 5. If the ſtrength will allow, bleed freely, and uſe the detergents preſcrib'd in the yellow jaundice; only leſſening the proportion of the aromatics. And after the uſe of an emollient liniment, apply the following plaſter to the part.

℞ *Emp.*

℞ *Emp. diachyl. cum. gum. de cicut. cum ammo-*
iac. de ran. cum mercur. è cymin āa ʒij. *camphor.*
j. ol. ſuccin. ʒj. *f. emplaſtr. cujus q. s. extend. ſuper*
lutam, regioni hepatis poſt inunctionem applicand.
ſubinde renovetur.

Alſo,

℞ *Æthiop. min.* ʒ ſs. *antihect. poter. gum. ammon.*
illeped. ppt. ſapon. venet. āa ʒij. *pulv. rhei, calomel.*
nnab. antimon. āa ʒj. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. camphor. āa*
ſs. *terebinth. è chio* ʒij. *f. pil.* x. *è quavis* ʒj. *ſu-*
at 5. *bis in die ſuperbibend. ſolution. ſeq. coch.* iv.

℞ *Terebinth. venet. balſ. capiv. āa* ʒ ſs. *vitellum*
i unius, vin. rhenan. ℔ j. *ſyr. limon. de* 5. *radic.*
perient. āa ʒ iſs. *m.*

Many of the medicines ordered in ſcrophulous tu-
nors, and the *affectio hypochondriaca*, will ſerve here
alſo; but particularly fomentations and warm ba-
ning, are not to be omitted, in caſe no dropſy attends.

A ſalivation may be tried when all other things
ave proved ineffectual.

SECT. XIV. *Diſeaſes of the Inteſtines.*

DIARRHOEA.

1. A *Diarrhœa* is a too frequent and liquid ejection of the contents of the inteſtines, cauſed by whatever may ſerve to irritate them. *Definition and Cauſe.*

2. The excrements are here ſlimy, bilious, or black, but ſometimes 'tis a limpid fluid, like wa-
ter, that is caſt out; at others, the excrements are frothy, greaſy, and mixed with a fat clayiſh ſub-
ſtance. A *Diarrhœa* is often attended with a loſs of appetite, as alſo a fever, and a weak depreſſed pulſe. If it continue long, an atrophy enſues, with faint-
neſs, a lientry, the *cœliaca paſſio*, &c. *Diagnoſtics.*

3. If it be not of long ſtanding, and the gri-
ping be tolerable; if the effect of crapulas; if ha-
bitual, and the patient eats well, and ſuffers no conſiderable *Prognoſtics*

conſiderable loſs of ſtrength; or if it be crit
cal, and proceed from an obſtructed perſpiratio
&c. 'tis ſeldom dangerous: but if it happen i
old age, if the gripings be ſevere, the *mucus*
the inteſtines be abraded by its long continu
ance; if attended with a fever, conſumption,
great loſs of appetite, an atrophy, faintneſs,
old age; if it begins with and continues thro
an acute diſtemper, (except it be the confluen
ſmall-pox in children) or happen to pregnan
women, *&c.* 'tis dangerous; as alſo if th
urine be ſuppreſſed, and the ejections be livid
black, fetid, and the caſe degenerates int
the dyſentery, lientery, or cœliac paſſion. 'Ti
often ſucceeded by a dyſentery and dropſy, eſpe
cially if it be too ſuddenly ſtopped; from whenc
uſually proceed a nauſea, ſickneſs, inflammatio
of the inteſtines, a fever, the head-ach, a le
thargy, and the return of the *diarrhœa.* A *diar
rhœa* is thought to be moſt frequent in moiſt o
changeable weather.

Regimen: 4. In ordinary caſes let the patient drink
freely of *decoct. alb.* and eat barly-broth, rice,
milk or gruel; but little ſpice ſhou'd be here
uſed, unleſs a cœliac paſſion comes on; in which
caſe, let the diet be moderately ſolid. If a dy
ſentery enſues, diſſolve *gum. arabic.* in all that the
patient drinks. Moderate riding, if practicable,
is good, eſpecially if the diſorder proceed from
an habitual weakneſs; and then the cold bath is
excellent. The patient ſhould remove into an
air that is clear and dry. If a *diarrhœa* be ha
bitual to a weak conſtitution, allow nutrimental
broths with *raſ. c. c.* and *c. c. c.* gellies, ſago, rice-
gruel, burnt claret, wine and water with a toaſt
and nutmeg, *&c.* The following might prove ſer
viceable, if uſed as common drink.

℞ *C. c. c.* ʒij. *pan. alb. fruſtrum, cinnamom.* ʒj. *de
coct. hord.* ℔iij. *coque ad* ℔ij. *& colaturæ adde vin. alb.
lisbonenſ.* ℔ ß. *ſacch. albiſs. parum.*

5. If

5. If the caſe be recent, and the patient's ſtrength will allow, bleed, eſpecially if he be plethoric, or if any ſigns of a dyſentery appear, or the diarrhœa ariſe from the ſtoppage of any evacuation. In the next place, unleſs it be critical, or unleſs ſome great weakneſs, or a diſpoſition to hæmorrhages forbid, give an emetic of *ipecacuanha*, or carduus-tea at leaſt, and after the operation a paregoric; eſpecially if it happens upon a crapula, or be attended with a fever, a lientry, atrophy, &c. The emetic ſhould be repeated occaſionally. A glyſter alſo of *jus ovinum vel pullinum, bacc. juniip lauri, ſem. lini, fœnugr. fol. malv. alth.* &c. would be proper, and may ſafely be often repeated if there be occaſion; and after each exhibit a proper paregoric. Then proceed to aſtringents, as in continued fevers, pag. 128. §. 19. *Cure in general.*

6. Lenient purgatives muſt always here be interpoſed between aſtringents.

℞ *Pulv. rhei, gr.* xv. *vel.* ℈ j. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* j. *m. f. pulv. pro re nata ſumend. è cochlear. decocti alb.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. rhei* ℈ j. *confect. fracaſt. ſ. m.* ℈ ij. *ol. n. m. cinnam. āa gut.* 1. *ſyr. de meconio q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Theriac. andromach. rad. rhei āa* ʒ ß. *pulv. cinnam.* ℈ ß. *ol. menth. cinnam. āa gut.* 1. *laud. lond. gr.* ß. *confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus, h. ſ. cum hauſtu ſequent. ſumend.*

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥ j. *ſpt. menth.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ ß. *m. f. hauſt.*

7. If the diſtemper ſtill continues, preſcribe as follows.

℞ *Confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒ ß. *bol. armen. terr. japon. maſtich. ſang. dracon. āa* ℈ ß. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* 1. *ſyr. de menth. q. s. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Theriac. androm.* ℈ j. *bol. armen. cret. alb. croc. quart. aſtring. pulv. cinnam. aromat. roſat. āa* ℈ ß. *laudan.*

laudan. liquid. gut. xv. *ol. n. m. menth. āa gut.* i. *syr. rosar. sicc. q. s. f. bolus* 4ta *vel* 6ta *quaq; hora sumendus, superbibendo julap. sequent. cochl.* iiij.

℞ *Aq. cerasor. n. cinnam. tenuis āa* ʒ iiij. *epidem. mirab. āa* ʒ iſs. *syr. è cort. citri, de rosis sicc. spt. lavend. comp. āa* ʒ iij. *m. f. julapium.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Bol. armen. coral. rub. ppt. cret. alb. rad. tormentil. gum. mastich. āa* ʒ ſs. *cinnam. pulv.* ʒ ij. *spec. diambr. aromat. rosat. āa* ʒ ſs. *n. m. mac. āa* ℈ j. *confect. fracastor. conserv. rosar. rub. āa* ʒ ſs. *syr. de ros. sicc. cydonior. āa q. s. f. electuarium, sumat quant. n. m. major. ter* 4 *terve in die, superbibendo haust. tinct. rosar. vel vin. rub. & aq. font. āa, cum pane tosto alterat.*

Also,

℞ *Tinct. terr. japon.* ʒ ij. *spt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *sumat gut.* xxx. *ad libitum è quovis liquore idoneo.*

Again,

9. ℞ *Bol. armen. cret. alb. āa* ʒ ij. *terr. japon.* ʒ j. *coque in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde confect. fracastor. s. m.* ʒ ſs. *aq. cinnamom. fort.* ʒ iij. *syr. de ros. sicc.* ʒ j. *m. capiat* ʒ iiij. *ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Conf. fracastor. s. m.* ʒ ſs. *theriac. androm.* ʒ ij. *infunde in aq. lact. alexit. menth. āa* ʒ vj. *colat.* ℔ ſs. *adde spt. menth. aq. cinnam. fort. āa* ʒ ij. *syr. de meconio* ʒ iſs. *m.*

A last thing to be prescribed in an obstinate diarrhœa, is a course of vomits of *ipecacuanha.*

When the Distemper is habitual.

10. When the distemper is habitual, or proceeds from a bad digestion; mix more aromatics with the astringents; and advise an infusion of *cort. peruv.* and the use of the cold bath.

When from Crapula's.

11. When it proceeds from crapula's; give no astringents, till the first passages have been well emptied and cleared.

A plethora.

12. If from a plethora; after bleeding, and other proper evacuations, the cortex, by way of infusion or tincture, may prove serviceable.

13. When from an obſtructed perſpiration; *Obſtructed Perſpiration, &c.*
ntle ſweating and volatiles may effect the
re. When from thickneſs of the juices, give
e *infus cort. peruv. cum chalyb.* When from
hypercatharſis, proceed as above.

Or,

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. cinnam. fort.* āa ℥j. *confect.*
caſt. ſ. m. ʒj. *coral. rub.* ℈ij. *ol. n. m. cinnam.*
gut. j. *ſpt. lavend. comp. laud. liquid. ſydenham.*
gut. xxx. *m. ſumat hora ſomni.*

14. When the diarrhœa is critical, it muſt not *When Critical.*
ſtopped, unleſs exorbitant, and then proceed
above.

15. It ſometimes happens from the uſe of aſtrin- *From aſtringents and the Cortex.*
ts, when given too freely; and from the ex-
ition of the cortex; in which caſe, opiates
erally effect the cure. When the ſtools are
ous, uſe frequent glyſters of *jus ovinum*, as §. 5.
en a clear water is ejected, give balſamics
g with aſtringents, and let the diet be ſolid.

16. When the excrements are greaſy, frothy, *Attended with loſs of Appetite.*
and a *loſs of appetite* attends, and the caſe
egenerated into a lientery; *ſucc. limon. acet.*
alb. ſpt. vitriol. &c. are to be added to the
and medicines above preſcribed.

17. When there is a fever; let rhubarb be mixed *A Fever.*
the aſtringents, or give it intermediately. If
caſe continues, and ſtrength will allow, bleed.
en the pulſe is languid, and ſpirits low, add
r. croc. coccinel. ſal. volat. ſuccin. &c. to the
ngents.

18. If an *atrophy* comes on, join ſtomachics *Atrophy.*
the aſtringents, and give nouriſhing glyſters.
tends to a dyſentery, bleed, ſweat, give
ties, and balſamic glyſters.

19. If it ſtop of it ſelf, or be checked too ſoon, *Inflammations of the Viſcera, Dropſy, &c.*
hat ſickneſs, plenitude at the ſtomach, in-
mations of the *viſcera*, a dropſy, *&c.* ſucceed;

let it be again encouraged by a gentle purging potion.

20. If a dropſy comes on, give *cort. peruv. chalyb.* &c. together with proper ſtomachics, and diuretics.

DYSENTERY.

Definition. 1. A *Dyſentery* is a *diarrhœa cruenta*, attended with griping or great pain in the intestines.

Cauſe. 2. This may proceed from an increaſe of the ſame cauſes which bring on a diarrhœa.

Diagnoſtics. 3. Bile, phlegm, *pus*, and ſometimes caruncles and skins, are here voided in the ſtools; proceeding from an excoriation or exulceration of the inteſtines.

Prognoſtics. 4. When it is of long continuance, and attended with a nauſea, loſs of fleſh and ſtrength, the voiding of caruncles, and joined with a fever, 'tis dangerous. The inteſtines may hence become not only inflamed, ulcerated, but also ſcirrhous and gangrened. If unſeaſonably ſtopped, it often occaſions a *mania*, the apoplexy, pleuriſy, a ſpitting of blood, or a dropſy. The danger increaſes as it grows more immoderate, and the excrements more corrupt or bloody; or as the lientery, the hiccup, or violent thirſt comes on, eſpecially in old people or children. When it proceeds from mercury in a ſalivation, 'tis dangerous; eſpecially if the flux and gripings be ſevere.

Regimen. 5. Let the regimen be the ſame here as in a diarrhœa; or rather let all the liquors be rendered more balſamic; as by adding to the *decoctum album*, &c. *gum. arabic.* &c.

Or,

℞ *Juſcul. vitulin.* ℔ ij. *coque cum gum. arab. cretæ alb. āa* ʒj. *rad. tormentil. biſtort. āa* ʒ ß. *ra-*

c. c. ʒſs. *icthyocol. gum. tragac. āa* ʒj. *ſacch. albiſs. q. ſ. f. gelatina, de qua comedat frequenter.*

6. Bleed univerſally, eſpecially if the dyſentery proceed from a plethora, or the ſtoppage of any evacuation. Next, give an emetic of *ipecacuanha*, and after that a lenient purge of *rhubarb.* *Cure.*

7. If the caſe be inveterate, or if what is voided prove *viſcous* or *mucous*, glyſters are of good ſervice. Warm whey, for this purpoſe, frequently injected is uſeful.

Or,

℞ *Fol. malv. alth. āa m* ſs. *ſem. lin. fœnugræc. cydoneor. āa* ʒj. *coque in aq. font. vel lact. vel juſcul. vin. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒvj. *adde vin. canarin. ol. olivar. āa* ʒij. *ol. junip. chym.* ʒſs. *m. f. enema.*

This may be repeated twice or thrice.

Or,

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſterizant. vin. canarin. āa* ʒiij. *theriac. andromach. confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m. āa* ʒiſs. *vitellum unius ovi, balſam. capiv.* ʒſs. *m. f. enema, bis terve in die injiciendum.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. alth.* ʒſs. *ſem. carui* ʒij. *coque in decoct. bord.* ʒxij. *colaturæ* ʒvj. *adde vitel. ovor. duor. opij gr.* iij. *m. f. enema.*

Or,

℞ *Theriac. andromach. confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m. āa* ʒij. *vin. canarin.* ʒvj. *mucilag. gum. tragac.* ʒj. *laud. liquid.* ʒj. *m. f. enema.*

8. During the courſe of theſe glyſters,

℞ *Bol. armen. ſang. dracon. cretæ alb. terr. japon. ſperm. ceti, āa* ʒij. *ceræ flav.* ʒiij. *terebinth. venet.* ʒj. *mac. n. m. āa* ʒj. *ſacch. ſaturn.* ℈ij. *ol. cinnamom.* ℈j. *f. s. a. pil.* 8. *è qualibet* ʒj. *capiat* iv. *vel* v. *ter quaterve in die.*

Or,

9. ℞ *Conſerv. roſar. rub. cynosbat. gum. arab. āa* ſs. *cinnamom. rad. tormentil. coral. rub. confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m. mithrid. āa* ʒij. *gum. tragac.* ʒj.

ſperm. ceti, aromat. roſat. āa ʒiſs. *ſyr. de meconi*
q. s. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. maj. ter quaterve in die
ſuperbibendo tinct. roſar. rub. ſine acid. parat. cochl. v

Or,

10. ℞ *Pulv. gum. arab. ſperm. ceti, āa gr.* xv
ſpecier. hyacinth. coral. rub. ſang. dracon. bol. armen
lapid. hæmatit. ppt. āa gr. x. *gum. tragacanth. gr.* v
philon. roman. gr. xij. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *ſyr. de roſi*
ſiccis q. ſ. f. bolus pro re nata repetendus.

Or,

11. ℞ *Bol. armen.* ℈ j. *ter. japon. ſang. dracon*
aromat. roſat. āa ℈ ß. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* j. *f. pulv*
ter in die ſumend. cum hauſtu ſequent.

℞ *Gum. arab.* ʒ ij. *ſolve in aq. cinnamom. tenui*
ʒ iij. *colaturæ adde ſyr. balſam. aq. lumbricor. ma*
āa ʒ ß. *m. f. hauſt.*

12. Opiates ſhould here be uſed diſcretionally; the beſt in this caſe are *pil. matth. de ſtyra & cynogloſ.* Theſe are alſo the laſt refuge i caſe of extremity.

13. The ſymptoms in a dyſentery are uſuall the ſame with thoſe in a diarrhœa, and the medi cines there preſcribed will ſerve here alſo; th aromatics being omitted or moderated, and th balſamics increaſed.

When from an hypecatharſis, or the uſe of Mercury.

14. If a dyſentery proceed from an hypeca tharſis, or too much mercury; give opiates b the mouth, and inject glyſters at the ſame tim

℞ *Fuſcul. vervecin.* ℔ ß. *vitel. ovor. duor. m. enema, ſtatim injiciend.*

Add to the next, if there be need, *theria andromach. diaſcord. ſ. m. āa* ʒ ij. *balſam. capiv.* ʒ and repeat it as occaſion requires.

A ſtoppage of neceſſary Evacuations.

15. If the cauſe were a ſtoppage of perſpir tion, the hæmorrhoids or *menſes*, encourage tho evacuations immediately. But if the diſtemp was brought on by high living, or too free an u of ſpirituous liquors, bleed, give an emetic, l nient purgatives, and inject whey-glyſters.

COSTIV

COSTIVENESS.

1. *Coſtiveneſs* is either natural or acquired; clean people are uſually moſt ſubject to it. 'Tis often the effect of drinking rough wines, uſing too much exerciſe; and proves the attendant of many diſtempers. *Cauſe.*

2. It will ſometimes occaſion a pain in the head, and an inclination to vomit. 'Tis ſeldom very dangerous, 'tho ſometimes indigeſtion, the colic, the iliac paſſion, and worms in children, are its conſequences. *Diagnoſtics and Prognoſtics.*

3. The diet here ſhould be aperitive, as grewels with currants, butter and ſugar; fat broth, *&c.* *Regimen.*

4. Some for this diſorder drink ſena-tea, ſome eat ſtrew'd prunes, and others uſe ſuppoſitories, or lenitive glyſters and purgatives. If it be habitual, 'twould be proper ſo to order the matter that a ſtool might be obtain'd every morning. *Cure.*

The following may be taken till this habit is acquired, as it may be by practice.

5. ℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ ß. *ſal. tart.* ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde ſyr. de roſ. ſolut. mannæ opt. āa* ʒ j. *ſumat* ʒ iiij. *h. ſ. vel bis quotidie.*

Or,

6. ℞ *Aq. mineral. purg.* ℔ij. *mannæ cremor. tart. āa* ʒ iſs. *coque & cola; bibat ad libitum, vel pro re nata.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ʒ j. *cremor. tart.* ʒ ſs. *pulv. ſanct.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. roſar. ſolut. q. s. m. ſumat quant. p. m. h. ſ.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Pil. ruff. extract. rud. āa* ʒj. *tart. vitriolat.* ʒ ſs. *ol. n. m. gut.* iij. *ſyr. violar. q. s. m. f. pil. n°.* xxv. *ſumat* ij. *vel* iij. *omni nocte, vel pro re nata.*

If theſe fail, add calomel to the electuary, or pills; and now and then exhibit a brisk purge.

9. When only one ſtool is deſired, as in caſe of fractures, feveriſh diſtempers, or before a purgative is to be exhibited, a ſuppoſitory ſeems to be an uſeful thing to procure it.

℞ *Mel. opt.* ʒ vj. *ſpec. hier. picr.* ʒ j. *ſal. gem.* ʒſs. *coque ad conſiſtentiam debitam, & in formam regatur pro ſuppoſitorio aptam.*

A violet-comfit is ſucceſsfully uſed by the vulgar, to anſwer the ſame end in children; but a dram of *pil. ex duob.* will do it better in adults.

TENESMUS.

Definition. 1. A *Teneſmus* is a too frequent and ineffectual inclination to go to ſtool.

Cauſe. 2. Beſides the cauſes of a diarrhœa and dyſentery, this may alſo happen from a weakneſs or ulceration in the *ſphincter ani*, or an irritating humour in the *rectum.*

Diagnoſtics. 3. The inclination here returns more frequently than in a dyſentery; the pain is limited to the *rectum*; and the evacuations are little else but a mucus tinged with blood.

Prognoſtics. 4. 'Tis not ſo dangerous as a dyſentery, unleſs there be an ulcer in the *rectum*, or a *fiſtula in ano*, or the rectum be ſubject to fall down.

Regimen. 5. The regimen here is the ſame as in the dyſentery. Reſt and an eaſy poſture are requiſite.

Cure. 6. The cure is much the ſame as in caſe of the dyſentery. In the firſt place,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. rhei āa* ℈ j. *ol. cinnamom. gut. laud. lond. gr.* ſs. *ſyr. violar. q. ſ. f. bolus mane ſumend. & pro re nata repetend.*

Give a paregoric at night, and afterwards proceed to glyſters.

7. *Seri lact. vel juſcul. vervecin.* ʒ iv. *vin. canarin.* ʒ ij. *gum. arabic.* ʒ ſs. *tragac.* ʒ j. *opij cruc. gr.* ij. *f. enema, injiciend. bis terve in die.*

O

Or,

8. ℞ *Decoct. fol. malv. vin. canarin. āa* ℥iij. *ſevi meliloti* ℥ iſs. *ſperm. ceti, confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m. āa* ℥ iſs. *vitel. unius ovi, laud. lond. gr.* iv. *m. f. enema.*

Or,

9. ℞ *Rad. tormentil. biſtort. cort. granator. āa* ʒj. *flor. roſ. rub. balauſt. āa m.* ſs. *coque in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde vin. rub.* ℥ iij. *vitel. ovor. duor. laud. lond. gr.* v. *m. f. enema.*

10. Afterwards continue this for ſome time.

℞ *Conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ℈j. *ſperm. ceti gr.* xv. *rad. rhabarb. ſpec. hyacinth. terr. japon. coral. rub. bol. armen. āa gr.* viij. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *ſyr. de roſ. ſic. q. ſ. f. bolus, bis in die ſumendus, cum hauſtulo tinct. roſar. rub.*

The laſt refuge in this caſe is to opiates.

HEPATIC FLUX.

Definition and Cauſe.

THE *hepatic flux* is a *diarrhœa cruenta ſeroſa*, proceeding from the ſame cauſes as diarrhœa and dyſentery.

2. This is ſeldom original, but the conſequence or attendant of other diſeaſes; and frequently happens in the laſt ſtage of a conſumption.

Diagnoſtics.

3. The evacuated matter reſembles the water in which raw fleſh has been waſhed; and comes away without griping; different from what happens in a dyſentery.

Prognoſtics.

4. In conſumptions and fevers 'tis generally accounted mortal. In other caſes it is to be judg'd of from its cauſe, and the conſtitution of the patient.

Regimen and Cure.

5. The regimen and cure are both the ſame with of a diarrhœa and dyſentery. Or give the following for a conſtancy.

℞ *Rad. rhabarb. pulv.* ℈ j. *conſerv. roſar. rubrar. q. s. ut f. bolus, omni nocte h. s. ſumend.*

COELIACA PASSIO, & LIENTERIA.

Definition. 1. *COEliaca paſſio*, is a diarrhœa, wherein the aliment is diſcharged in a ſtate of indigeſtion; but when the aliment is diſcharged quite crude, the diſorder is called *lienteria.*

Cauſe. 2. Theſe diſtempers appear to be no more than a want of digeſtion joined with a diarrhœa, and therefore may have the ſame cauſes with thoſe.

Diagnoſtics. 3. The griping here is generally leſs than in a diarrhœa or dyſentery; and the ſtools happen immediately after eating. This caſe is often attended with a pain in the ſtomach, and heat in the *hypochondria*, paleneſs, faintneſs, thirſt, *tympanites*, the jaundice, a difficult reſpiration, and a conſumption. That ſpecies of worms call'd *aſcarides*, is here alſo frequent.

Prognoſtics. 4. The *cœliaca paſſio* is harder of cure than a diarrhœa; young perſons are more eaſily cured of it than ſuch as are old; when it follows a diarrhœa, 'tis accounted better than when it ſucceeds a dyſentery. A *tympanites* coming upon it is reputed a bad ſign; but a conſumption or jaundice a worſe. If from a ſtrumous diſorder of the lacteals, 'tis deem'd incurable. Great loſs of appetite, an increaſe of drought, little urine, a bloated, or eryſipelatous face, black or light ſtools, *&c.* are all accounted dangerous. If chyle be mixed with the excrements, the fault appears to lie in the inteſtines.

Regimen. 5. The regimen may be the ſame with that obſerved in the diarrhœa, *cholera morbus*, vomiting, want of appetite, and indigeſtion; only let the warm cardiacs be here more freely uſed. The patient ſhou'd eat and drink but little at a time.

6. Bleedi

6. Bleeding is thought proper at the begin- *Cure.*
ning of the diſtemper, if the patient be plethoric, or athletic, or if the juices appear too viſcid; eſpecially if a fever attend. In the next place, vomit with *ipecacuanha*, if the ſymptoms indicate, then purge as in *anorexia*, pag. 174. §. 6. But where 'tis joined with a diarrhœa or dyſentery, give rhubarb bolus's, *&c.* as pag. 207, 208, 211, 212. omitting the balſamics, unleſs the *ventris tormina* require them. The following potion may be taken occaſionally.

℞ *Rhad. rhei* ʒij. *fol. ſen.* ʒj. *tamarind.* ʒſs. *ſal. abſinth. tart. vitriolat. āa gr.* xv. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ℈ij. *infunde in aq. cinnam. tenuis* ʒv. *colaturæ* ʒiij. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſolut.* ʒß. *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* gtt. j. *m. f. potio mane ſumenda.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Pulv. rhabarb. gr.* xxv. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* j. *tart. vitriolat.* ℈ ſs. *extract. gentian.* ℈ j. *ol. mac. liquid. gut.* ij. *f. bolus.*

8. If the caſe be ſcirrhous, or the juices very viſcid, as may be ſuſpected if the preceding treatment proves ineffectual, recourſe muſt be had to mercurials, either alone, or mixed with proper purgatives. But if it be ſtrumous, as may be conjectured if any ſcrophulous diſorder has preceded, we are to proceed as in ſcrophulous tumors. *When ſcirrhous or ſtrumous.*

9. A courſe of terebinthinate medicines, may here alſo be uſeful.

℞ *Terebinth. è chio* ʒj. *balſ. tolut.* ʒij. *vitel. unius ovi, aq. cinnam. ten. vin. alb. āa* ʒiij. *ſyr. croc.* ʒj. *m. ſumat cochl.* ij. *ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Terebinth. è chio* ʒſs. *maſtich. ſtyrach. myrrh. gum. elem. āa* ʒj. *balſ. peruv.* ʒſs. *croc.* ℈j. *f. pilul. maſſa cujus ſumat* ʒſs. *ter aterve quotidie.*

To this maſs may be added occaſionally *alum. uſt.* ʒj. *calomel.* ʒſs. *camphor.* ℈j.

Alſo,

Alſo,

10. ℞ *Tinct. myrrh. croc. ſuccin. āa* ʒij. *m. ſuma gut.* 60. *ad libitum, è vin. alb. & decoct. hord. āa.*

Elixir proprietatis, ſpt. terebinth. & ſpt. ſa armon. are alſo proper here.

11. If nutriment be wanting to the body, o to attenuate the viſcidity of the chyle in th lacteals, and deterge them,

℞ *Rad. gentian. ariſtoloch. rotund. āa* ʒij. *coqu in vin. alb. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ ſs. *adde terebinth. vene (in vitello ovi ſolut.)* ʒvj. *tinct. myrrh.* ʒ ſs. *o amygd. dulc.* ʒ ij. *f. enema, ſemel in die, vel pro r nata, injiciendum.*

12. The following are proper after due eva cuations.

℞ *Caſtor. gr.* xij. *lign. aloes, rad. contrayerv. rh barb. āa* ℈ ſs. *ſal. ſuccin. gr.* v. *extract. gentian.* ℈ *ol. cinnam. gut.* j. *ſyr. de menth. q. ſ. f. bolus, mane & veſperi ſumendus, cum cochl.* iiij. *infuſ. alicuj ſtomach.*

Or,

13. ℞ *Conſerv. flaved. aurant. abſinth. rom. ā* ʒ ſs. *pulv. cinnamom. cort. winteran. aromat. roſa āa* ʒ iſs. *terr. japon. rhei, coral. rub. āa* ʒ j. *ma croc. āa* ℈ j. *ſyr. è cort. q. ſ. f. elect. ſumat q. n. maj. ter in die, è cyatho vini albi.*

14. In young children, when this diſorder ariſe from the curdling of the milk, *&c.* in the *prim viæ*, the teſtaceous powders are generally ſucceſsfu

The other ſymptoms attending the *cœliac paſſio*, are to be treated as thoſe in a diarrhœ or dyſentery.

COLIC.

Definition and Cauſe.

1. THE *colic* is a violent pain in the inte ſtines; from a too great diſtenſion, irri tation, or ſolution of continuity of their fibres

2. Th

2. The bilious *colic* generally attacks about the ginning of the Summer; in which caſe the pati- t vomits a green colour'd, porracious, or a white, tuitous, and frothy fluid, with great heat and iping pain: being alſo thirſty, feveriſh, and nerally coſtive. After eating and drinking the in increaſes. The flatulent *colic* is now in one rt, then in another, ſometimes above, and metimes below the navel, and attended with grumbling or rolling noiſe in the *viſcera*. In- ded air when ſet free gives eaſe; but if it re- ains pent up in the coats of the bowels, it cauſes vehement tenſive pain. The ſame will alſo hap- n from an induration of the *fæces*, or a depra- tion of the aliment. The pain often occaſions miting and nephritic ſymptoms; from whence e *ſtone-colic*, as 'tis vulgarly called. This di- mper proceeding from exceſſive paſſion, ſome- mes continues long, and in its remiſſion attacks e *ſpina dorſi*, in hyſteric perſons. But 'tis not ed like the true *nephritis*; beſides, the pain here gments after eating: the vomiting alſo and co- veneſs are great; and ſome eaſe is uſually per- ived after any evacuation by the mouth or *us*. The urine has a ſediment all the while; d an iſcuria ſeldom or never attends, as in the ue *nephritis*. It ſometimes happens from vio- nt purging, which will bring on a fit; and at hers a ſpontaneous looſeneſs will attend one. metimes *colics* appear to be epidemical.

3. If there be intervals or remiſſions, and the body be ſoluble, the cure proves generally eaſy; ut when attended with watching, hiccup, deliri- m, coldneſs of the extremities, cold ſweats, *&c.* is accounted dangerous. The *bilious* and *ſtone- lic* are apt to degenerate into the iliac paſſion, pilepſy and palſy. The *epidemic* kind often roves mortal: but the *hyſteric* is ſeldom dan- erous. *Prognoſtics.*

4. Allow

Regimen. 4. Allow a warm aromatic diet, unleſs in a *bi-lious colic*, wherein all ſtrong ſpirituous liquo are thought to do harm; here, therefore, gi panada with mace, *&c. decoct. hord. cum vin. a* chicken-broth, gellies, *&c.*

In a pure *flatulent colic* give ſpicy and ſpiri tuous liquors more freely; ſuch as burnt wi ſnake-root-brandy, *&c.*

In an *hiſteric colic*, let the regimen be ca diac, and allow of wine, acids and ſpice

When it is cauſed by a *crapula*, ſometimes little ſurfeit-water, wine, or brandy will do ſe vice, and may be uſed more freely here than the bilious kind: the ſame alſo may ſucce in that from indigeſtion.

If it proceed from any large thing ſwallow down, that will not readily digeſt, let the di be aperient, balſamic, and oleaginous.

If it be *epidemical*, regard muſt be had to t ſymptoms which attend it, the conſtitution the year, and the temper of the patient: all the caſes let ſleep be encouraged, the air warm and dry, and all paſſions be avoided.

Cure in the bilious Colic. 5. In the bilious *colic* bleed; eſpecially if t perſon be plethoric, or a fever be threatne then give a gentle emetic, and after it a pareg ric. Next let a purgative glyſter or two be i jected; and at length may be uſed proper an emetics with *ſal. abſinth.* &c.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. menth. abſinth. comp.* āa ℥ *ſucc. limon.* ℥iß. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒj. *ſyr. de meco* ℥j. *ſpt. menth. lavend. comp.* āa ʒiß. *m. ſumat coc lear.* iij. *poſt ſingulas vomitiones. Urgente vero dol adde opij gr.* j. *vel* ij. *ſive laud. liquid. gut.* 50.

6. If this don't ſucceed, anodyne glyſters m be uſed, which are here preferable to purges. the caſe be ſlight,

℞ I

℞ *Fol. malv. alth. puleg. flor. chamæmel. āa m. ſs. acc. junip. lauri, ſem. carui āa* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. nt.* ʒ xiv. *colaturæ adde ſyr. violar. ol. olivar. āa iſs. opij gr.* iv. *f. enema.*

Or,

℞ *Lac. vaccin. vel decoct. avenac. vel juſcul. ver- ecin.* ʒ xij. *vin. canarin.* ʒ iiij. *laud. liquid.* ʒ ij. *ol. hamæmel.* ʒ ij. *m. f. clyſter, bis in die violentius m ſiphone injiciend.*

7. If the caſe be hyſterical, let the decoction made of *ſabin. artemiſ. puleg. atriplex. olid.* &c. nd add afterwards to each, *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ ij. *aſæ etid.* ℈ j. *camphor.* ℈ ſs. *Hyſteric.*

In caſe of a diarrhœa, give the glyſters pre- ribed in a diarrhœa and dyſentery; but repeat em not ſo often, or make them leſs reſtrin- ent.

9. But if the patient be coſtive,

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſteriz. (addendo inter coquen- m, ſem. lin. fœnugr. āa* ʒ ſs.*)* ʒ xij. *elect. lenitiv. r. de ſpina cervina āa* ʒ j. *ſpec. hier. picr.* ʒ j. *ol. mbuc.* ʒ ij. *aniſ. cumin. āa* ℈ j. *m. f. enema.*

9. If there be a ſuppreſſion of urine, pain in e loins, vomiting with coſtiveneſs, and other mptoms of a *nephritis*, *Nephritic.*

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſterizant.* ʒ xij. *terebinth. ve- t. (in vitello ovi ſolut.)* ʒ ſs. *elect. lenitiv.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. ſar. ſolut. ol. chamæmel. āa* ʒ iſs. *ol. junip. chym. j. m. f. enema.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſteriz. (incoct. ſem. carui* ſs.*)* ʒ xij. *terebinth. venet. (vitel. ovi ſolut.) ol. rebinth. āa* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ʒ iſs. *ſal. ca- part. amar.* ʒ j. *ol. chamæmel.* ʒ ij. *m. f. enema, repe- nd. pro re nata.*

If the evacuation cauſed by the glyſter, be ot ſufficiently large to prevent a ſuſpicion of he iliac paſſion, add to it *pil. ex duobus* ℈ ij. *vel lv. jalap.* ʒ j.

10. If

Tending to the iliac Paſſion.

10. If an iliac paſſion comes on, and the pa be violent, anodynes muſt be exhibited, bo before and after the ſtimulating evacuan When the coſtiveneſs will not give way to gl ſters, we muſt come to ſolid purgatives, whi are to be made the ſtronger, the more opiat you give before or mix with them. If the don't operate, they uſually augment the ſym toms. In caſe, therefore, of a vomiting and c ſtiveneſs, begin with purgatives thus.

℞ *Pulv. rhei* ʒ iſs. *ol. aniſ. gut.* ij. *opij gr.* ſs (*gr.* j.) *ſyr. rhabarb. q. ſ. f. bolus ſtatim ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct.* ℈ j. *rhei gr.* xv. *ſal. volat. ſucc gr.* v. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *laud. liquid. ſydenh. gut.* xx *ſyr. de roſ. ſol. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. pulv. rhabarb. reſin. jalap. crem tart. āa* ℈ ſs. *ſpec. diambr. pulv. caſtor. āa gr.* v *opij gr.* ſs. *ol. junip. carui āa gut.* j. *ſyr. de ſpi cervina q. ſ. f. bolus.*

If one of theſe repeated two or three tim ſhou'd prove ineffectual, add to another of the *mercur. dulc. gr.* x. xv. ℈ j. *vel etiam* ʒ ſs. *pro exigentia.*

11. Pills may ſucceed when powders will not.

℞ *Pil. ruff. ſtomach. cum gum. āa gr.* xv. *ſal. ta* ℈ ſs. *ol. caryophyl. fœnicul. āa gut.* j. *opij gr.* ſs. *gr.* j. *f. pilulæ* v. *ſtatim ſumendæ.*

The next are ſtronger.

℞ *Extract. rud. pil. ex duobus āa* ℈ j. *tart. vitr lat.* ℈ſs. *ol. cinnam. menth. chamæmel. āa gut.* j. *la lond. gr.* ſs. *vel gr.* j. *m. f. pilulæ ſumend. ut ſup*

Add to theſe *mercur. dulc.* as above if requ ſite: and remember to proportion the doſe the opiate given along with the purgative to t violence of the pain; even tho' it were to t quantity of two, three, or four grains of opiu However, the leſs there is occaſion for in pleth

ic habits, the ſooner the ſymptoms go off. An piate may precede a purgative in this form.

12. *Pulv. caſtor. ſpec. diambr. āa gr.* vi. *laud. lond.* r. ij. *plus minus prout res exigit, theriac. androm.* j. *ſyr. de mentha q. ſ. f. bolus hora integra, me-ia, vel quadrante à purgatione ſumend.*

13. When there is no tendency to a vomiting, quid cathartics may be exhibited. Thus,

℞ *Decoct. ſen. gereon.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* vj. *aq. junip.* ʒ ß. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *laud. li-uid. gut.* xxv. *m. f. potio.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr.* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina, aq. nenth. āa* ʒ ß. *elixir. proprietat. gut.* 50. *laud. li-uid. gut.* xxx. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr. elixir. ſalut. āa* ʒ j. *ſyr. de ſpina ervina* ʒ ß. *tinct. aurant.* ʒ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* xx. *m.*

14. The ſtone-colic is beſt cured by lenient purgatives, unleſs nothing be voided downwards, nd life be thereby endanger'd; in which caſe rong purgatives, with an opiate, muſt take lace. Afterwards, *Stone-Colic.*

℞ *Fol. malv. ſen. āa* ʒ ß. *ſal. tart.* ʒ ß. *coque in q. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde gum. arab.* ʒ ß. *vin. lb.* ʒ iv. *ſy. de alth.* ʒ iß. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ ij. *ſal. olat. oleoſ.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat* ʒ iiij. *ſecunda vel quarta uaq; hora.*

Or,

℞ *Fol. alth. m.* j. *rad. alth.* ʒ j. *glycyrrhiz.* ʒ ij. *acc. junip. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. āa* ʒ iß. *gum. ara-bic.* ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. font. & petroſelin. āa q. ſ. ut ſit colaturæ* ℔ j. *cui infunde calide fol. ſen.* ʒ vj. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ſs. *rad. rhei* ʒ ij. *in colatura ſolve ex-tract. caſiæ fiſtul. recent.* ʒ j. *& adde vin. alb. lisbo-nen.* ʒ viij. *aq. raphan. comp.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat* ʒ iiij. *ter quaterve in die.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Aq. mineral. purg.* ℔ ij. *ſal. cathart. amar.* ʒvj. *n. m. cinnamom. āa* ʒſs. *zinziber.* ℈ j. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ʒiſs. *coque ad* ℔ j. & *ſub finem adde ſen.* ʒij. *mannæ* ʒ j. *cremor. tart.* ʒ ſs. *colaturæ adde aq. juniper. mirab. āa* ʒj. *ſpt. menth. nitri dulc. ſal. volat. oleoſ. āa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat ut ſupra.*

Or,

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒij. *rad. rhei* ʒiſs. *ſal. tart.* ℈ j. *ſem. carui contus.* ʒ j. *cort. aurant.* ℈ij. *infunde in aq. fœnicul.* ʒvj. *colaturæ* ʒ iij. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſolut.* ʒ ſs. *elect. lenitiv.* ʒ iij. *aq. junip.* ʒij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒ j. *m. f. potio, ſumenda cum regimine.*

To theſe, if requiſite, may be added *pil. matth. laud. lond.* &c.

15. If purgatives are not required,

℞ *Aq. petroſelin. flor. chamæmel. vin. alb. āa* ʒiſs. *lumbricor. mag. junip āa* ʒvj. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ iſs. *ſyr. de mecon.* ʒ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc. ſal. vol. oleoſ. āa* ʒ j. *f. miſtura, cujus ſumat cochl.* iij. *ſingulis vel alternis horis.*

Or,

℞ *Syr. papav. errat. de mecon. alth. āa* ʒ j. *ol. lini* ʒ iſs. *aniſ. gut.* x. *tinct. croc. ſpt. lavend. comp. āa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat cochleare unum frequenter.*

16. If the ſymptoms ſtill continue, bathing is proper.

℞ *Rad. alth.* ʒ iiij. *flor. chamæmel. bacc. junip. lauri, ſem. fœnicul. dulc. carui, cumin. aniſ. lini fœnugr. āa* ʒij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. & omni congio adde ſpt. vini com.* ℔ ſs. *f. ſemicupium, bis terve in die uſurpandum.*

17. If there be a ſuſpicion of air pent up in the inteſtines, give perſpiratives.

℞ *Pulv. caſtor.* ℈ſs. *camphor. ſal. ſuccin. c. c. volat. āa gr.* iij. *mithridat.* ℈ j. *ſyr. croc. q. ſ. m. f. bolus ſtatim ſumend. cum hauſt. ſeq.*

℞ *Aq. theriacal.* ʒ ij. *vin. alb.* ʒj. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. tinct. croci, ſpt. lavend. comp. āa* ʒ j. *ſyr. croci* ʒ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus.*

18. The

18. The following liniment, after the use of thing, may be serviceable.

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc. terebinth.* āa ʒ j. *succin. spt. armon.* āa ʒ ij. *lavend. comp.* ʒ ß. *camphor.* ʒ j. *& cum hoc inungatur locus affectus frequenter.*

19. If the pain and symptoms of the *stone-ic* still continue violent,

℞ *Fim. equin.* ʒ iij. *aq. puleg. petroselin.* āa ℔ j. *unde calide & colaturæ adde vin. alb.* ℔ ß. *aq. nip.* ʒ iiij. *sal. vol. oleos.* ʒ ij. *m. sumat* ʒ iiij. *pro , & repetatur pro re nata.*

20. If it degenerates into the iliac passion, 'tis be treated accordingly. If a true *nephritis* nes on, 'tis a perplexing case; because oppo- remedies are here required: opiates how- may prove serviceable, being freely given; spirituous medicines are to be forborn. Pro- d thus.

℞ *Gum. tragac. arab.* āa *gr.* xij. *pil. matth. gr. . bals. peruv. gut.* x. *bals. gilead. gut.* v. *ol. fœni- gut.* ij. *syr. alth. q. s. f. bolus quem sumat pro nata.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. flor. chamæmel.* ʒ ij. *lumb. mag. syr. è me- ol. amygd.* āa ʒ iß. *spt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ij. *m. sumat idium statim, & intra duas horas reliquum, si prius cessaverit dolor.*

Or,

℞ *Bacc. junip. sem. fœnicul. dul. gum. arab.* āa *n. m. galang. cinnam. mac.* āa ʒ ss. *coque in aq. osel. & decoct. malv.* āa ℔ j. *colaturæ* ℔ iss. *adde nitri dulc.* ʒ ss. *aq. raphan. comp. lumbricor. mag.* ʒ ij. *sal. vol. oleos. spt. menth. lavend. comp.* āa *sumat cochlear.* iiij. *ter quaterve in die.* Add a drops of *laud. liquid.* to the doses, as there l be occasion.

21. These pills seldom fail to give ease, after per evacuation.

℞ *Pil. matth. gr.* xij. *caſtor. opt. gr.* x. *ſapon. c ſtil. gr.* xv. *ol. junip. gut.* ij. *balſam. gilead. q. ſ. pilulæ* iv. *hora commoda ſumendæ.*

Nervous and hyſteric Colics. 22. In *nervous* and *hyſterical colics*,

℞ *Philon. roman.* ℈j. *extract. gentian. gr.* xv. *pul caſtor. ſem. aniſ. āa* ℈ ß. *ol. junip. gut.* ij. *ſyr. menth. q. ſ. f. bolus, ſemel vel ſæpius in die ſume*

Or,

℞ *Sal. chalyb.* ℈ ß. *vol. ſuccin. c. c. camphor. gr.* iv. *caſtor. myrrh. āa gr.* v. *extract. gentian.* ℥ *balſam. peruv. gut.* iv. *opij gr.* j. *ſyr. artemiſ. q. ſ. pilulæ* iv. *h. ſ. ſumendæ.*

Flatulent. 23. In *flatulent colics*, when carminatives more good than cardiacs,

℞ *Pulv. ſem. carui* ℈j. *flor. chamæmel. mac. r galang. angel. hiſpan. āa* ℈ſs. *conſerv. flaved. aur* ℈ j. *pil. matth. gr.* vj. *ol. aniſ. gut.* ij. *ſyr. è. mec q. ſ. f. bolus pro re nata ſumendus.*

Habitual. 24. In habitual colics,

℞ *Rhei* ʒ j. *paſſul. exacinat.* ʒ x. *ſem. cardam min.* ʒ j. *ſpt. vin. gal.* ℔ j. *infunde frigide, & c turæ ſumat cochl.* ij. *vel* iij. *quotidie ſævientedol*

Or,

℞ *Rhei, rad. glycyrrh. āa* ʒj. *ſem. cardam. m cinnam. croc. āa* ʒ ſs. *zinzib. caryoph. n. m. mac* ℈ ſs. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ſs. *vin. alb. & canarin. āa ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *infunde frigide, & colaturæ ſu* ʒ ij. *pro doſi, ſubinde.*

The following drops are ſerviceable here.

℞ *Rad. ſerpent. virg. angel. caſtor. āa* ʒ ſs. *cin rad. galang. ſem. cardamom. min. piper. long. ā croc. zinzib. āa* ʒ iſs. *mac. caryoph. n. m. āa* ʒj. *aurant. ſicc.* ʒ j. *infunde in ſpt. vini gall. & vin āa* ℔ j. *colaturæ cuilibet* ʒ j. *adde laud. liquid denham* ʒ ij. *& ſit doſis gut.* 60. *vel* ʒ j.

Or,

℞ *Rad. angel. hiſpan.* ʒ iij. *ſem. cardam. mi gran. paradiſ.* ʒ ij. *infunde in ſpt. croc. tinct. au āa* ℔ j. *& colaturæ adde laudan. liquid. pro re*

25. W

25. When the colic lies chiefly in the ſtomach, *Affecting the Stomach.*

℞ *Rad. angel. hiſpan. galang. ſerpent. virg. caſtor. ſem. cardamom. minor. āa* ʒij. *croc. mac. zinzib. piper. long. āa* ʒſs. *vin. canarin.* ℔ij. *infunde ſ. a. & colaturæ adde ſpt. menth. ceraſ. nigror. tinct. aurant. ſpt. lavend. comp. āa* ℥j. *aq. aniſ. junip. āa* ℥iſs. *ſumat* ℥iß. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Bacc. junip.* ℥ß. *ſem. aniſs. coriand. carui, fœnicul. dulc. cort. aurant. āa* ʒij. *zinzib. mac. piper. long. cinnam. āa* ʒj. *n. m. caryoph. āa* ʒß. *vin. canarin.* ℔ij. *infunde ſ. a. & colaturæ adde aq. angel. comp.* ℥iv. *ſumat ut præcedens.*

26. Decoctions are almoſt out of uſe, tho' they may be of ſervice in this caſe.

℞ *Rad. galang. zedoar. ſerpent. virg. cort. aurant. āa* ʒij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. ad* ℔ij. *ſub finem adcendo bacc. junip. laur. ſem. fœnic. dulc. āa* ʒij. *zinzib. ſem. cardamom. min. caryoph. cinnam. āa* ʒj. *colaturæ adde aq. angel. comp. abſinth. comp. āa* ℥iiij. *ſpt. menth. ſyr. croc. è cort. citri āa* ℥j. *m. ſumat* iij. *ter quaterve quotidie.*

This may be fitted for hyſteric colics, by adding *herb. artemiſ. puleg. rub.* &c. to the decoction.

27. In flatulent nervous colics, *Flatulent and nervous.*

℞ *Pulv. flor. chamæmel. ſem. aniſ. āa gr.* xv. *rad. angel. hiſpan. zedoar. cinnam. pulv. āa gr.* vj. *ol. carui, gut.* ij. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *m. f. pulv. h. ſ. ſumendus, & pro re nata repetendus.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. croc. ſpec. diamb. ſal. volat. ſuccin. rad. contrayerv. ſerpent. virg. āa gr.* iv. *caſtor. opt.* ℈ß. *ol. cinnam. gut.* j. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *ſacch. alb.* ℈j. *m. f. pulv. ſumend. cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. cinnam. tenuis āa* ℥iij. *ſtephan.* ℥j. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒvj. *ſyr. de meconio* ℥j. *m. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Aq flor. chamæmel.* ℥vj. *angel. abſinth. epider* *āa* ℥ j. *ſpt. menth.* ʒ ij. *lavend. comp.* ʒ iij. *ſal. vo* *oleoſ.* ʒ iſs. *laudan. liquid.* ʒ j. *ſyr. è cort. citri* ℥ *m. f. julap.*

Hyſterical and Stone-Colic.

28. In the hyſterical and ſtone-colic,

℞ *Pulv. gum. arab. tragac. āa* ℈ſs. *ſal. vol. ſu* *cin. camphor. ſal. tart. flor. chamæmel. āa gr.* v. *ſaſſafras, fœnicul. āa gut.* j. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *m. pulv. pro re nata ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Sal. vol. c. c. ſuccin. āa gr.* v. *camphor. gr.* *cinnam. pulv. caſtor. chalyb. ppt. āa gr.* x. *laud. lon* *gr.* j. *ol. mac. liquid. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de meconio q. ſ.* *bolus ſumendus cum cochlear. aliquot julapii ſeque*

℞ *Aq. puleg. ceraſ. nig. rutæ, bryon. c. āa* ℥ij. *ſ* *lavend. comp.* ʒ ij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. tinct. caſtor. āa* ℥ *(laud. liquid.* ℈ij.*) ſyr. de artemiſ.* ℥ j. *m. f. jula*

Or,

℞ *Aq. flor. chamæmel. fœnicul. petroſel. rapha* *comp. vin. alb. āa* ℥ ij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. ſpt. nitri du* *āa* ʒ ij. *(laud. lond. gr.* iij.*) ſyr. de alth.* ℥ iſs. *m.* *julapium.*

In other caſes the Cure muſt be ſuited to the Cauſe.

29. When the *colic proceeds from a ſurfeit,* ſnake-root brandy, or the like, will not ſucce give an emetic, and treat it as a *crapula.*

When it takes its riſe from beans, peas, t or any flatulent thing, eat or drank, the comm cordials will uſually be ſufficient; but if th inflame too much, bleed and give an opiate.

If the diſorder proceeds from indurated fæc inject an emollient glyſter, order laxative ſpoo meats, then give a gentle purgative, and aft wards a brisk one with calomel.

If it happen from any thing ſwallowed, t was too big to paſs the ſtomach and guts wi eaſe, give oleaginous medicines and purgatives.

If from the uſe of violent ſtyptics, give lenient purgatives and glyſters; and order a ſoft laxative diet.

In *hyſterical colics*, beſides cardiacs, alexipharmics, and chalybeates, exerciſe and the air prove of ſingular ſervice.

When the *colic is epidemical*, the higheſt cardiacs and anti-colics are to be given in proportion to the ſymptoms.

If it be *cauſed by worms*, treat it with regard to them. And ſo when it proceeds from *tumors or ulcers in the inteſtines*, or the *lientery*, or when it *degenerates into a palſy*, regard muſt be had to the original cauſe.

But if it ſeems to be ſeated in the region of the ſpleen, apply *emplaſt. è cicuta cum ammon.* to the part; or elſe a plaſter of *galbanum*, with a little camphire.

When great weakneſs attends the colic, glyſters and opiates are the only things to be depended upon.

ILIAC PASSION.

1. THE *iliac paſſion* is an obſtruction to the paſſage of the excrements downwards; whence they come to be ejected thro' the mouth. *Definition.*

2. It may proceed from violent vomiting, crapula's, diſtenſions, tumors, ſcirrhoſities, *&c.* in the inteſtines. *Cauſe.*

3. If crapula's or high living be the cauſe, and it happen in inflammatory conſtitutions, the pain is great, and a pituitous or bilious vomiting and fever attend. When from the ſame cauſe in pale and thin perſons, theſe ſymptoms are leſs acute, appear later, and often without a fever. If it happens from air pent up, and inflaming the inteſtines, it uſually precedes or follows the colic. It ſometimes, alſo, follows *Diagnoſtics.*

upon a rupture in the groin or *ſcrotum.* The common ſigns are, acute pain, inflation and diſtenſion of the whole *abdomen*, or part thereof; ſometimes a hard tumor in the hypogaſtric region, and violent vomiting; which, if it continues, grows chylous, fetid, excrementitious *&c.* To theſe add difficulty in breathing and making water; reſtleſneſs, cold ſweats, coldneſs in the extremities, and *deliquia.*

Prognoſtics. 4. All the kinds of it are dangerous; but if there are polypuſſes in the inteſtinal tube; or if there be a *hernia*, and the inteſtines cannot be ſoon replaced, 'tis thought incurable. If no excrements or urine paſs for ſix or ſeven days, 't is uſually mortal. A fever happening upon the ſtrangury is here thought a good ſign. The medicines may paſs when the caſe is inveterate; 'tis not always ſafe to foretel a recovery. If the vomiting be truly excrementitious, there are hopes of a cure from glyſters.

Regimen. 5. A ſlender diet ſhould here be obſerved. It may conſiſt of ſpoon-meats, grewels, panada with wine, *&c. decoct. hord.* chicken-broth, with *rad. alth. gum. arab.* and other oily, fat or lubricating liquors.

Cure in general and particular. 6. If a fever attends, or one be feared, bleed, and repeat it once or twice during the cure, if the patient's ſtrength will allow. If it proceeds from an accumulation of fæces, attended with a hardneſs, tumor and inflation, a warm fotus or bath, with a proper liniment, will be of uſe; as alſo liquid lenient purgatives if the patient can retain them. See colic pag. 222, 224, *&c.* §. 13, 15, 18. If it proceed from a rupture, let the inteſtines be replaced before any medicine is given. If from too reſtringent remedies, or food, give laxative glyſters and lenient purges. If from a ſpontaneous vomiting, begin with a gentle emetic, and proceed as in caſe of vomiting.

Or if neceſſary, mix an emetic, a purgative, d opiate together. Thus,

℞ *Vin. emet.* ʒ iij. *tinct. ſacr.* ℥ iſs. *laud. lond.* iſs. *vel gr.* ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. ipecacuanh. āa* ℈ j. *laud. lond.* iſs. *m. ſumat è quovis vehiculo; bibendo de de-ct. hord. & aq. miner. āa in operatione.*

7. In general, give a glyſter, when requiſite, er bleeding. The following has been often nd ſerviceable.

℞ *Ol. lin.* ℔ ſs. *colocynth.* ʒ iij. *coque parum, cola injice pro clyſtere ter in die ſi opus fuerit.*

After this, proceed to ſuch as are more emol-nt, attenuating, and purgatives.

℞ *Rad. alth.* ℥ ſs. *fol. malv. alth. āa m.* i ſs. *flor. amæmel. m.* j. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥xij. *de ſyr. de ſpin. cervin. vin. emetic. turbid. āa* ſs. *elect. lenitiv. ſal. cathart. amar. ol. chamæm, ebinth, āa* ℥ j. *f. enema pro re nata injiciendum.*

If this be thought too ſtrong, let the doſes the purgative ingredients be moderated; al-ys omitting anodynes in theſe glyſters, or atever may take off from their irritating force. tween the injection of the glyſters, give pur-tives with opiates; or give an opiate both be-e and after the purge. If a liquid from will t be retain'd by the ſtomach,

℞ *Theriac. androm.* ʒ ſs. *laud. lond. gr.* ij. *m. ſu-at hora una à pilulis ſeq.*

℞ *Pil. ſtomach. cum gum. ruff. ex duob. āa* ℈ ſs. *l. tartar. tart. vitriolat. āa gr.* vj. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *f. pilulæ* v.

Or mix the opiate with the purge thus.

℞ *Pulv. jalap.* ʒ ſs. *ſanct.* ℈ ſs. *ſal. tartar. gr.* ij. *opij gr.* iſs. *ol. menth. gut.* j. *ſyr. de rhabarb. ſ. f. bolus.*

After the operation give a paregoric.

8. If theſe fail, increaſe the doſe.

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct.* ℈ j. *reſin. jalap. gr.* xij. *pulv. cor. nachin.* ℈ ß. *calomel. gr.* xv. *vel* ℈ j. *ol. caryoph. gut.* j. *laud. lond. gr.* ij. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. pilulæ ſumend. ut bolus præcedens.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ex duob.* ℈ ij. *calomel. gr.* xv. *vel* ℈ j. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ol. aniſ. gut.* j. *laud. lond. gr.* ij. *m. f. pilulæ* v. *pro doſi.*

9. One or more ſuch pills, as thoſe of the two doſes laſt deſcribed, may be given every three or four hours, with ſome of the following julep till they anſwer the end propoſed.

℞ *Aq. menth.* ℥ vj. *theriac. epidem. āa* ℥ j. *ſyr. cort. citri* ʒ vj. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap pium.*

The glyſters notwithſtanding muſt be continued every four or five hours. When ſtrong purgatives fail to operate, lenient ones will often ſucceed. But if theſe ſhou'd not ſtay in the ſtomach, give anti-emetics, as in caſe of vomiting, and afterwards gentle purgatives. But obſerve here not to ſtop the vomiting ſuddenly, eſpecially if no excrements come away with the glyſters, for fear purging ſhould not anſwer after that is ſtopped. But when it is ſafe to put a ſtop thereto, it cannot be effected better than by the following.

℞ *Succ. limon.* ℥ ß. *ſal. abſinth.* ℈ j. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *m. & repetatur pro re nata.*

But neither opiates nor cardiacs muſt be very freely uſed, for fear of increaſing the nauſea and cauſing an inflammation of the inteſtines.

10. The vomiting therefore being ſtay'd, and ſtrong purgatives proving uſeleſs,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr. cum vin. alb. parat.* ℥ vj. *ſumat cochl.* iv. *ſtatim & repetatur doſis omni bihorio vel tribhorio donec effectus edat; bibat interim copioſe*

de aq. miner. purg. coquendo alterat. cum n. m. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. &c.

And if neceſſary, diſſolve in each ℔ ij. of the waters *ſal. cathart. amar. mann. āa* ʒ j. or the ſtrength of the medicine may be augmented by boiling the water longer, and adding *ſena* to it in boiling.

If the *tinctura ſacra* be judged too inflammatory, it may be diluted with *aq. menth.* The uſe of glyſters is ſtill to be continued.

11. In caſe all this proves unſucceſsful, and there is imminent danger of the patient's life, *argent. viv. crud.* may be given; beginning with ʒ iij. or ʒ iiij. and repeating the doſe twice or thrice in an hour; increaſing alſo the quantity if it be neceſſary. This remedy has ſometimes ſucceeded. The danger of it may be leſſoned, and its effects increaſed, by giving a little before it a ſtrong anti-emetic and opiate, as alſo a glyſter. After the mercury is ſwallow'd down, gentle motion or exerciſe is proper. But if this dangerous remedy be refuſed a tryal, 'tis thought the beſt way to give frequent emetics, as the ſtrength will bear, to force a paſſage downwards.

WORMS.

1. DIfferent ſpecies of vermicular animals are apt to lye in the inteſtinal tube, eſpecially of children. They are ſuppoſed to be bred from *ova*, ſwallowed down with the food, and encouraged by any viſcidity or ſlimy matter in the paſſages. *Cauſe.*

The *teretes* or *rotundi* commonly ſeat themſelves in the ſtomach, or *inteſtina tenuia*; the *aſcarides* in the *inteſtina craſſa*, and often near the *ſphincter ani*; the *lati*, *faſciæ*, or tape-worms, lye any where in the paſſage indifferently. Theſe

are

are often joined; and knit together, they ſometimes appear like a bag of worms.

Diagnoſtics. 2. Frequent diarrhœas, ſometimes a dyſentery, and lientery, are cauſed by the *aſcarides*. The dejections here are frothy, green, greaſy, and ſometimes like fullers-earth diſſolv'd in water. Worms are attended with a fetid breath, a hard or inflated belly, voracity, thirſt, feveriſhneſs by fits, with an intermitting pulſe and glowing cheeks; heavineſs and pain in the head; ſleepineſs, nauſea, vomiting, pain in the ſtomach or guts, a dry cough in children, and ſometimes delirium, convulſions, fainting, cold ſweats, and an atrophy.

Prognoſtics. 3. The more violent and laſting the ſymptoms, the worſe is the diſtemper; and if the worms proceed from natural indigeſtion, 'tis more dangerous than when cauſed by a crapula, viſcid aliment, *&c.*

Regimen. 4. Acids are good here, ſuch as *ſucc. aurant. limon.* &c. and when they proceed from a weak concoction, exerciſe and air are uſeful. If from crapula's, a thin diet is beſt; if from viſcidity, the diet ſhould be ſlender; and if from coſtiveneſs, laxative.

If from putrefaction or ill digeſtion, let wine be mixed with the gruels, panada, *&c.* and in this caſe wine may be allow'd freely in grown perſons, provided there be no fever. The following drank plentifully, may be of ſervice.

℞ *Argent. viv.* ʒ iſs. *coque in aq. rutæ q. ſ. ad colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde ſucc. aurant. limon. tinct. croc. ſyr. croc. āa* ʒ iſs. *m.*

This may perhaps be mended by throwing melted tin often into the decoction. But *aq. font. ſyr. limon.* and *ſpt. vitriol.* duly proportion'd, will make a more pleaſant liquor for conſtant drink.

5. In

5. In new born infants, to purge off the meconium, and prevent the generation of worms, *Cure in Children.*

℞ *Syr. flor. perſicor. roſar. ſolut. āa* ʒ ß. *ſyr. rhabarb.* ʒij. *ol. aniſ. gut.* j. *m. detur. cochleare parvulum ſubinde.*

6. For thoſe of eight months or a year old, when crapula's, or the curdled milk may favour the generation of worms,

℞ *Diagryd. calomel. 6ies. ſublimat. ſacch. alb. āa gr. dentur gr.* vj. *vel* viij. *vel* ℈ ß. *puerulo 6. vel* 8. *denſium, & gr.* xij. *puero anniculo.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. rhei āa gr.* viij. *calomel. gr.* v. *ol. aniſ. gut.* ß. *m. pro puero anniculo.*

7. When calomel is not neceſſary, or thought unſafe,

℞ *Pulv. rhei* ʒ j. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *f. pulv. chart.* iij. *vel* vj. *ſumat unam bis in ſeptimana.*

After two or three purges,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. ſimp. cret. alb. teſt. ſtreor. ppt. āa ſumat gr.* xv. *vel.* ℈ j. *bis terve quotidie, è lacte materno.*

8. For thoſe of about ſix years old, and under or over proportionably, after a few calomel purgatives,

℞ *Æthiop. mineral. pulv. ſem. ſanton āa* ʒ ij. *corallin.* ʒ j. *ſabin.* ʒ ß. *croci* ℈ j. *f. pulv. chart.* xij. *ſumat unam mane & ſero, è pauco decocto ſupra deſcripto,* §. 4.

9. After the uſe of theſe powders purge again.

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. cornachin. āa gr.* xv. *calomel. rhei āa gr.* viij. *ol. rutæ gut.* j. *m. ſumat bis in ſeptimana, cum regimine.*

During the operation may be drank a draught or two of the *decoct. mercurial.* Or three or four grains of calomel may be given alone, for two or three nights ſucceſſively; and afterwards the above-mention'd powder, leaving out the calomel.

Or,

Or,

℞ *Reſin. ſcammon. jalap. calomel. āa* ʒij. *ſacch. alb.* ℔ ß. *ol. cinnam. n. m. āa gut.* xx. *mucilag. gum. tragac. q. ſ. f. troch.* ʒß. *pendentes, quorum unus ſit doſis pro puero duorum annorum.*

And grown Perſons.

10. When worms lodge in the *inteſtina craſſa* about the *cæcum*, or near the *anus*, as may be known ſometimes by an itching there, glyſters are ſerviceable both in adults and children. The following *formulæ* duly proportioned will ſerve for both.

℞ *Abſinth. vulgar. rutæ, centaur. min. āa m.* ß *ſem. ſanton. contuſ.* ʒiij. *colocynth.* ʒſs. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ adde ol. terebinth.* ʒſs. *ſuccin.* ʒj. *ſabin. gut.* x. *ſpec. hier. pic.* ʒj. *ol. lin. rancid.* ʒij. *m. f. enema bis in die injiciend. & diu retinend.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. gentian. ſem. ſanton. āa* ʒj. *coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ* ʒviij. *add. ol. abſinth.* ʒij. *ſuccin. chym.* ʒſs. *rut. ſabin. āa gut.* x. *ſal. cathart. amar.* ʒvj. *pil. ex duob.* ʒſs. *elixir. proprietat.* ʒij. *m. f. enema.*

11. Suppoſitories alſo are uſeful here.

℞ *Pulv. rad. gentian. ariſtoloch. rotund. ſem. ſanton. fol. abſinth. vulg. ſpec. hier. picr. āa* ʒij. *fell. tauri* ʒſs. *ol. abſinth. rut. ſabin. junip. āa gut.* vi. *mel. q. ſ. fiant glandes.*

12. Fomentations to the belly, tho' they are not much in uſe, may alſo do good.

℞ *Fol. abſinth. vulg. praſs. ſabin. rut. abrotan. flor. chamæmel. āa m.* j. *rad. gentian. ariſtol. long. āa* ʒſs. *colocynth.* ʒij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde tinct. myrrh. & aloes* ʒij. *f. fotus bis in die utend.*

13. Liniments are frequently uſed with good ſucceſs.

℞ *Ung.*

℞ *Ung. laurin.* ℥ ij. *ol. rut.* ℥ j. *camphor.* ʒij. *tinct. myrrh. & aloes, ol. abſinth. ſabin. chym. āa* ʒ j. *m. f. liniment. ſuper ventrem ſubinde inungend.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. neopolitan* ℥ iij. *fel. tauri, pulv. aloes, colocynth.* ʒij. *ol. rut. ſabin. chym. āa* ʒ j. *m. f. liniment. parcius adhibend.*

14. Cataplaſms likewiſe prove ſucceſsful in children.

℞ *Theriac. androm.* ℥ ſs. *ung. dialth.* ʒ ii. *ol. mac. per expreſs.* ʒj. *pulv. aloes, myrrh. diagryd. colocynth. āa* ʒ ſs. *ol. abſinth. rut. chym. āa gut.* iv. *m. f. cataplaſm. abdomini infantis ſex annorum applicandum.*

Or,

℞ *Mel.* ℥ j. *ſpec. hier. picræ* ℥ ſs. *fel. tauri* ʒiſs. *ol. ſabin. gut.* vi. *pulv. gentian. q. ſ. f. cataplaſma.*

15. Plaſters are alſo very uſeful.

℞ *Pulv. ſabin. ſem. ſanton. rad. ariſtol. rotund. colocynth. aloes, ſcammon. myrrh. āa* ʒ j. *fel. bov. ſiccat.* ʒij. *camphor. ol. abſinth. ſuccin. rut. chym. āa* ℈ j. *reſin. com.* ℥ j. *tereb. venet. q. ſ. f. emplaſt. ſuper alutam extend. toti abdomini applicand.*

If this plaſter be thought too ſtrong for children, add to it an equal part of *emplaſt. è cymino.*

16. The following draught is beneficial.

℞ *Tinct. ſacr. cum duplo ſpecier.* ℥ iiſs. *elixir. proprietat.* ʒ j. *elix. vitriol. gut.* xv. *m. ſumat mane pro re nata.*

When the cure is attempted by *æthiop. mineral.* or *mercur. crud.* they often fail, unleſs purgatives be given alternately.

17. If worms be ſuppoſed in the ſtomach, firſt exhibit emetics, and afterwards,

℞ *Spec. hier. picr.* ℥ ſs. *pil. ruff.* ʒij. *myrrh.* ʒ j. *ſal. chalyb.* ʒ j. *croc.* ʒ ſs. *ol. junip. gut.* xx. *ſyr. de abſinth. q. ſ. f. pil.* v. *è* ʒ j. *qualibet; ſumat* iij. *vel* iiij. *ter in ſeptimana, vel pro re nata.*

The *tinctura ſacra* may alſo be given in a ſmall quantity over night.

GRAVEL

SECT. XV. *Diſeaſes of the Bladder and Kidneys.*

GRAVEL, or a STONE in the KIDNEYS BLADDER, URETERS, and URETHRA.

Definition. 1. WHEN there happens a collection of the terreſtrial parts of the urine in any of the urinary paſſages, and this occaſions a difficulty in making water, and a pain in the ſmall of the back, or *os pubis*, the patient is ſaid to have the *ſtone* or *gravel*.

When this collection is ſo large as to form one or more bodies unable, by reaſon of their ſize, to paſs thro' the conduits of urine, they frequently cauſe great pain, ulcers in the parts, and an entire ſuppreſſion of urine: and from the part where this obſtructing matter happens to lodge, the diſtemper receives its denomination, as from the *kidneys*, *bladder*, *ureters*, or *urethra*.

Cauſe. 2. This diſorder may ſometimes have an hereditary cauſe; that is, the urinary paſſages may be naturally ſtraiter than they ought to be; or the conſtitution may be diſpoſed to generate a ſtony matter. An obſtructed perſpiration and a cold or moiſt air may alſo give riſe to it; for by means hereof, the more heavy particles of the animal fluids will be detain'd in the body. Another occaſion of this diſtemper may be the uſe of waters, which running thro' various *ſtrata* of the earth, are impregnated with ſtony particles. There are ſome wines too, and other liquors, which being either foul, or not ſufficiently fined down, or abounding in tartar, or other terreſtrial corpuſcles, may lay the foundation for the ſtone. Again, in perſons ſubject to the

the aſthma or gout, who have a weak digeſtion, viſcid chyle, and ſtony concretions in the joints, there are manifeſt ſeeds of this diſtemper. In ſhort, whatever can bring on an accumulation of earthy matter in the urinary paſſages, whether by obſtructing or leſſening the capacity of the canals, or by immediately or remotely producing the ſubſtance it ſelf, will cauſe gravel, and in time the ſtone.

3. The ſymptoms of the gravel or ſtone are frequently a *nauſea* and vomiting, with a numbneſs down the leg and thigh of the part affected; a pain, fixed or moveable, great or leſs, in proportion to the bulk of the impacted matter, felt generally about the region of the loins, *os pubis*, and parts adjacent. This pain is very acute and almoſt continual, when the gravel or ſtone remains at the head of the *ureters*; but begins to leſſon as it is protruded forwards. Sometimes when the ſtone is angular, or continues long fixed, the urine is bloody; and generally in all nephritic obſtructions, 'tis thin, and made in ſmall quantity, eſpecially at the beginning of the fit. Sometimes there happens a total ſuppreſſion of it; in which caſe both the *ureters* may be obſtructed. When the obſtructing matter is forced into the bladder, the urine is turbid, and comes away plentifully; and there appears in it much ſand, and ſometimes ſmall ſtones; which if angular, are ſeldom voided without pain. When the paroxyſm is violent, and of long continuance, there ſometimes happens an entire ſuppreſſion of ſtool, ſo far that cathartics loſe their force; and ſometimes too, tho' rarely, the terreſtrial matter is depoſited in ſuch parts where the canals are lax, and the circulation languid; ſo as, at the ſame time, to occaſion both an arthritic and a nephritic fit. When a ſtone is lodged in the *urethra*, the pain generally *Diagnoſtics.*

rally proves exquiſite, but limited to the part where ſometimes the ſtone will bulge outwards and may be felt with the fingers.

Prognoſtics. 4. All paroxyſms, in caſe of a confirm'd ſtone, are dangerous. An accumulation of ſand in the *kidneys* or *ureters*, is leſs dangerous than a form'd ſtone. A ſtone in the *kidneys* is of worſe conſequence than in the *ureters*, and more or leſs ſo in proportion to its bigneſs. The largeſt ſtone naturally capable of paſſing the *urethra* in men, is ſuppoſed to be about the ſize of a ſmall hazel-nut; but in women, one conſiderably larger may paſs the *meatus urinarius*. When both *kidneys*, or both *ureters* are affected, 'tis ſo much the more dangerous; eſpecially if attended with ſharp pain, exulceration, inflammation, want of ſleep, loſs of ſtrength, a fever, ſuppreſſion of urine, *&c.* When the ſymptoms continue for many days without intermiſſion, the caſe is deſperate; eſpecially if coldneſs has ſeized the extremities, the pulſe ticks, and the patient has cold ſweats, *&c.* When the caſe is habitual or hereditary, happens in old age, or gouty conſtitutions, the cure is difficult. The ſymptoms of bloody urine, continuing after the fit is gone off, proves hard to remove. When the urine is plentifully diſcharged, has its ordinary ſediment, is turbid, and the ſymptoms decreaſe, 'tis a ſign the paroxyſm is going off. If a large ſtone be long detained in the *urethra*, eſpecially if it be rugged, and can neither be propell'd backwards nor forwards, and there be a total ſuppreſſion of urine, the caſe uſually proves mortal.

Regimen. 5. A laxative diet is here the moſt ſuitable. A glaſs of white-wine, either pure or mix'd with barley-water may be allow'd. But during the paroxyſms, 'tis beſt to uſe ſome ſuch as the following liquor.

℞ *Decoct.*

℞ *Decoct. hord. (cum incoct. gum. arabic.* ʒ ſs.*)* ij. *vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ ſs. *ſyr. de alth. de* 5 *rad.* er. *āa* ʒ iſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ſs. *m. bibat cyathum* equenter.

All viſcid aliment, hot ſpices, *&c.* are to be oided, and only gruels, whey, broths, teas, *&c.* ade uſe of. Marſhmallow or linſeed tea might re be ſerviceable. Gentle exerciſe, eſpecially alking and riding, are uſeful.

6. The cure regards either the fit immedi- *Cure in the Fit.* ely, or the prevention of it.

In the fit, 'tis firſt proper to bleed, eſpeci- y if the patient be robuſt, of a ſanguine con- tution, or feveriſh. In the next place,

℞ *Aq. fœnicul. petroſelin. āa* ʒ iſs. *gum. arabic.* j. *f. ſolutio, cui adde ſyr. de alth. vin. alb. āa* ʒ j. . *nitri dulc.* ʒ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* xv. *f. hauſtus* tim *à phlebotomia ſumend.*

7. If the fit continues, order the *enema tere-* thinat. as pag. 221. §. 9. to be repeated once or ice a day, and after it comes away, the fol- wing draught.

℞ *Aq. petroſelin. fœnicul. āa* ʒj. *raphan. lumbric.* g. *āa* ʒ iij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℈ j. *pilul. matth. gr.* vel. x. *tinct. ſal. tart. gut.* xv. *m. f. hauſt.*

8. If theſe fail of ſucceſs, we muſt have re- rſe to lenient purgatives. See the moſt pro- in this caſe under the head of *colic*, pag. 223.

4.

When by reaſon of a violent vomiting, a pur- ive cannot be detain'd in the ſtomach, the tur. *anti-emetica cum ſuc. limon.* muſt be uſed, n *iliac paſſion*, pag. 232. §. 9. or elſe an opiate cede, or be given along with it.

After the operation of every purgative, and cially if the pain be violent, 'tis proper to ibit an opiate.

9. When liquid purgatives cannot be conveniently uſed, becauſe of a vomiting or great ſuppreſſion of urine; or if they have failed of ſucceſs,

℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ʒj. *pulv. gum. arabic. tragacant.* *āa* ℈ j. *balſ. gilead. gut.* xxx. *pulv. ſanct.* ℈ j. *jalap. pil. matth. āa* ℈ ß. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* viij. *terebinth. venet. q. ſ. f. bolus, partitis vicibus ſumendus cum regimine.*

Or,

℞ *Pulp. caſſiæ, fiſtul. elect. lenitiv. āa* ʒ j. *pulv. ſanct.* ʒ ſs. *ſal. prunel teſt. ovor. pulv. rhabarb.* ʒij. *milleped. ſal. ſuccin. ſpt. diatragacanth. frig. āa* ʒiß. *ſyr. roſar. ſolut. q. ſ. f. elect. de quo capiat q. n. m. ter in die, ſuperbibend. mixt. ſequent. vochlear.* iij.

℞ *Balſ. gilead. tereb. ven. balſ. capiv. āa* ʒ *vitell. unius ovi, vel etiam duorum, terantur ſimul in mortario, ſenſim addendo vin. alb. aq. flor. chamæm. petroſelin. fœnicul. ſyr. de alth. āa* ʒij. *ſpt. nitr. dulc.* ʒij. *tinct. cantharid. tinct. ſal. tartar. āa* ʒj. *m.*

10. If theſe medicines ſucceed not, and the ſymptoms increaſe, it may be proper to uſe calomel purgatives.

℞ *Pulv. warvicens. jalap. calomel. āa* ℈ j. *lap. lond. gr.* ij. *ſal. tartar. ſuccin. vol. āa gr.* x. *terebinth. venet. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

During the operation, let fat broths or ſome balſamic apozem, with *gum. arab.* &c. be plentifully drank.

The purging waters, with *ſal. cathart. amar.* or rather *ſal. mirabil. glauberi, manna, crem. tart.* &c. are alſo proper here; only we muſt obſerve, that when the ſtone is large; when the pain proves continual and fixed; when the urine is bloody, the ſuppreſſion great, &c. the line ſtimulating purgatives, or ſtrong diuretics ought not to be made uſe of, becauſe they often increaſe the pain, prolong the paroxyſm,

ſo

ometimes occaſion death it ſelf; and therefore fter the exhibition of laxatives, a gentle eme- ic is leſs dangerous and often more ſucceſsful; that half a dram or two ſcruples of *ipecacu- nha* may be advantageouſly given; the patient rinking a ſmall quantity of white-wine-poſſet- rink in the operation; and after that is over, a regoric ſhou'd be exhibited. If *ipecacuanha* be hought too ſtrong, the *oxymel. ſcillit.* or *ſal. itriol.* may be uſed in its ſtead.

11. Between theſe evacuations, proper lini- ents, cataplaſms, baths, fomentations, *&c.* uſt not be omitted.

℞ *Ung. dialth. ol. chamæmel. terebinth. āa* ʒ j. *. vin. camphorat.* ʒß. *opij* 3ß. *m. f. liniment. quo m inungantur partes affectæ bis quotidie, ſuper plicando pannum wallicum.*

12. For a fomentation,

℞ *Rad. fœnicul. petroſelin. raphan. ruſt. āa* ʒ ij. *rb. alth. malv. āa m.* j. *ſem. fœnicul. lini bac. junip.* ʒß. *coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde . nitri* ʒ ij. *ut f. fotus, bis quotidie utendus, ante plicatum linimentum.*

13. After the uſe hereof,

℞ *Cepar. ſub cineribus coct.* ʒ iv. *ung. nervin.* j. *camphor. pulv.* 3 j. *m. f. cataplaſma, poſt uſum iment. applicandum.*

14. *Semicupia* likewiſe may be ſerviceably uſed in the *colic*, pag. 224. §. 16. the aromatics ng left out, or diuretics and emollients ſtituted for them. About an hour before patient enters the bath, let him take the owing.

℞ *Sperm. ceti* ℈ j. *ſal. prunel. gr.* xv. *ſal. tartar.* x. *camphor. ſal. vol. ſuccin. āa gr.* vj. *balſ. gilead. . ſyr. de alth. q. s. f. bolus, hora commoda ſumend. erbibendo hauſtum ſequent.*

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ j. *ſyr. de mecon.* 3 vj. *m. ctiſſime, & ſenſim adde aq. fœnicul.* ʒ j. *raphan.*

vin. alb. āa ʒ ſs. *tinct. ſal. tartar. tinct. canthar āa gut.* x. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ j. *m. f. hauſt.*

15. The *tinctur. cantharid.* ought always this caſe to be exhibited along with opiate balſamic medicines, thus:

℞ *Tinct. cantharid.* ʒ ß. *ſpt. nitri dulc. laud. quid. āa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xxxx. *ter in die è coc leari ol. amygd. dulc. vel hauſtulo ſequentis apoz mat.*

℞ *Decoct. rad. alth.* ℔ iſs. *gum. arabic.* ʒ j. *ſolutio, cui adde ſyr. de alth.* ʒ ij. *vin. alb.* ʒ iv. *apozema.*

The ſame end may alſo be anſwer'd by linctu or mucilages.

16. Opiates are very ſerviceable when patient can retain no purgative; when the p is violent, after all artificial evacuations; a when the patient is grown very weak, and ot things have long been tried in vain; in wh latter caſe,

℞ *Tartar. vitriolat. ſal. tartari, ſuccin. vol. c phor. āa* ℈ j. *ſperm. ceti* ℈ ij *ſapon. venet.* ʒ j. *pi matth.* ʒ iſs. *ol. junip. gut.* x. *balſ. gilead. q. s. m maſſa, è cujus qualibet* ʒ j. *formentur pilul. v quarum ſumat* iv. *bis in die cum cochlear.* iv. *ju ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. petroſelin. fœnicul. vin. alb. āa* ʒ iij. *alth.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ iij. *camphor.* ℈ ſs. *m julap.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ j. *ſyr. de alth.* ʒ ſs. *vin.* ʒ j. *aq. fœnicul.* ʒ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℈ j. *laud. liq gut.* x. *m. f. hauſt. quem etiam capiat bis terv die.*

17. The following may alſo be taken with proper bolus, pills, or powders.

℞ *Sperm. ceti, balſ. capiv. terebinth. ven. āa vitell. ovi q. s. vin. alb. aq. fœnicul. āa* ℔ ſs. *nitri dulc.* ʒ ij. *tinct. cantharid.* ʒ j. *pilul. matth*

aq. raphan. c. syr. de alth. āa ʒ ij. *m. s. a. & sumat cochlear.* iv. *pro re nata.*

18. The following may thro' the whole cure supply the place of *Tipping*'s liquor, and is perhaps a much better medicine, tho' it receives not a twentieth part so many ingredients.

℞ *Decoct. pectoral. (cum gum. arabic. & rad. alth. āa* ʒ j. *parat.)* ℔ ij. *vin. milleped.* ℔ ſs. *aq. raphan. c.* ʒ iv. *theriacal.* ʒ ij. *spt. nitri dulc. (in quo sal. vol. succin.* 3 j. *steterit per noctem)* ʒ j. *tinct. sal. tartar.* 3 vj. *tinct. cantharid.* ʒ ß. *laudan. liquid.* 3 ij. *sacchar. albiss. q. s. m. sumat* ʒ iv. *bis in die, vel pro re nata.*

19. Cathartic glysters, oleaginous linctus's, and lubricating mucilages, may also be used interediately.

℞ *Ol. amygd. d. syr. de alth. āa* ʒ ij. *sperm. ceti* ij. *spt. nitri d.* 3 iſß. *m. sumat cochlear.* 1. *ad libitum.*

20. The following mixture too, may be taken, by way of drops, in any mucilage, linctus, or solution of *gum arabic.*

℞ *Spt. nitri d.* ʒ ſs. *tinct. cantharid. milleped. rud. liquid. āa* 3 j. *camphor. sal. vol. succin. āa* ſs. *m. s. a. sumat gut.* 50. *ter quaterve in die, vel pro re nata.*

21. If this procedure hath not the desired effect, and the symptoms continue or grow more severe; if the costiveness remains, yet the patient's strength is not too much impair'd; as also if a vomiting happen or continue,

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *pulv. sanct. jalap. āa* ℈ j. *sal. succin. gr.* viij. *camphor. gr.* vj. *sal. tartar.* ℈ ſs. *fœnicul. gut.* ij. *syr. de alth. q. s. f. bolus mane sumend.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. coch. min. extract. rud. āa* ℈ j. *calomel. gr.* vj *camphor. sal. tartar. succin. vol. āa gr.* vj. *ol. nip. gut.* ij. *f. pilul. n°.* vj. *in eundem finem.*

22. If the ſymptoms ſtill continue, and the ſtrength be greatly diminiſh'd, the laſt refuge is to *laudanum*; which ſhou'd be given in ſome balſamic vehicle, not too much charged with pungent diuretics. Thus,

℞ *Pulv. gum. arabic.* ℈ j. *laudan. lond. gr.* ij. *ve* iij. *ſal. ſuccin. camphor. āa gr.* vi. *conſ. malv. ve cynosbat. q. s. f. bolus, ſemel in die ſumend. ve ſæpius, diminuendo laudani quantitatem pro r nata.*

Or let forty or fifty drops of liquid *laudanu* be given once or twice a day, in a draught canary, mix'd with barly-water.

Or,

℞ *Rad. alth. gum. arab. āa* ʒ j. *balſam. tolut ſal. tartar. āa* ʒ ij. *decoct. hord.* ℔ iij. *coque s. a. colaturæ calent.* ℔ iſs. *affunde ſuper rad. rapha ruſtic.* ʒ iij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *milleped. viven contus.* ʒ j. *cepar. incis.* ʒ ij. *colaturæ adde vin. alb. ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ j. *tinct. cantharid.* ʒ ß. *camphor.* ʒ *pilul. matth.* ℈ ij. *m. ſumat cochlear.* ij. *ſemel, vel ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. præcedent. ol. amygd. d. ſyr. alth.* ʒ j. *m. f. hauſtus* 5ta *quaq; hora, vel pro re na ſumend.*

23. The following pills and emulſion alſo may be ſerviceable.

℞ *Sapon. venet. pilul. matth. āa* ʒ ij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. ſal. tartar. camphor. āa* ʒ ß. *terebinth. è cl balſ. capiv. āa* ʒ j. *junip. gut.* xij. *ſyr. alth. q. ſ pilul.* xij. *è quavis* ʒ j. *ſumat* vj. *bis terve quotid ſuperbibendo emulſion. ſequent. cochlear.* vj.

℞ *Balſ. tolut.* ʒ ij. *ol. amygd. d.* ʒ ij. *vitellum decoct. hord.* ℔ ij. *(in quo prius ſint ſolutæ gum arabic.* ʒ vj.*) ſyr. de alth. aq. raphan. c. āa* ʒ *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ ſs. *f. emulſio, de qua bibat eti hauſtulum ad libitum.*

24. W

24. When both *kidneys* and *ureters* are ſo far obſtructed, that no urine at all can paſs thro' them, relaxing diuretics are firſt to be employ'd, that the paſſages may be the eaſier widen'd. But if this method, together with the uſe of a warm bath, ſhou'd fail, the more deterging diuretics and cathartics muſt be made choice of, mixed up with a requiſite proportion of *terebinth. venet.* Glyſters alſo, compoſed of ingredients of the like virtues, may prove ſerviceable. But if this treatment ſhou'd fail of ſucceſs, we muſt here again place our dependance upon opiates; which are here to be freely adminiſtred, and repeated, in proportion to the demand there is for them.

25. If, as it frequently happens when the ſtone is confirm'd and large, or the fit has continued long, the patient ſhou'd be feveriſh or plethoric, phlebotomy becomes neceſſary; and gentle purgative glyſters alſo might be frequently injected to mitigate the ſymptoms, by warming and relaxing the parts, without diſturbing the ſtone it ſelf. But if the patient be laxative, glyſters without the purgative ingredients ſhou'd be adminiſtred.

℞ *Decoct. commun. clyſteriz.* ℥xij. *terebinth. venet.* ʒvj. *vitellum unius ovi, ol. terebinth.* ℥ſs. *ol. chamæmel.* ℥ij. *ol. junip. chym.* ʒj. *m. f. s. a. enema, pro re nata injiciendum.*

26. In the mean time, proper lubricating linctus's and mucilages are not to be omitted; for theſe in ſome meaſure may ſupply the parts with a *mucus*, that will render the irritation cauſed by the ſtone more tolerable. *Gum. arabic.* is excellent in this caſe, being taken in large quantities, by way of apozem or ſolution. But the quantity requiſite on this occaſion, may moſt conveniently be taken down in the form of a mucilage thus.

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ʒij. *ſal. nitr.* ʒij. *gum. tragacanth.* ʒj. *aq. cinnamom. ten.* ʒx. *ſyr. de alth.* ʒij *m. f. mucilago, cujus ſumat cochleare unum ve alterum frequenter.*

27. Anodynes and balſamics are highly pro per in caſe of a confirm'd ſtone, to mitigat the violence of the ſymptoms, and put an en to the preſent paroxyſm, or to gain a truce til the operation can be perform'd. And whe the ſtone is too large to come away by th natural paſſage, 'tis abſurd to exhibit forcin diuretics, or ſtimulating medicines. In this ca therefore,

℞ *Gum. arabic. ſperm. ceti, conſerv. malv. āa* ʒ *laudan. lond. gr.* j. *ſyr. de alth. q. s. f. bolus, pro nata ſumend. cum hauſtu ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten.* ʒiſs. *ol. amygd. dulc. ſy capillor. vener. āa* ʒvj. *m. f. hauſtus.*

28. When a total ſuppreſſion of urine hap pens from the ſtone falling upon the neck of th bladder, the patient ought to lye upon his back elevate his knees, and ſo move himſelf, firſt o one ſide, and then on the other, or ſuffer him ſelf to be ſhook in that poſture. It might al be proper in this caſe to uſe a warm bath. Bu theſe proving ineffectual, a catheter muſt be in troduced; by which the ſtone may be repelle back into the bladder, and the urine be l out.

29. If a ſtone happen to fall down into th *urethra*, and proves too large to paſs naturall thro' it, the proper chirurgical means may b uſed to break, extract, or repel it. But ſom times injections thrown in with violence, wi force it back into the bladder. If nothing this kind proves ſucceſsful, and the ſtone, b reaſon of its bulk or figure, be abſolutely una ble to move backwards or forwards, witho intolerable pain, and very great danger, the op ratio

ration muſt be perform'd on the ſide of the *urethra*, and the ſtone extracted thro' the wound. The like method is to be taken when ſuch a ſtone ſticks faſt in the *meatus urinarius* of women; tho' the large diameter and the ſmall length of that paſſage, with the great dilatation whereof 'tis capable, frequently allow of an exit to ſtones of a moderate ſize, by means of the *dilatory*; an inſtrument uſed by chirurgeons to extract them when lodg'd in this paſſage. But when a ſtone in the *urethra* is thought capable of paſſing it, without any conſiderable damage to the parts, a gentle diuretic, anodyne medicine, as §. 27. may be exhibited with ſucceſs. In this caſe the doſe of the opiate ſhou'd be increaſed in proportion to the pain; for ſometimes an ordinary doſe will here prove ineffectual.

Cure of the Symptoms.

30. The particular ſymptoms which happen in nephritic diſorders, if they prove violent, or go not off with the original diſtemper, are to be treated as original. Thus a numbneſs down the leg may be treated as a partial palſy; and underſtand the ſame of bloody urine, *nauſea*, vomiting, coſtiveneſs, *&c.*

To prevent the Return of the Fit.

31. To prevent the return of the fits, we muſt order a proper regimen, and convenient medicines to be uſed in the intervals of them. The diet may be the ſame with that above preſcribed.

32. The medicines are proper diuretics mix'd with balſamics; lenient purgatives being interpoſed. But in corpulent and groſs conſtitutions, cathartics with calomel, as alſo the ſtrongeſt diuretics, are ſometimes required.

33. ℞ *Terebinth. è chio* ʒ j. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. camphor. ſal. tartar. āa* ℈ ij. *cantharid. pulv. gr.* vj. *m. ſ. a. & f. pilul.* x. *è ſingula* ʒ j. *quarum capiat* v. *bis in die cum cochlear.* ij. *ſolution. ſequent.*

℞ *Gum.*

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ʒiſs. *ſolve in decoct. hord.* ℔j. *colaturæ adde ſyr. de alth.* ʒij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒſs. *m.*

It might likewiſe greatly tend to prevent the return of a paroxyſm to inject now and then a lenient glyſter, with a proper quantity of *terebinth. venet.* or *ol. terebinth.*

Spirit. nitri dulc. is allow'd to be the moſt promiſing, and at the ſame time the ſafeſt menſtruum hitherto diſcovered for diſſolving the ſtone in the bladder. It might therefore be given freely for this purpoſe, mixed with proper emollient and diluting liquors.

Signs of a confirm'd Stone in the Bladder.

34. When the ſtone in the bladder is confirm'd, and ſo large that there are no hopes of diſſolving it, or of its being ever able to paſs the urinary conduits, the chirurgical operation, called lithotomy, becomes neceſſary. Such a ſtone is known or ſuppoſed to be lodged in the bladder from the following ſigns. (1.) A pain felt about the *os pubis*, neck of the bladder or parts adjacent; which increaſes juſt after the urine is diſcharged, and grows violent in the *urethra*, about the *glans penis*. (2.) An itching in the *glans penis*, attended with frequent erection. (3.) A weight felt in the *ſcrotum*, *peritonæum*, and the parts that lye above it; with ſickneſs, *nauſea*, &c. when the ſtone happens to be large. (4.) A frequent deſire of making water and great difficulty in doing it; for it often comes but in drops, which ſometimes will not all together amount to the quantity of half a ſpoonful. (5.) Sometimes too, the urine appears bloody; in which caſe the ſtone is ſuppoſed to be rugged. (6.) A total obſtruction will now and then happen at the beginning, middle, or towards the end of making water; occaſion'd by the ſtone falling upon the orifice of the bladder. (7.) A *teneſmus*, attended with a deſire

deſire of making water. (8.) The patient is frequently very reſtleſs; and the pain cauſes him to change his poſture or ſituation, croſs his legs, or give himſelf violent motions; but if the ſtone be large, he can hardly ſtand erect, walk, or ride upon rugged or uneven ground. (9.) When the pain and other ſymptoms continue after ſome ſmall ſtones have been voided; this indicates that more, or larger remain behind. (10.) 'Tis highly probable, that a ſtone is actually form'd, if the patient ſuffers repeated paroxyſms without voiding any ſtone, or urine, different from what is natural. (11.) But a ſtone is with the moſt certainty known to lodge in the bladder by introducing a catheter; for thus the inſtrument may be made to ſtrike againſt it. This information too is the more confirm'd by introducing the finger into the *rectum*, or *vagina uteri*; whence likewiſe the poſition, mobility, or fixedneſs, magnitude, roughneſs, *&c.* of the ſtone may be known; or whether it be included in a cyſtis: and hence a fleſhy ſubſtance growing from or adhering to the bladder, (in which caſe the operation might prove fatal) may be diſtinguiſh'd from a heap of ſand, or a more ſolid ſubſtance.

Preliminaries to the Operation of Lithotomy.

34. The operation is always dangerous, and often mortal. If a perſon relapſes, or ſuffers freſh paroxyſms after he has once been cut, and all the ſtones extracted, the caſe is highly dangerous.

35. Before the operation is reſolved upon, 'tis proper to conſider the ſtate, ſtrength, and age of the ſubject; with the ſituation, magnitude and number of the ſtones in the bladder, ſo far as they can be known by ſearching, *&c.* The time uſually made choice of for the operation, is the ſpring-ſeaſon; tho' in caſe of neceſſity, no regard is had thereto. The patient is generally prepared for the purpoſe, by bleeding,

and

and two or three lenient purgatives, administred a few days before he ſubmits to the operation. Some alſo a little before the time, give a conſiderable doſe of an opiate; with a view as well to render the patient inſenſible of the pain, as to prevent a fever, which might otherwiſe be raiſed thereby.

The Operation of three kinds, viz the Apparatus minor.

36. Lithotomy is performable three different ways, *viz.* by the *apparatus minor*, the *apparatus major*, and the *apparatus altus*, as 'tis called. The *apparatus minor* is as follows. The patient being laid ſoft, upon his back, with his hands tied down to his feet, and legs kept by two aſſiſtants as far as poſſible aſunder, the operator having dipt the two firſt fingers of his left hand in oil, introduces one or both of them into the *anus*, and with his right hand gently compreſſes the parts above the *os pubis*, to direct the ſtone from thence downwards; then with his fingers before introduced, he compreſſes the ſtone againſt the left ſide of the *perinæum* near the ſuture; and afterwards makes the inciſion with a ſharp pointed two-edged knife, proportionable to the bulk of the ſtone, and ſufficiently deep to reach it; when, if the ſtone does not fall, or cannot be thruſt out by the fingers, it is to be extracted by the *forceps*, or other convenient inſtrument. And when the bladder is ſufficiently clear'd of all the extraneous bodies it might then contain, the patient is to be looſed, and the wound to be dreſs'd up, as is uſual in caſes of the like kind; care being taken to heal it up ſpeedily, to prevent the urine from paſſing that way. Lithotomy is practiſed in this manner principally upon children, or when the ſtone can be felt with the fingers introduced into the *rectum*; but when it cannot be ſo felt, the *apparatus major* takes place.

37. In

37. In the *apparatus major*, the patient is placed upon a table, and ſecured as in the *apparatus minor*; then a channell'd catheter being introduced thro' the *urethra* into the bladder, and paſſing near to the ſtone contain'd therein, up to the *perinæum*, the operator cuts as in the *apparatus minor*; his biſtory or knife now running in the channel of the catheter; then whilſt the catheter remains in the bladder, near the ſtone, the *forceps*, or other convenient inſtrument, muſt be introduced, by its direction, thro' the wound, to take hold of the ſtone, which may then, the catheter being firſt withdrawn, be extracted. *Major.*

If the wound in this caſe happens to be very large, 'tis uſual to ſew it up; as alſo by means of a ſilver *cannula* fixed therein, to evacuate the grumous blood, or other matter lodged in the bladder.

In women, the fingers are introduced thro' the *vagina uteri*, and not thro' the *rectum*; and a ſtrait ſhort catheter uſually made choice of.

38. The manner of the *high operation* we ſhall give in the words of Mr. *Cheſelden*, who has frequently perform'd it with good ſucceſs. *And Altus.*

" Before we go about this operation, " ſays " he," it ſeems neceſſary that the inteſtines " ſhould be emptied, to prevent their preſſing " upon the bladder. For this purpoſe, I order- " ed my patients a ſlender diet, for about two " days, and glyſters a little before the opera- " tion.

" The patient being placed upon a bed, or " quilt, laid upon a table, with his head on a " pillow, his legs off the table, his thighs raiſed, " and his back a little hollow, ſo as to relax " the abdominal muſcles; we paſs a ligature " looſely above each knee, and faſten it to " the outſide of the table; an aſſiſtant on each

" ſide

" ſide holding his hands. And having paſſed
" the catheter, another aſſiſtant graſping the
" *penis* gently with his hand, to prevent a re-
" flux of the water, we inject as much warm
" barly-water as will fill the bladder to its ut-
" moſt natural diſtenſion; more being of little
" or no uſe to the operation; but very painful,
" if not dangerous, to the patient. Into a man
" full grown may be injected near twelve ounces;
" and into a boy nine years old, about eight
" ounces; allowance being made for the ſize of
" the ſtone: which being difficult to do exactly,
" the proper quantity for every patient may, I
" think, be more certainly known from the ſwel-
" ling of the *abdomen* juſt above the *os pubis*, if
" the integuments are thin; by the patient's
" growing uneaſy from the extention of the
" bladder; and from the reſiſtance which the
" operator feels to the injection. And that we
" may better judge with what quantity of wa-
" ter we diſtend the bladder, the urine ſhould
" be diſcharged, before the injection is made.
" And becauſe an immediate connection of
" the ſyringe and the catheter, without the
" intervention of a flexible tube, would make
" the catheter too liable to be moved in the
" bladder, and give great uneaſineſs; I joyned
" them together by an ox's ureter, which ef-
" fectually prevented that inconvenience. But
" before we leave this part of the operation, I
" muſt recommend the paſſing the catheter de-
" liberately, and gently; chuſing rather to ſeem
" leſs artful in doing it, than ſecretly to hurt
" the patient, for the reputation of doing it
" quick and dexterouſly: and indeed, I judge
" this no unneceſſary caution in every part of
" the operation.

" The

"The bladder being filled, and the catheter drawn out, the aſſiſtant muſt continue to hold the *penis*, till the inciſion is made into the bladder; I think it may be beſt held between the fore-fingers, or the fore-fingers and thumb, the aſſiſtant's hands being placed between the patient's thighs; for in this manner the *penis* may be ſo held, that neither the skin of the *abdomen* ſhall be any way extended, nor the aſſiſtant's hand interrupt the operator. The firſt inciſion may be made with a round edged knife, thro' the skin, the *membrana adipoſa*, between the *muſculi recti* and *pyramidales*, even to the bladder, near the *os pubis*; for in that part it may be done ſafely; the bladder there not lying cloſe to the integuments. This firſt inciſion in a man may be about four inches long; one end of it extending almoſt to the skin of the *penis*. Then introducing a ſtreight edged knife, with the back lying upon the foremoſt, or middle finger of the left hand, to direct it, the inciſion may be ſecurely finiſhed upwards, and the bladder laid bare from the *os pubis*, near three inches long: then paſſing a crooked knife into the bladder near the *urachus*, until the point is near the centre of the bladder, ſo that bringing it out, it may cut under the *os pubis*; and immediately, while the water is flowing out, a finger ſhould be introduced into the bladder, with which the *forceps* (which may be very thin) will be directed to take hold of the ſtone; which, if large, ſhould not be extracted haſtily, becauſe that increaſes the reſiſtance. The wound may be dreſſed with any digeſtive medicine, upon which may be laid a ſoft compreſs, kept on with an eaſy bandage. The digeſtive I uſed was this.

"℞ *Ceræ*

" ℞ *Ceræ flav.* ʒ iv. *ol. lini* ʒ iij. *terebinth. ven.* ℔ j. *f. unguent.*

" The wounds for ſome time were fomented " at each dreſſing, which was at firſt every ſix " hours, except they were aſleep; and as long " as the urine came thro' the wounds, the parts " about were conſtantly anointed, to preſerve " them from being excoriated by the urine."

DIABETES.

Definition. 1. A *Diabetes* is a frequent and copious diſcharge by urine, waſting away the body by degrees.

Cauſe. 2. It may proceed from the *ſerum* being too much attenuated; from the *glandulæ renales* being too much dilated; and from the cuticular veſſels being too much contracted.

Diagnoſtics. 3. The ſigns of it are an immenſe thirſt, not ſatisfied by drinking, becauſe of the ſudden ſeparation made by the kidneys; the whole body is emaciated; and generally a hectic fever, with a quick and weak pulſe, accompanies this diſtemper.

Prognoſtics. 4. A *diabetes* is always difficult to cure, and generally proves mortal, if it continues long. In old age it is very dangerous; as alſo when it happens after immoderate venery, or fevers of a long continuance.

Regimen. 5. A ſub-aſtringent and acid diet is thought proper in this caſe. Red wine is allowable in moderation. Coffee ſeems to be no improper liquor; but the *decoctum album* and *tinct. roſar. rub.* are excellent; and ought to be drank pretty freely. Moderate exerciſe is of ſervice, if the ſtrength of the patient will allow of it.

Cure in general. 6. As we can have no certain criterion when this diſtemper is occaſion'd by the juices being too much attenuated, or the pores of the *glan-*
du-

ulæ renales too much dilated; the beſt method e can take, is to preſcribe ſuch medicines as ill equally ſerve in both caſes: and thoſe uſt conſiſt of aſtringents, anodynes, and bal-mics, or agglutinants; which will not only rve to thicken the juices, but alſo conſtringe e pores.

In this caſe there ſeems to be no occaſion for acuations, unleſs when the diſorder proceeds m an obſtructed perſpiration; or when we are re the fault is entirely owing to the dilata-n of the pores; and then the cold bath wou'd of great ſervice.

7. ℞ *Pulv. cort. peruv. bol. armen. terr. japonic. g. dracon. lap. hæmatit. āa* ʒj. *laud. lond. gr.* iij. *f. pulv. cujus ſumat.* ℈ ij. *ter in die, cum hauſtu-vin. rub. vel potius apozem. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. calcis* ℔ iij. *gum. arabic.* ʒj. *ictthyocol. rad. biſtort. tormentil. āa* ʒß. *coque in aq. tan. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde conſ. roſar. rub. ſyr. cydon.* ʒ ij. *m.*

8. ℞ *Terebinth. è cio* ʒj. *pulv. rhabarb. gum. bic. tragacanth. āa* ʒj. *ſpec. hyacinth. coral. croc. mart. aſtring. āa* ʒj. *ſyr. è roſis ſicc. q. s. il. n°.* x. *è qualibet* ʒj. *ſumat quinque* 5ta *quaq; a cum cochlear.* vj. *decoct. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. calcis* ℔ ij. *pulv. cort. peruv. contuſ.* ʒj. *uc s. a. ad tres vices, colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde ſyr. li-.* ʒ ij. *aq. cinnam. ten.* ʒ iv. *tinct. terr. japonic. m. & adde pro re nata laud. liquid. gut.* xx.

Or,

℞ *Tinct. roſar. rub.* ℔ iſs. *cort. peruv.* ʒ vj. *coque q. font. q. s. colaturæ adde vin. rub.* ℔ j. *ſyr. ſam.* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat ut ſupra.*

9. The following electuary may alſo be uſed.

℞ *Gum. arab. maſtich. āa* ʒ ij. *lap. hæmatit. ſang. con. terr. japonic. cort. peruv. āa* ʒj. *conſerv. r. rub. confect. fracaſt. s. m. āa* ʒj. *ſyr. balſam.*

q. ſ. f. elect. cujus ſumat quant. nucis caſtan. te quaterve in die, cum cochlear. v. julap. ſequent.

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten. plantag. ceraſ. nig. āa* ʒi *vin. rub.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. limon. q. s. m. f. julap.*

A ſpurious Diabetes.

10. There is alſo, beſides the true *diabetes*, certain incontinency of urine, involuntary dripping, or difficulty of holding in the wate which may proceed from a *paralyſis* in the nec or ſphincter of the bladder, or from a too gre relaxation of either; which is often the caſe women with child and young children. It ſom times likewiſe happens from coughs, and ne the ſtate of fevers, or other diſeaſes, and in t article of death. The thing in it ſelf is ſeldo dangerous; and when 'tis cauſed by other d eaſes, the cure of thoſe will commonly effect t cure of this. But when it proceeds from palſy, or a relaxation of the *ſphincter veſicæ*, attends old age, 'tis hard to remove. The d in this caſe ſhould be aſtringent, and if the tin ture of red roſes be made the conſtant dri the cure may prove the eaſier. In caſe of age, 'tis not always thought ſafe to emp aſtringents; but if neither that nor any th elſe contra-indicate the uſe of them, the c may be attempted in the following manner.

℞ *Pulv. cort. peruv. rad. tormentil. gum. maſti ter. japon. āa* ʒij. *diaſcord. conſerv. ros. rub.* ʒ *ſyr. de roſis ſic. q. s. f. electuarium, de quo ca quant. n. m. ter in die, cum hauſtulo vin. rub.*

Or,

℞ *Coral. rub. ppt. ſang. dracon. ſpec. hyaci āa* ℈ j. *maſtich. pulv. gr.* x. *m. f. pulv. bis vel ter die ſumendus è cochlear. aliquot tinct. roſar. rub*

ISCHURIA and STRANGURY.

Definition.

1. *Iſchuria* is a total ſuppreſſion of urine. when the ſuppreſſion is only partial, called the *Strangury*.

Theſe caſes are either true or ſpurious; true, f the ſuppreſſion happens when the bladder is ull; but ſpurious, when, from ſome fault in the arts, there is no ſeparation made of the urine, o that the bladder remains empty.

2. Paralytic or convulſive motions in the *Cauſe.* *phincter veſicæ*, may cauſe theſe diſorders. The eck of the bladder may alſo be too cloſely ut by tumors, ſcirrhoſities, inflammations, cal-ſities, caruncles, the ſtone, *&c.* The *fœtus* like-iſe, by preſſing hard upon the neck of the adder, may give a riſe hereto; the *inteſtinum ctum* being fill'd with indurated *fæces*, or the emorrhoids being greatly ſwelled internally. his ſuppreſſion may likewiſe happen from the ine being too long detain'd; which diſtending e bladder, may preſs its neck againſt the ad-cent parts ſo hard, as to hinder the excluſion its contents. A ſuppreſſion of the urine alſo uſt neceſſarily enſue, when the *ſerum* of the ood is not duly ſeparated, as in dropſies; ſo ewiſe in luxations of the *vertebræ* of the back; fevers; or when the kidneys or ureters are ſtructed, *&c.*

3. When this diſtemper proceeds from the *Diagnoſtics.* ne, caruncles, tumors, *&c.* 'tis known by in-ducing the catheter. The other ſymptoms eaſily diſcover'd from the relation of the ient. If it proceed from inanition, no tumor pears, there is a little pain, and the deſire of king water returns leſs frequently; nor is re any weight or preſſure perceivable in the *omen*; all which ſymptoms attend when it ceeds from repletion.

4. An *iſchuria* is more dangerous than a *ſtran-* *Prognoſtics.* *ia*, and if it continues long, proves always tal; eſpecially if it be from repletion, or n the ſpinal *vertebræ* are broke. The ſup-

preſſion continuing, and a hiccup ſupervening, i accounted a ſign of death.

Regimen. 5. If the ſuppreſſion be total, the patien muſt drink little, and uſe the ſame regimen a in caſe of the ſtone.

Cure. 6. If it proceeds from paralytic diſorders, 't to be treated as the palſey.

7. If from convulſions in the *ſphincter veſica* emollient liniments are to be uſed about the *pubis*, *perinæum*, &c. Fomentations are alſo ſervice; ſo likewiſe are baths, emollient glyſte injections, *&c.*

As to internals, balſamics are proper, but t diuretics ought not to be ſtimulating. *Sal. ſu cin. & millepedes*, are very ſerviceable.

8. If from tumors, ſcirrhoſities, inflamma ons, calloſities, *&c.* and the uſe of emollie glyſters, lenient purgatives and balſamics ta no effect, the catheter muſt be introduce the ſame is to be underſtood if the ſuppreſſi happen from the bladder being full, or by ho ing the urine too long.

9. If from caruncles, they are to be broke introducing the catheter; or rather ſuppurat away or corroded.

10. If from grumous clotted blood, wa injections, fomentations, baths, *&c.* ſhould uſed.

11. When from the *fœtus* preſſing upon t bladder, uſe gentle purgative glyſters, ph botomy, and balſamic laxatives. And h let the patient lye ſupine. Emollients are a convenient; being made up with *ol. amy dulc. lilior. alb. unguent. dialth. laurin.* If theſe take no effect, the catheter muſt uſed.

DYSUR

DYSURIA or HEAT of URINE.

1. *Dysuria* is a difficulty, usually attended with a painful heat in making water. *Definition.*

2. The causes hereof may be a solution of continuity in the bladder, its *sphincter*, or the *urethra*, from inflammations, ulcers, or an abrasion of the *mucus*, appropriated to defend those parts from the saltness or acrimony of the urine, which is sometimes highly saturated with hot acrimonious particles. The long continuance likewise of a diarrhœa, tenesmus, *&c.* may cause it. 'Tis also an attendant in a gonorrhœa; and sometimes seems natural to the constitution. Violent or long continued exercise, or epispastics, may give occasion to it; and so likewise may ulcers in the reins and bladder. *Cause.*

3. The heat is chiefly perceivable at the beginning and end of making water; and if the pain happen in the internal part of the *glans penis*, where the *urethra* ends, the sensation is the more exquisite. *Diagnostics.*

4. When this disorder is natural in any particular constitution, as also when it continues long in antient people, it is very difficult of cure. But when it proceeds from other diseases, the removal of them is often the cure of this. *Prognostics.*

5. The diet ought to be balsamic and cooling, and the exercise moderate. *Regimen.*

6. In case of a *plethora*, or inflammation, bleed; and let the patient drink freely of marshmallow-tea, in which *gum. arab.* is dissolv'd. Mucilages also are proper, and all the balsamic diuretic and lenient cathartics prescrib'd in the *stone*. See pag. 241, *&c.* But all violent purgatives, and sharp irritating diuretics, ought to be here omitted. *Manna* dissolv'd in whey is excellent; *Cure.*

and it might be proper to drink largely of tha liquor without the *manna*.

When veſicatories, or the uſe of *cantharides* cauſe this ſymptom, a ſtrong ſolution of *gum arabic.* in water, drank freely, will give ſpeedy relief. When 'tis an attendant in venereal caſes it muſt be treated with regard to the origina diſtemper. See venereal diſorders, pag. 293 &c.

INFLAMMATION of the REINS and BLADDER.

1. AN *inflammation* of the *reins* and *bladde* happens, when ſome of the fibres com poſing their ſubſtance are obſtructed and tume fied.

Cauſe. 2. The cauſes of it may be a *plethora* or *cac chymia*, violent motion long continued, and har drinking, eſpecially of ſpirituous liquors. may alſo be the conſequence of falls, blow a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, hæmorrhoids, lon and violent paroxyſms of the ſtone, &c.

Diagnoſtics. 3. The ſigns of this diſorder are a heavy pai felt in the region of the loins; and ſometimes pulſation in the parts inflam'd. The pain is gene rally increas'd by ſneezing, or other violent mo tions. If the inflamed fibres are tumefied to great degree, a numbneſs in the thigh of th ſame ſide frequently happens from a preſſure the nerves, &c. and the patient lyes with difficult on the oppoſite ſide, nor can he ſtand erect with out great pain. If the inflammation continu there often ſucceeds a *nauſea*, vomiting, fever, & If the bladder be inflamed, the pain is general felt about, or above the *os pubis*; where there often alſo a heat and pulſation. Pains, and he in the parts themſelves, together with a *dyſ ria*, frequently attend.

If the inflamed fibres be near to, or have any ommunication with the *inteſtinum rectum*, there enerally happens a *teneſmus*.

In caſe of a violent inflammation, there is metimes a ſuppreſſion of urine and a coſtive-eſs. In ſhort, moſt of the common ſymptoms inflammations attend one in the reins, *viz.* irſt, fever, *&c.*

4. Inflammations both in the reins and blad- *Prognoſtics.* er are accounted dangerous, if they prove vio-nt, or are of long continuance, *&c.* An inter-l ſpontaneous inflammation is thought worſe an when 'tis the conſequence of other diſor-rs. If it proceed from the ſtoppage of ſome acuation, and the ſame returns, it often cures ſymptom. If from blows or bruiſes, and ſymptoms prove violent and dangerous, the flammation may continue long.

5. The regimen and diet ought to be gentle, *Regimen.* ient and cooling; as in caſe of the pleuriſie, *ripneumonia*, and *angina*.

6. Whatever be the cauſe, bleeding will, 'tis *Cure.* ought, be of ſervice, and may be repeated ac-ding to the conſtitution of the patient, and mand of the ſymptoms. Lenient cathartic ſters may alſo be given once or twice a day, *re nata*; the cathartics being omitted when patient is not coſtive, or only whey, mutton-th, or warm milk being uſed in their ſtead. ntle purging draughts ought alſo to be en twice or thrice a week. Fomentations, hs and emollient liniments are proper here. ulſions likewiſe and mucilages, oleaginous dicines, and ſolutions of *gum. arabic.* will be ſervice. So may cataplaſms, *ex medulla panis croc. camphor.* &c.

7. If the pain be violent, and the inflamma-n increaſes, gentle anodynes ſhould be cau-uſly uſed. If the inflammation be in the

bladder, inject ſome ſuch as the following in to it.

℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ ß. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ʒij. *ſp vin. camphorat.* ʒ ß. *m. f. injectio.*

8. If a bruiſe or fall ſhould have occaſione the inflammation, the following powder may b given.

℞ *Pulv. rhabarb. ſperm. cet. lap. hybernic. ſpe diatrag. frigid. āa* ʒ j. *f. pulv. cujus ſumat* ʒ ß. v ℈ ij. *ter in die cum hauſt. decoct. pectoral.*

The inflammation of the *reins* and *bladder* in creaſing may end in an ulcer; which muſt b treated accordingly.

ULCERS in the REINS and BLADDER.

Definition. 1. AN inflammation of the *reins* or *bladd* may augment, ſo as to come to ſuppu ration, and form an *ulcer*. The fibres of the may alſo be lacerated, by any external or inte nal violence, or corroded ſo as to ſuffer a loſs ſubſtance.

Cauſe. 2. This may proceed from a ſtone provin angular, large, or continuing long in one plac from corroſive ſublimate, cantharides, or ſom ſuch corroding ſubſtance taken inwardly in t large a quantity. It may likewiſe happen venereal caſes, which have been of long ſtan ing, ill managed, or become univerſal. All i flammations being apt to turn into ulcers, if n ſpeedily cured, whatever may cauſe thoſe w alſo give riſe to theſe.

Diagnoſtics. 3. The ſigns here are an excretion of p along with the urine, which laſting long, ſhe there is an *ulcer* in the *bladder*, or urinary pa ſages. What part is affected may be know from the ſeat of the pain, which is felt in t region of the loins; but if the kidneys, or bla der, either in the region of the *os pubis*

per

perinæum. When the diſorder lies in the kidneys, the *pus* is more intimately mixed with the urine than when ſeated in the *bladder*, where the matter is more purulent, crude and changeable. If the *ulcer* be in the neck of the *bladder*, or *meatus urinarius*, ſincere *pus*, without a mixture of urine, is often voided. To this we may add, that in caſe of *ulcers* in the *bladder* and its neck, there is a continual *dyſuria*, and pain in the part affected; but when the reins are ulcerated, the *dyſuria* and pain attack by intervals. If the ulcer be deep, and happen greatly to corrode the veſſels, 'tis ſometimes attended with a large hæmorrhage.

4. *Ulcers*, whether of the *kidneys* or *bladder*, are difficult of cure. *Prognoſtics.*

The ſymptoms continuing or increaſing, the patient being reſtleſs, a fever, conſumption, cachexia, *&c.* being alſo preſent, are thought bad ſigns.

All *ulcers* proceeding from internal cauſes are accounted dangerous, ſo likewiſe are thoſe of long ſtanding, and happening in aged people.

5. Cooling liquids and jelleys are here proper; ſo alſo are broths or decoctions made with *conſerv. roſar. rub. gum. arabic. rad. ſarſaparil. conſolid. maj. c. c. rad. glycyrrhiz. paſſul. exacin. fol. alth. malv. capil. ven. ling. cervin.* &c. A milk diet may alſo be of great ſervice; being uſed along with a proper electuary, ſuch as was preſcrib'd in conſumptions, pag. 112. The regimen order'd in the ſtone and gravel, omitting the ſharp diuretics, will here be very uſeful. See pag. 240. *Regimen.*

6. If the patient be plethoric, bleed; and next give gentle balſamic and lenient cathartics, either by the mouth or glyſterwiſe. The balſamic terebinthinated medicines preſcribed in caſes of the ſtone and gravel are here likewiſe ſerviceable, *Cure.*

the

the ſharp diuretics being omitted. See pag 241, &c.

7. The following pills and ſolution may b greatly ſerviceable,

℞ *Terebinth. è cio* ʒ j. *myrrh. maſtich.* āa ʒij *gum. tragacanth. pulv. rad. alth. ſang. dracon.* ā ʒ j. *balſ. tolut.* ℈ ij. *ſyr balſam. q. s. f. pilulæ* x. *qualibet* ʒ j. *ſumat* 5. *ter in die cum cochlear.* ii *ſolution. ſequent.*

℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ ij. *gum. arabic.* ʒ j. *balſ capiv. ſperm. ceti* āa ʒ ſs. *balſ. gilead.* ʒ ij. *vite ovi, q. s. ſyr. alth.* ʒ iv. *m. f. ſolutio s. a.*

The *emplaſt. flos unguent.* may anſwer the ſam purpoſe.

8. If the *ulcer* be in the neck, or cavity of th *bladder*, the following injection may be ſyringe warm, twice a day, thro' a catheter, when 'ti ſo introduced that the *ſphincter veſicæ* may no hinder its entrance.

℞ *Rad. ariſtol. long. & rotund.* āa ʒ ß. *coqu in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ ß. *adde vin. rub.* ℔ ß *tinct. myrrh. elix. propriet.* āa ʒ j. *m. f. in jectio.*

Liniments and other external remedies ca here do but little ſervice. If a large hæmor rhage ſhould happen, uſe phlebotomy, and giv proper refrigerants, aſtringents and anodynes When the ulcer is ſeated in the bladder, alumi nous or vitriolic injections may be made choic of; but if the caſe be venereal, recourſe muſt b had to emetics of *turpeth. mineral.* or to *ſalivation.* See venereal diſorders, pag. 308 &c.

SECT

SECT. XVI. *Diſeaſes of the Abdomen.*

DROPSY.

A *Dropſy* is a gradual collection of *lympha* or *ſerum* in ſome particular part of the body; or a too great proportion thereof in the blood; and ſo may be either general or particular. *Definition.*

If this collection happens in the head, 'tis called *hydrocephalum*; if in the breaſt, *hydrops pectoris*; if in the belly, *aſcites*; if a flatulency attend the latter, *tympanites*; if juſt above the navel, *hydromphalum*; if in the *ſcrotum*, *hydrocele*; if univerſal, and it be but in its beginning, *cachexia*; but when increaſed, *leucophlegmatia* or *anaſarca*.

2. The *dropſy*, in general, may proceed from whatever diminiſhes perſpiration, leſſens the quantity of the urine, and renders the blood too fluid, or damages the lymphatics. The blood alſo may be render'd ſo viſcid, that the ſerous part of it cannot be ſeparated, and thrown off by perſpiration or urine. Hard drinking may cauſe it, by bringing on obſtructions, or weakening the fibres. A ſtoppage of natural evacuations may alſo give riſe to it; ſo likewiſe may other diſtempers, as the jaundice, ſcirrous liver, conſumption, natural weakneſs, old-age, want of exerciſe, *&c.* Laſtly, the renal glands, or the urinary paſſages may be obſtructed or block'd up by gravel, ſand, ſtones, tumors, ulcers, *&c.* ſo that a ſufficient diſcharge cannot be made that way; whence the ſuperfluous ſerum is turn'd into another channel. *Cauſe.*

3. The

Diagnoſtics. 3. The ſwellings it occaſions are ſoft, no painful, but pit, or keep for ſome time depreſs'd after the finger is forced againſt them.

In a *leucophlegmatia* and *anaſarca*, the leg ſwell at the beginning, eſpecially towards night and then pit remarkably. The urine is pale; th appetite decays; and at length the ſwelling riſe higher, and appears in the thighs, belly, breaſt arms. The face becomes pale and cadaverous the fleſh ſoft and lax; the urine thin, white crude, and little; a difficulty in reſpiratio comes on, and is attended with a ſlow feve and drought.

In an *aſcites*, the *ſerum* ſometimes lodges be tween the dupiclature of the *peritonæum*; a other times the liver, ſpleen, and all the *vi cera* are loaded therewith; it being contain'd i little bladders called *hydatides*. The belly in a *aſcites* not only ſwells, but the *ſerum* may be fe to quaſh, upon handling; and the patient fee it in turning from one ſide to another in be The feet, legs, thighs, and *ſcrotum* ſwell; whi the upper parts are emaciated and waſte awa The urine is little in quantity, and has often brick-colour'd ſediment. In the proceſs of th diſtemper, there comes on a difficulty of reſp ration, and a fever; with great drought, inwar heat, loſs of appetite, and univerſal weakneſs.

In a *tympanites* the *ſerum* is more rarified tha in an *aſcites*; and the *abdomen* harder and mo tenſive: nor does it leſſen or increaſe upon t patient's lying on his back, or turning on h ſide. Pains in a *tympanites* are frequently fe about the navel and loins; otherwiſe it appea as an *aſcites*. Women are frequently ſubject this windy dropſy; which will, almoſt in eve ſymptom, impoſe upon them; ſo as to perſua them they are pregnant.

Hydr

Hydrocephalum happens chiefly to children, and is eaſily known by the magnitude of the head, and openneſs of its ſutures.

The ſigns of a *leucophlegmatia* are obvious.

4. All *dropſies* are hard to cure, but more ſo when attended with a fever, a difficulty of reſpiration, *&c.* *Prognoſtics.*

The *aſcites* and *tympanites* are more dangerous than the *anaſarca*; and where water is contain'd in the *viſcera*, the caſe is worſe than when 'tis more external. An *aſcites* happening in a fever generally proves mortal: and that proceeding from a ſcirrhoſity of any of the *viſcera*, worſe than a *tympanites*. Abſceſſes, or ſpots on the thighs, are accounted bad ſigns.

When the diſorder proceeds from hard drinking, 'tis ſeldom cured; eſpecially if age comes on. If from a ſuppreſſion of urine, thro' a continual default of the kidneys and urinary paſſages, 'tis eſteem'd dangerous. If from an obſtructed perſpiration, by drinking cold water, *&c.* and it be taken in time, 'tis leſs difficult of cure. A *diarrhœa* happening at the beginning is a good ſign; unleſs it be attended with an *apepſia*. A cough in dropſical caſes is bad. But if the fever, thirſt, reſpiration and cough be tolerable, and the urine flow pretty plentifully, there are hopes; as alſo if it proceed from a ſuppreſſion of the menſes, and they take to flow again. The cure of an aſcites remains hitherto unknown; for more patients die than recover after the operation.

5. The diet in *dropſies* ought to be chiefly ſolid: and roaſted food is here preferr'd to ſuch as is boiled. Liquids ought to be uſed ſparingly. Wine, or other proper liquors, medicated with broom, are eſteem'd excellent drinks in a dropſy. Water acidulated with ſpirit of vitriol is proper to quench the thirſt; being uſed as a gargle. *Regimen.*

Diagnoſtics. 3. The ſwellings it occaſions are ſoft, no painful, but pit, or keep for ſome time depreſs'd after the finger is forced againſt them.

In a *leucophlegmatia* and *anaſarca*, the leg ſwell at the beginning, eſpecially towards night and then pit remarkably. The urine is pale; th appetite decays; and at length the ſwelling riſe higher, and appears in the thighs, belly, breaſt arms. The face becomes pale and cadaverous the fleſh ſoft and lax; the urine thin, white crude, and little; a difficulty in reſpiratio comes on, and is attended with a ſlow feve and drought.

In an *aſcites*, the *ſerum* ſometimes lodges be tween the dupiclature of the *peritonæum*; a other times the liver, ſpleen, and all the *vi cera* are loaded therewith; it being contain'd i little bladders called *hydatides*. The belly in a *aſcites* not only ſwells, but the *ſerum* may be fe to quaſh, upon handling; and the patient fee it in turning from one ſide to another in be The feet, legs, thighs, and *ſcrotum* ſwell; whi the upper parts are emaciated and waſte awa The urine is little in quantity, and has often brick-colour'd ſediment. In the proceſs of th diſtemper, there comes on a difficulty of reſp ration, and a fever; with great drought, inwar heat, loſs of appetite, and univerſal weakneſs.

In a *tympanites* the *ſerum* is more rarified tha in an *aſcites*; and the *abdomen* harder and mo tenſive: nor does it leſſen or increaſe upon t patient's lying on his back, or turning on h ſide. Pains in a *tympanites* are frequently fe about the navel and loins; otherwiſe it appea as an *aſcites*. Women are frequently ſubject this windy dropſy; which will, almoſt in eve ſymptom, impoſe upon them; ſo as to perſuad them they are pregnant.

Hydr

Hydrocephalum happens chiefly to children, and is eaſily known by the magnitude of the head, and openneſs of its ſutures.

The ſigns of a *leucophlegmatia* are obvious.

4. All *dropſies* are hard to cure, but more ſo when attended with a fever, a difficulty of reſpiration, &c. *Prognoſtics.*

The *aſcites* and *tympanites* are more dangerous than the *anaſarca*; and where water is contain'd in the *viſcera*, the caſe is worſe than when 'tis more external. An *aſcites* happening in a fever generally proves mortal: and that proceeding from a ſcirrhoſity of any of the *viſcera*, worſe than a *tympanites*. Abſceſſes, or ſpots on the thighs, are accounted bad ſigns.

When the diſorder proceeds from hard drinking, 'tis ſeldom cured; eſpecially if age comes on. If from a ſuppreſſion of urine, thro' a continual default of the kidneys and urinary paſſages, 'tis eſteem'd dangerous. If from an obſtructed perſpiration, by drinking cold water, &c. and it be taken in time, 'tis leſs difficult of cure. A *diarrhœa* happening at the beginning is a good ſign; unleſs it be attended with an *apepſia*. A cough in dropſical caſes is bad. But if the fever, thirſt, reſpiration and cough be tolerable, and the urine flow pretty plentifully, there are hopes; as alſo if it proceed from a ſuppreſſion of the menſes, and they take to flow again. The cure of an aſcites remains hitherto unknown; for more patients die than recover after the operation.

5. The diet in *dropſies* ought to be chiefly ſolid: and roaſted food is here preferr'd to ſuch as is boiled. Liquids ought to be uſed ſparingly. Wine, or other proper liquors, medicated with broom, are eſteem'd excellent drinks in a *dropſy*. Water acidulated with ſpirit of vitriol is proper to quench the thirſt; being uſed as a gargle. *Regimen.*

gargle. To remove from a thick air, to one tha is thin, has proved ſerviceable.

Cure in general. 6. The cure of *dropſies*, in general, principall depends upon the due uſe of cathartics, ſudo rific, and diuretic medicines.

The purges employ'd ſhou'd be of the mo violent kind.

℞ *Pil. ex duob. extr. rud. āa gr.* xv. *reſin. jala gr.* viij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ℈ ß. *ol. fœnic. gut.* i. *ſyr è ſpin. cervin. q. s. f. pil.* vj. *ſummo mane ſumen & repetantur bis vel ter in ſeptimana.*

The following may, if occaſion requires i be drank during the operation.

℞ *Sem. ſinap. contus.* ʒ j. *coque parum in ſe lact.* ℔ iij. *colaturam eporet ad libitum.*

7. When the operation of the purge is ove

℞ *Ocul. cancror. ppt. ſal. nitri āa gr.* xv. *gum guaiac. ſal. vol. ſuccin. āa gr.* viij. *camphor. gr.* v *ol. junip. gut.* ij. *ſyr. è* 5. *radicib. q. s. f. bolus h. ſumend. cum hauſt. ſequenti.*

℞ *Vin. alb.* ʒ ij. *aq. theriacal. raphan. c. āa* ʒ v *ſyr. limon.* ʒ ß. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ j. *ſal. vol. oleo* ʒ ß. *m. Si vero vigil fuerit adde vel bolo vel hauſtu pil. matth. gr.* v.

Other experienced forms of purgatives for th *dropſy* follow.

℞ *Pil. coch. min.* ℈ j. *gambog. ſal. tartar. āa* ℈ ſs. o *ſuccin. gut.* ij. *cum tereb. venet. parum f. pilulæ* v. *pro doſ*

Or,

℞ *Scammon. gambog. reſin. jalap. tart. vitriolat āa gr.* viij. *camphor. ſal. vol. ſuccin. āa gr.* iv. o *junip. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de ſpin. cerv. q. s. f. pilulæ* v.

To a doſe of theſe pills may be added occa ſionally, where the ſtrength of the patient wil allow, *calomel. gr.* x. or *mercur. virid. gr.* v. o *turpeth. min. gr.* iv.

8. In perſons of a robuſt conſtitution, the fol lowing pill has been given with almoſt incredibl ſucceſs, in caſe of an *anaſarca* or *leucophlegmatia* eſpecially

ſpecially where they proceeded from obſtructi-
ns, a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, hard drinking,
r the like.

℞ *Extract. aloes* ʒ ij. *ſcammon.* ʒ j. *reſin. jalap.*
xtr. colocynth. āa ʒ v. *gambog. extr. benedict.* āa
ß. *tart. vitriolat.* ʒ iij. *elater. caryoph. n. m. mac.*
aſt. ruſs. ext. croc. āa ʒ ij. *calomel.* ʒ iß *ſyr. de*
pin. cerv. q. s. f. s. a. maſſa, cujus fere ſumma
oſis eſt gr. xv.

The *extractum benedictum* here intended is
nade thus.

℞ *Fol. ſen. rad. rhei* āa ʒ ß. *agaric.* ʒ ij. *aq. lact.*
pt. vin. āa ʒ iv. *infunde, cola & exhala ſ. a.*

Or, if the above preparation be thought too
roubleſome,

℞ *Pulv. jalap. gambog. ſal. tartar.* āa *gr.* xij.
cammon. ſal. vol. ſuccin. āa *gr.* v. *ol. junip. gut.*
. m. f. pulv. vel cum ſyr. de ſpin. cerv. q. s. bolus,
ui adde, pro re nata, elater. gr. ij.

9. The following are milder.

℞ *Tinct. ſacræ* ʒ iij. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ j. *m. f.*
auſtus.

Or,

℞ *Elect. caryocoſtin.* ʒ vj. *vin. alb.* ʒ iv. *m. f.*
otio.

The following wine, uſed for ſome time, is ad-
irable in the *anaſarca*.

℞ *Ciner. geniſt. milleped. vivent.* āa ʒ iij. *rad.*
aphan. elleb. nig. calam. aromatic. mechoacan.
alap. āa ʒ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ iß. *cort. winteran.*
innamom. n. m. āa ʒ iß. *caryoph. macis,* āa ʒ ß. *piper.*
ng. ſem. cardamom. min. āa ʒ j. *ſenæ* ʒ iij. *rhei*
j. m. f. ingred. pro vin. alb. lisbon. ℔ vj. *ſtent*
mul, leni calore, & capiat colaturæ cochlear.
. omni mane, vel cochlear. iij. *bis quotidie.*

Or,

℞ *Ciner. geniſt.* ʒ ij. *rad. raphan. ruſt.* ʒ iij. *ſem.*
nap. contuſ. ʒ ij. *petroſel. fœnic. d.* āa ʒ j. *cort.*
mbuc. intern. ʒ ij. *fol. ebul. cinnam. ſal. abſinth.*

āa

āa ʒ ß. *ſal. nitri, ſem. dauc. ſylv. āa* ʒ j. *rad. jala* ʒvj. *chalyb. ppt. ſen. āa* ʒ ij. *infunde in aq. fœni* ℔ ij. *vin. alb.* ℔ iv. *ſtent ſimul, pro debito tempore & colaturæ capiat cochlear.* vj. *ter in die.*

10. If the caſe proceed from a retention o the urine, and an obſtruction of the ſecretor veſſels,

℞ *Pulv. buſon.* ʒ ß. *ſal. chalyb. gr.* vj. *tart. vi triol.* ϑ ß. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* v. *m. f. pulvis, ſuma ter quotidie, vel pro re nata, cum cochlear. aliqu ſequent. infuſion.*

℞ *Ciner. geniſt.* ʒ ij. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *ſtent ſimul pe diem, deinde cola.*

Alſo,

℞ *Spt. terebinth.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *m. ſi mat guttas* 60. *in cyath. vin. alb. vel infuſion. pra cedent.*

11. The following mixture may be ſuddenl taken for ſome days together.

℞ *Vin. ſcillit.* ʒ iß. *aq. cinnam. f. ſyr. alt āa* ʒ iß. *m. ſumat pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Acet. ſcillit.* ʒ ij. *aq. cinnam. f. ſyr. de meco āa* ʒ j. *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ ij. *m. pro duabus doſibus.*

Or,

℞ *Oxymel. ſcillit. vin. ſcillit. aq. cinnam. f. ſy de mecon. āa* ʒ ß. *tinct. ſal. tartar.* ʒ j. *m. pro do*

12. If the foregoing remedies prove unſucceſ ful, the patient ought to uſe a hot room an dry frictions. When the motion of the blood languid, we muſt add proper aromatics to chal beates, thus.

℞ *Rad. gentian. raphan. ruſt. ſem. ſinap. cala arom. cort. tamariſc. ebul. elleb. nig. āa* ʒ ij. *lig guaiac. ſaſſafras, bacc. junip. ſem. fœnic. dulc. co winteran. ſem. petroſel. āa* ʒ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ i *herb. abſinth. rom. marrub. alb. centaur. min. m.* ij. *ciner. geniſt. milleped. vivent. āa* ʒ iv. *infun ſ. a. in cerevis. fortior. cong.* iij. *(vel potius in vi rhena*

enan. & alb. lisbon. āa cong. iß.) *colaturæ adde*
n. chalyb. ℔ iij. *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ iij. *m. bibat* ℔ ß.
vel ter in die.

The following electuary may prove beneficial
here the caſe is not grown inveterate.

℞ *Conſ. abſinth. rom. flaved. aurant. āa* ʒvj.
lyb. cum tart. ppt. pulv. ari āa ʒij. *cort. winter.*
ß. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ℈ ij. *ſyr. è cort. citri, de 5 rad.*
r. āa q. s. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. ter quotidie,
infuſion. ſequent. hauſtulo.

℞ *Ciner. geniſt. ſem. ſinap. rad. raphan. ruſt. āa*
. vin. alb. ℔ j. *aq. fœnic. petroſelin. āa* ʒiv.
unde ſ. a. & colaturæ adde ſyr. alth. ʒ ij. *ſpt.*
ri d. ʒ ij. *m.*

Thus much for the cure of a dropſy in general.

13. When a dropſy proceeds from drinking cold water, or whatever obſtructs perſpira-, diaphoretics are the proper remedies; as *camphor. ſal. ſuccin. vol. c. c. ſpec. diamb. hrid. rad. ſerp. virg.* &c. And if the patient be ng, young and ſanguine, and the diſeaſe in its ncy, bleeding will be convenient. *From an obſtructed perſpiration.*

14. When the diſtemper is cauſed by the ſtone gravel in the kidneys, whence the *ſerum* cannot ly paſs them; to remove this obſtruction n ſafety, opiates muſt be joined along with amics and diuretics, as in the caſe of the e or gravel. See pag. 241, *&c.* *The Stone or Gravel.*

15. In a dropſy proceeding from a viſcidity of blood; the veſſels being ſtuft up, and the ulation languid, mercurials, chalybeates, and matics, are the moſt proper. *Viſcidity.*

16. When it proceeds from hard drinking, e may be more plentifully allowed; and a er diet than in other caſes. Riding and erate exerciſe is here of great ſervice. *Hard drinking.*

17. If from a ſuppreſſion of the menſtrual diſ- ges, they ought again to be promoted, if ble; but in this caſe it very often happens, *Suppreſſion of the* Menſes.

even in young ſubjects, that upon a ſtoppage them for ſome time, the *ovaria* ſwell and gro dropſical; which, together with the *tubæ fall pianæ*, are of ſuch a nature, as to contain ſom gallons of ſerum.

Conſumption. 18. In dropſies proceeding from a conſumptio natural weakneſs, and old age, purgatives oug to be ſparingly uſed: and on the intermedia days, lixivious diuretics and proper corroberan ſuch as chalybeates, *&c.* may be adminiſtred.

Scirrhous Liver. 19. If from a ſcirrhous liver or the jaundi ſuch medicines ought to take place as are preſcrib in thoſe diſtempers reſpectively. See pag. 204, &

Attended with ſwell'd Legs, &c. 20. If œdematous ſwellings happen in t legs, or other parts, chalybeates, or if t patient be only cachectic, a courſe of the mine or *German* ſpaw-waters, will be proper. A for externals, fotuſſes *ex fol. puleg. flor. chamæm* and other warm and ſpicy ingredients, will convenient.

When from hæmorrhages, &c. 21. When the diſtemper proceeds from la hæmorrhages, other evacuations, or a fever, p gatives ought to be ſparingly exhibited; cure in theſe caſes depending principally u the proper uſe of bitters and chalybeates.

Hydrocephalum. 22. The *hydrocephalum*, which is frequen ſeen in children, from the time of their bi till they come to be about three or four y old, is to be cured by making iſſues in the *occ* or neck, perpetual bliſters, and the uſe of c mel purgatives. A purgative diet-drink prepared of rhubarb, *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* &c. forward the cure; being drank daily.

Hydrops pectoris. 23. If the *hydrops pectoris* be original, or p not an attendant in the *aſcites*, and yields n the general method of cure, already preſcri the ſame operation may be performed, as is p tiſed in the *empyema*. See pag. 96, 97.

24.

24. The *hydromphalum & hydrocele* are to be eated as the *aſcites.* *Hydromphalum & hydrocele.*

25. An *aſcites & tympanites* are both to be eated with the ſame medicines; only carmi- tives ſhould be added for the latter. The irurgical operation ſucceeds not ſo well in the *mpanites* as in the *aſcites*; becauſe, tho' the elling be large in the *tympanites*, it often ntains but a ſmall quantity of water. Too ſtrong rgatives ought not to be uſed in either caſe. hen they grow inveterate, and greatly weaken patient, our chief hope is from perſpira- e fomentations, liniments, cataplaſms and lters, together with proper internals; or from the manual operation, which it is ught ſhould be performed as ſoon as ever lymphatic veſſels are known to be actually lt. *Aſcites & Tympanites.*

26. ℞ *Ciner. clavell.* ʒ iv. *urin. human.* ℔ iij. *ue ad* ℔ ij. *& adde ſpt. vin. camph.* ℔ j. *ſal. ri, armon. āa* ʒ j. *m. f. fotus: utatur frequenter n ſpongia; & poſtea,*

27. ℞ *Ung. martiat.* ʒ iv. *ol. terebinth. chamæmel. nitri dulc. āa* ʒ j. *ſpt. ſal. armon.* ʒ ß. *camphor. j. ol. cumin. carui, anis. āa gut.* xx. *m. & ue ſuper partes affectas, deinde applicetur cata- ſma ſequens.*

28. ℞ *Sterc. bov. rad. bryon. alb. recent. raphan. nt. āa* ℔ j. *pulv. fl. chamæmel. ſem. anis. cumini ui āa* ʒ ß. *cepas* ij. *camphor.* ʒ ij. *ſulph. viv. alum.* ʒ j. *ung. martiat.* ʒ ij. *m. f. cataplaſm. applice- toti abdomini & ſæpe renovetur.*

28. Afterwards may be applied the following ſter.

℞ *Emp. è cumin.* ʒ v. *camphor.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. tere- b. ol. ſuccin. carui, aniſ. āa* ℥ j. *m. f. emplaſt. us extende* ʒ iß. *ſuper alutam, abdomini toti ap- and.*

The manner of Tapping in the Aſcites.

29. Laſtly, when the *aſcites* is confirmed, a there remain no hopes of relief, but from t operation, it is proper to perform it ſpeedil before the water has time to form it ſelf in *hydatides*, or corrupt the *viſcera*.

'Tis previouſly neceſſary we ſhould rega the preparation of the patient; and have readineſs a proper bandage, *&c.* to apply wh the *ſerum* is extracted.

If the patient has been coſtive for ſome da and the inteſtines are ſuppoſed to be overload with excrements, a gentle *enema* may be giv the night before the operation.

There muſt be in readineſs for the dreſſi (1.) A ſmall piece of *emplaſt. de minio fuſcum*, *emp. adhæſiv.* to be applied to the orifice af the operation: above which is to be placed bit of fine linen rag doubled, as after phleboto (2.) A large piece of flannel, three or four ti folded, ſufficient to cover the whole *abdom* reaching upward about three inches above navel, deſcending as low as the *os pubis*, a extending on each ſide as far as the *oſſa i* (3.) A flannel-roller, five or ſix yards in leng and five fingers in breadth; but if the per be fat, it may be a yard or two longer. (4.) A laſtly, there muſt be in readineſs about hal pint of ſpirit of wine, and twice as much ſm beer, in which to dip the bandages.

The patient being ſeated in a chair, wit pillow or bolſter between that and his ba the operator makes the puncture, with triangular inſtrument or *ſtylet*, about two or th inches below the navel, either on the left right ſide (but generally on the left) about h an inch or an inch from the *linea alba*. T inſtrument is ſo contrived, that to make puncture, it paſſes thro' a *cannula*, ſo t when the former is drawing out, the *cannul*

introduc

ntroduced, without any pain to the patient; nd the ſharp inſtrument being entirely removed, he water flows thro' the *cannula* in a full ſtream, hich is received into a baſin, and empti- d into a large veſſel, till all is evacuated. ut toward the latter end, when the ſtream egins to leſſen, both ſides of the abdomen e pretty tightly to be compreſſed with the nds, till all the water is entirely diſcharged. the patient ſhould be faintiſh, during the eration, he may be ſupported with wine or roper cordials. After the due evacuation of e *ſerum*, the *cannula* is taken out, and the pa- ent aſſiſted to ſtand upright; then immediately e plaſter is applied to the puncture, and after at the ſmall compreſs. Next, the ſmall beer ing made pretty hot, pour the ſpirit of wine it, and therein immerſe the large flan- l compreſs; gently ſqueezing it out again, d apply it equally to the *abdomen*. And to ep on all, ſtrengthen the veſſels, and event as much as poſſible the influx of the aters, the flannel roller is to be applied as ght as the patient can well bear it. After this is to be put to bed, and when he has ſome light thing, and drank a glaſs or two wine, he may compoſe himſelf to reſt; or if ere be occaſion, let him take the following aught.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥iſs. *raphan. c.* ℥ſs. *laud. d. gr.* i. *ſpt. nitri d. gut.* xxx. *ſyr. alth.* ʒvj. *f. hauſt.*

The preſent method of performing this ope- ion is preferable to the antient, in evacuating the water at once; by which means the veſ- s have a better opportunity of contracting emſelves.

It is never found that the extraction of the ter all at once, either kills or weakens the

patient, more than the doing of it at ſeveral times would do; if the *ſerum* be thin enough to paſs thro' the *cannula.*

The method of letting the *cannula* remain after the operation, was generally the occaſion of a mortification.

When the *ſerum* is thick, or contain'd in *hydatides*, the operation is leſs certain: but the patient may, in this caſe, live longer without the operation, than in the other; and when it becomes neceſſary, 'tis here generally performed with a lancet, at proper intervals.

When the *ſerum* is contain'd in the *ovaria* of women, the caſe ſeldom admits of an intire cure; and never by the operation.

When an *aſcites* is the conſequence of other diſeaſes, as hæmorrhages, agues, *&c.* 'tis more eaſily cured; and the operation proves more ſucceſsful, than when it proceeds from hard drinking, or ſome particular fault in the conſtitution.

In an *aſcites* a great quantity of *ſerum* is generally contained in the *ſcrotum* and legs, which will afterwards aſcend into the *abdomen*; and when the patient begins to ſwell again conſiderably, it will fall down again. But if after the operation, the water does not fall down again, or but little, 'tis reckon'd a diagnoſtic of recovery.

The operation of the *hydrocele* is needful when it attends an *aſcites*; becauſe of the communication of the one with the other; unleſs in either caſe the *ſerum* be contain'd in *hydatides*; and then it will be neceſſary. It is proper that the legs be rolled with linen rollers, beginning from below upwards, to hinder the waters from falling down, and over-ſtretching the veſſels.

RUPTURES.

A *Rupture*, in general, is an external protuberance of the inteſtines, *omentum*, or arts adjacent, from a relaxation of the *peritoeum*: and ſo may happen either in the *abdomen*, *guen*, or *ſcrotum*. When ſuch a rupture happens the navel, 'tis called *exomphalos*; when in the oin, *herna inguinalis*; and when in the *ſcrotum*, *rnia ſcroti*. *Definition.*

2. Ruptures may proceed from violent exciſe, vaulting, leaping, running, *&c.* blows, lls, or any other accident which overſtretches e *peritonæum*. In women, a hard labour has en cauſed a rupture, both in the navel and oin. *Cauſe.*

3. If the *hernia*, in whatever part it is, proceeds ly from a relaxation, it appears without inflamation or pain, and diſappears when the patient s lain for ſome time on his back in bed; and pears again when he riſes. If it be an *hernia teſtinalis*, from an eruption of the inteſtines, *entum*, or both, it may either ſlide down into *ſcrotum*, or lye in the *inguen*; and this proſion is ſudden, if it proceed from a blow or . Sometimes, alſo, blood is extravaſated, and ſwelling painful. If the hand be placed on the production of the *peritonæum*, at its t from the *abdomen*, and the patient be put on coughing or ſneezing, it may be diſtinguiſh'd m a *ſarcoma*, by the motion of the gut pervable in that caſe. *Diagnoſtics.*

The *hernia omentalis* is an unequal, ſoft, ſlipy tumor, of a ſtated magnitude; but that the inteſtines is round, and yields a certain rmuring noiſe if they are empty; but if full excrement, this may readily be felt.

Prognoſtics. 4. The *hernia inteſtinalis* is not without danger tho' by means of a good bandage it may be cure in young people. The *hernia omentalis* is th leaſt dangerous. All *hernia's* from external acc dents are dangerous. When they happen in o people, they are thought incurable. Tho joined with a cough are of difficult cure. the *hernia inteſtinalis*, if the excrements harde by being long detain'd in the ruptur'd inteſtin 'tis often of dangerous conſequence; and occ ſions pain, inflammation, the iliac paſſion, a ſometimes a gangrene. The *hernia omentalis* leſs dangerous, and eaſier of cure. In moiſt co ſtitutions, ruptures are eaſier cured than in d ones. A cure may generally be expected the ruptures be well kept up, with a proper tru till the perſon be twenty years of age.

Regimen. 5. The patient's drink ought to be ſubaſtri gent and agglutinant, and conſiſt of medicat or aſtringent ales, wines, &c. The food ſhou alſo be aſtringent, and the bread might mixed with the *ſem. aniſ. carui, fœnicul. dulc.* & Reſt is here preferable to motion.

Cure. 6. If the excrements are indurated, or t patient be coſtive, a carminative and laxati glyſter will be proper, from time to time.

After the operation, the rupture ought be replaced, and kept up with a convenie bandage or truſs. When it is replaced, ſo adviſe the putting upon the part a reſtringe and agglutinant plaſter, antecedent to t truſs or bandage, to corrugate the fibres, a ſtraiten the paſſages where the rupture was, order to hinder a relapſe. The *emp. ad herni* is moſt commonly applied for this purpoſe; in its ſtead,

℞ *Emp. è cymino* ℔ j. *oxycroc.* ℔ ſs. *ſolve adde bol. armen. mumiæ āa* ʒ ij. *ſang. dracon. m tich. ſarcocol. pulv. gallar. flor. roſar. rubr. ra*

torme

torment. āa ʒ j. *ol. ſuccin. balſam. peruv. āa* ʒ ſs. *ol. roſar. q. s. f. emplaſt. durioris conſiſtentiæ.*

But if the perſon be paſt the time of his growth, it is to no purpoſe to apply ſuch reſtringents; the caſe being now reckoned paſt cure. It is ſufficient that he keep the Rupture up with a bolſter, and convenient bandage, or rather a proper truſs; by which means, and ordering the non-naturals aright, life may be prolong'd.

7. In the *hernia ſcroti*, inſtead of the plaſter above preſcribed, the following *cataplaſm* may be applied; after the inteſtines or omentum are replaced. *Hernia ſcroti.*

℞ *Pulv. cortic. granator. rad. torment. flor. roſar. rubr. balauſt. āa* ʒ j. *farin. fabar. ad pondus omnium, vin. rubr. q. s. f. cataplaſma, cujus applicetur q. s. parti affectæ, cum parum ol. roſar.*

8. Fomentations alſo may be uſed; but it is to be feared their heat and aqueous parts will relax too much.

The following may be tried.

℞ *Acet. acerrim.* ℔ j. *album ovi conquaſſat.* ℔ ſs. *m. f. fotus, utatur ſemel in die ſubcalide.*

A cataplaſm alſo of *conſerv. roſar. rubr.* may here be of ſervice.

9. During the uſe of externals, we muſt not omit internals; which ought to be of a carminative, reſtringent, and agglutinant nature.

℞ *Troch. de carab.* ʒ ſs. *bol. armen. ſang. dracon. pulv. cinnamom. ſemin. aniſ. carui, coriand. āa* ʒ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℈ j. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ j. *ſyrup. è coral. q. s. f. pil. n°.* 8. *ex ſingul.* ʒ j. *ſumat* 4. *bis in die ſuperbibend. hauſtul. vin. rub.*

Or,

℞ *Radic. tormentil. biſtort. coral. rubr. āa* ʒ ij. *pulv. cinnam. ſem. carui, terr. japonic. gum. arabic. bol. armen. āa* ʒ j. *ſacchar. roſat. ad pondus omnium,*

nium, f. pulvis cujus ℈ ij. *ſint pro doſi, bis in die, cum cyatho vin. rubr.*

10. Proper gellies or mucilages, might here alſo be conveniently adminiſtred, made of *icthyocal. gum. arabic. tragacanth. raſur. c. c.* &c.

Aſtringent and agglutinant ingredients might likewiſe be ſteep'd in the wine or other liquor, or boiled in the broths uſed by the patient. The ſimples proper for this purpoſe are *rad. biſtort. tormentil. conſolid. major conſerv. roſar. raſ. c. c. ebor. cinnamom. herb. plantag. piloſel. centinod. quinquefol. ſanicul. auricul. mur. cort. granator. fl. roſar. rubr.* &c.

Hernia ventoſa.

11. A rupture from wind, called *hernia ventoſa*, may be cured by proper carminatives given inwardly. Diſcutient warm fomentations will alſo be adviſeable; and eſpecially the *emp. è cymin.* applied warm upon the part.

SECT. XVII. *Diſeaſes of the Anus.*

HÆMORRHOIDS.

Definition.

1. THE *hæmorrhoids* are a painful, periodical tumor in the lower part of the *inteſtinum rectum*; uſually appearing externally in the *anus.*

Cauſe.

2. They may be cauſed by a diſtention of the hæmorrhoidal veſſels, either from high living, a plethora, or a too rich and ſizy blood; or elſe from old-age, weakneſs, or a blood that is depauperated, render'd too ſerous, and apt to ſtagnate in the veſſels. Coſtiveneſs alſo gives frequent occaſion to them; ſo does the ſtoppage of any other natural evacuation, as the *menſes*, &c. or whatever may occaſion the blood to ſtagnate in the hemorrhoidal veſſels.

3. Some-

3. Sometimes they are internal, and cauſe great pain in going to ſtool, eſpecially if the *fæces* are indurated; after which they often appear externally, and blood is ſeen upon the excrements. When they are external, the touching of them, or ſitting without a cuſhion, is commonly painful; but chiefly after going to ſtool. They vary in magnitude, figure and colour; ſome are hard, others ſoft; and they often bleed plentifully, and then grow more eaſy. *Diagnoſtics.*

4. They are ſeldom dangerous, unleſs when they inflame, and threaten a gangrene. When they bleed, they are accounted ſalutary; eſpecially if it be critical, or happen upon the ſtoppage of any other evacuation. If they ſuppurate, or become ulcerous, they often occaſion a *fiſtula in ano.* *Prognoſtics.*

5. If they proceed from high living, or a ſizy blood, let the diet be thin and moderate, and conſiſt chiefly of whey, grewels, broths, *&c.* If from a week conſtitution, old-age, or depauperated blood, let the diet be balſamic and nouriſhing: and if from coſtiveneſs, laxative; avoiding all inflammatory or ſpirituous liquors. *Regimen.*

6. If the pain be violent, and the diſtemper cauſed by high living, an obſtruction of the *menſes*, their ſtopping too ſoon, or elſe by ſizy or grumous blood, firſt uſe phlebotomy: and afterwards the following, by way of fomentation, or rather by way of vapor, may prove ſerviceable. *Cure.*

℞ *Fol. alth. malv. flor. origan. ſambuc. melilot. chamæmel. āa m.* ij. *capit. papav. alb. contuſ.* ʒiiij. *bacc. junip. laur. ſem. lini, fœnugr. āa* ʒj. *coque in lact. vaccin. aq. font. āa q. ſ. colaturæ cong.* j. *adde ol. terebinth.* ʒiiij. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒj. *opij, camphor. āa* ʒij. *ſpt. vin.* ℔ ß. *m. f. fotus.*

7. The

7. The ſame ingredients being bruiſed, will ſerve for a cataplaſm, after the uſe of the fomentation or vapor.

Or,

8. ℞ *Cataplaſm. de mic. pan. alb. & lact. vaccin.* ℔ ſs. *croci* ℈ ij. *camphor.* ʒ ſs. *opii* ℈ j. *ung. dialth.* ʒ ſs. *m. in eundem finem.*

A vapor of milk and honey, or a fumigation of ſulphur, will ſometimes anſwer the ſame end.

9. If the hæmorrhoids be internal, and the patient is coſtive,

℞ *Rad. alth. ſem. lini, fænugr. āa* ʒ ſs. *fol. malv. flor. chamæmel. ſambuc. āa m.* j. *gum. arab.* ʒ ſs. *tragac.* ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ xij. *adde elect. lenitiv.* ʒ vj. *croci, camphor. āa* ℈ j. *opii gr.* iv. *ſyr. roſ. ſolut. ol. roſ. vin. canarin. āa* ʒ ij. *f. enema, injiciend. pro re nata.*

If the patient be not coſtive, omit the purgatives.

When they are external or internal.

10. The following unguent is proper, either in the external or internal hæmorrhoids; but when uſed for the latter, let it be put up with a doſſil twice or thrice a day.

℞ *Ung. popul. ſambuc. alb. camphorat. āa* ʒ ſs. *ſacch. ſaturn. croc. āa* ℈ ij. *camphor. opii āa* ʒ ſs. *vitel. ovi unius, balſam. ſulphur. aniſat. ſpt. vini āa* ʒ ſs. *m. f. unguent.*

Or,

11. ℞ *Ung. popul. ol. roſar. āa* ʒ j. *emplaſt. de minio* ʒ ſs. *ſolve & adde æthiop. mineral. calomel. āa* ʒ ij. *opii, camphor. ol. bux. āa* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Mel. theriac. vulgar. ung. dialth. āa* ʒ ſs. *vitel. ovi. unius, mucilag. gum. tragac. ſem. cydonior. āa* ʒ iſs. *croc. ſacch. ſaturn. camphor. opii āa* ʒ j. *balſam. peruv.* ʒ ij. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. terebinth. balſam. ſulphur. āa* ʒ j. *opii* ʒ ij. *m.*

12. The

12. The following cerate alſo has its uſe.

℞ *Emplaſt. de min. ol. amygd. dulc. āa* ʒ j. *croc. opii āa* 3 ß. *camphor.* ℈ j. *balſam. ſulphur. aniſat. balſ. peruv. ol. ſuccin. āa gut.* xij. *m. f. cerat.*

13. When the ſwelling is very hard, *emplaſt. de ran. cum mercurio*, or *empl. de mucilag. cum vel ſine mercurio*, are proper.

Or,

℞ *Emplaſt. de mucilag.* ʒ ß. *calomel.* 3ij. *camphor.* ℈ij. *m. & extende ſuper pannum linteum, parti affectæ applicand.*

14. If the pain, ſwelling, and diſcoloration continue, 'tis proper to apply two leeches to the part, and then to proceed to internals.

℞ *Flor. ſulphur.* 3iß. *ſumat omni mane per* 14. *dies, in ſero lactis vel lact. vaccin.*

Or,

℞ *Mann. cremor. tart. āa* ʒ ß. *ſumat omni mane cum decoct. avenac. vel pro re nata.*

15. If the patient be coſtive,

℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ʒ ij. *cremor. tart. lact. ſulphur. āa* 3vj. *ol. aniſ. gut.* vj. *ſyr. roſar. ſolut. q. ſ. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. h. ſ. vel omni mane.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. ſen. gereon* ʒ iij. *gum. arab.* 3ij. *ſyr. roſ. ſolut. mann. āa* 3vj. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* 3ß. *m. f. potio, ſumat mane, pro re nata.*

Or,

℞ *Fol. ſen. gum. arab. āa* ʒ ß. *rad. glycyrrhiz.* 3vj. *fol. alth. m.* j. *f. ingredient. pro thea, de qua bibat ad libitum.*

16. If the caſe proceed from low living, or depauperated blood, and happen in old-age, allow generous wine, a nouriſhing diet, and other cardiacs; and in caſe of impoveriſhed blood, give chalybeates.

17. If from high living, the contrary courſe ſhould be taken, and proper evacuations uſed.

18. If

18. If from a ſtoppage of the *menſes*, endeavour to promote them.

19. If upon their entire going off, uſe bleeding now and then, and other evacuations.

20. If from ſizy blood, give mercurial purgatives.

21. If from a ſcorbutic habit, proceed as in ſcurvy; and give the *ſucc. millefolij.*

WEAKNESS of the FUNDAMENT.

1. SOmetimes, from a particular weakneſs of the part, the *rectum* deſcends lower in going to ſtool than it ought; at which time the patient is ſenſible of a bearing down. This is frequent in children that have been ſubject to a diarrhœa, or violent fits of crying.

2. If it proceed from natural weakneſs, or if the ſphincter muſcle be paralytic, the cure is difficult and uncertain; otherwiſe eaſier and more certain.

3. The diet ſhould be nouriſhing and cardiac: red wine, *&c.* might be allowed.

Cure. 4. If it proceed from coſtiveneſs, give a lenient purge, or rather a laxative glyſter, and keep the body ſoluble. In the mean time,

℞ *Cort. granator. tormentil. biſtort. āa* ʒ ſs. *flor. balauſt. roſar. rubr. āa* ʒij. *ſantal. rub. lign. aloes āa* ʒj. *coque, lento igne, cum vin. rub.* ℔ ij. *ſit colaturæ* ℔ iſs.

This may be uſed by way of vapor; or a ſmall thick compreſs may be dip'd in it, and apply'd warm, now and then, with a proper bandage.

5. If the caſe be paralytic, add to the decoction *caryophyl. mac. cinnam. ſem. cardam. minor. ſpt. lavend. c. aq. hung.* &c. or if this fails, a powder made of the ſame ingredients, included in a linen rag, and dip'd in hot *ſpt. lavend. c.* may be applied in the ſame manner.

6. If

6. If the weakneſs lye high, and eſpecially if there be a looſeneſs,

℞ *Confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒij. *vin. canarin. rub.* āa ʒiij. *m. f. enema, injiciatur pro re nata.*

7. If from an actual weakneſs, or a diarrhœa; order, beſides the fomentation, as the reſpective caſes require; and let rhubarb be uſed for ſome time. The *tinctur. ter. japon.* and *tinct. cort. peruv.* are univerſally ſerviceable here; as alſo the following.

℞ *Confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒj. *ol. cinnam. gut.* ij. *m. ſumat hora ſomni pro re nata.*

8. If the caſe prove obſtinate, make the fomentations and glyſters more aſtringent; or proceed as in caſe of an actual prolapſion of the *anus*.

PROLAPSION of the ANUS.

1. SOmetimes the *rectum* falls down ſo low as to require external aſſiſtance to replace it.

2. The cauſes here may be the ſame as of the hæmorrhoids.

3. If this be not ſoon reduced, 'tis dangerous; the gut being apt to tumefy and mortify, if long expoſed to the air. 'Tis ſubject to relapſe after reduction in children, eſpecially upon their crying; and is difficult to keep up in caſe of a *diarrhœa*.

4. The diet here muſt be aſtringent and balſamic.

5. If the inteſtine be ſwelled, foment it with warm milk; or if it be diſcoloured, with red wine; or when a mortification is apprehended, ſpirit of wine: then let it be reduced with the fingers oil'd for that purpoſe, and apply a compreſs to the part, dipped in red wine, with a proper bandage, and ſet the patient eaſy for ſome time. *Cure.*

6. If there be a *diarrhœa*, or a great imbecility in the part, a piece of paſt-board, or a proper truſs,

truſs, may be contrived to prevent its falling down again.

FISTULA in ANO.

1. *Fiſtula in ano* is a ſinuous and callous ulcer in the *anus*, being ſometimes ſtrait, at others winding; ſometimes ſimple, and at others form'd into various ſinus's.

It may be cauſed either by the hæmorrhoids, venereal excreſcences, contuſions on the part, or a bad habit of body.

2. The *pus* diſcharged in this caſe is uſually ſanious, thin and fetid; the *fæces* are generally tinged therewith; the lower part of the *rectum* is often ulcerated; and ſometimes the *os iſchium* proves carious.

3. 'Tis difficult of cure, becauſe of the conſtant humidity of the part; and the more difficult if the patient be in years, and of a bad conſtitution; or if the fiſtula have many ſinus's, or the lips are very callous.

4. The diet and exerciſe ſhou'd here be very moderate.

Cure. 5. A ſalivation, and afterwards a courſe of the woods, is often requiſite to the cure, eſpecially if it be venereal. And in this caſe the manual operation may be deferr'd 'till the ſalivation is raiſed. For the manner of performing the operation, ſee pag. 652.

6. If the ſinus's are not large enough, they may be dilated by prepared ſpunge, or by inciſion. The tincture of *myrrh* is thought a proper thing to inject in this caſe. The dreſſing is commonly *ung. deſiccat. rub.* mix'd with a ſmall proportion of red precipitate. Care muſt be taken, leſt by irritating medicines too great a flux of humors be brought upon the part.

SECT.

SECT. XVIII. *General Diſeaſes.*

GONORRHOEA VIRULENTA.

A *Gonorrhœa virulenta*, or venereal running, is a flux of corroſive matter from the ternal parts of the *pudenda.* *Definition.*

2. This ſeems to be cauſed by an actual communication of the ſame kind of matter, or ſomething contain'd therein, thro' the veſſels, to the arts it corrodes; thoſe being uſually firſt affected thro' which it paſſed. *Cauſe.*

3. If this matter flow thro' the *urethra*, it mmonly appears in a few days after the inction was received, with titillation in that rt, the ſenſation of heat, or a ſmall pricking in in making water; is firſt ſmall in quany and whitiſh, but gradually flows faſter, and anges yellow, green, watery, fetid, bloody, and uſes greater inflammation, excoriation, and in; eſpecially in erections of the *penis*, or tenns of the *vagina*; pain and ſwelling in the es, *perinæum*, groin, ſhankers, &c. according the degree of the infection; but afterwards uſing proper remedies the running decreaſes, ows white, clammy, and at length, after ments, or *flocci*, appear in the urine, entirely ſes. *Diagnoſtics.*

A ſimilar matter flowing from the *vagina*, inally, the neck of the *penis*, confines of the lex, or the *ſcrotum* externally, occaſions inmmation, excoriation, and gives riſe to warts, riſcæ, *porri*, *condylomata*, &c. tho' theſe alſo quently happen in the reſpective parts, with- any flux of a corroſive matter from them.

The chief ſeats in this matter, as appear from the inflammation, exulceration, and tu mefaction, found upon diſſections, are the *ure thra, veſiculæ ſeminales, proſtatæ, Cowper*'s glands, an *vagina interna.*

'Tis known from a *gonorrhœa ſimplex*, and *fluc albus*, by the ſigns abovemention'd; no violen exerciſe, great ſtrains, profuſe venery, or the uſ of too hot glyſters having preceded.

Prognoſtics. 4. If the matter flow plentifully, be well c loured; that is, yellow or whitiſh, of a goo conſiſtence, and the ſymptoms moderate, th cure is thought to be eaſy. But if the contra happens, and the cure be long about, ſom ſmall ſymptoms of the *lues* uſually remain. Th flux being ſtopped ſuddenly whilſt the matter corroſive, whether by a fever, calloſity of t parts, or the uſe of aſtringents, may occaſion t *lues venerea.* It need not be ſaid that the mo ſeat it has, and the later the running appea the worſe the diſtemper is likely to prove.

Regimen: 5. The greater the inflammation and oth ſymptoms, the lower ſhould be the diet. Sm liquors drank freely, if they paſs quick, are u ful. Reſt is to be indulged. Frequent bathi in warm water, with milk, bran, and emollie herbs, is of great ſervice.

Cure of the running and its concomitant Symptoms. 6. In order to the cure bleed directly, eſpe ally if the patient be plethoric, or an inflamm tion appear in the part affected; and repeat as occaſion requires. The ſame day, or the d after, give a gentle cathartic.

℞ *Decoct. ſen. gereon.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. de ſpina cervi ſal. cathart. amar. ãa* ℥ ſs. *cremor. tart.* ʒ iij. *prunel.* ℈ ij. *gum. arabic. pulv.* ʒ ij. *m. f. potio m ſumenda.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Pulv. rhabarb.* ʒ j. *calomel. gr.* xv. *ſal. nel.* ℈ ſs. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. s. f. bolus.*

Or, 8.

8. ℞ *Extract. rud. pil. ex duobus, calomel. ãa* ℥j. *gum. guaiac.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. volat ſuccin.* ℈j. *ol. ſabin. gut.* v. *cum ſyr. de althæa q. s. f. maſſa cujus ſit* ℥ ſs. *pro doſi, bis vel ter in ſeptimana.*

But if the heat and pain in making water be ſevere, give only cooling lenitives; becauſe rough purges are apt to increaſe thoſe ſymptoms.

9. ℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ℥ iij. *pulv. ſanct.* ℥ ſs. *cremor. tartar.* ℥j. *ſal. nitr.* ℈ ij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* iiij. *m. fiat partitis vicibus, ſuperbibendo aq. mineral. purg.* ℥ ij.

10. Soon after the operation of the purgatives, which are to be repeated three or four times a week, give balſamic diuretics, to prevent the laſt mention'd ſymptoms.

℞ *Aq. petroſelin.* ℥ ij. *gum. arabic.* ℥ ij. *ſal nitri* ℈ ſs. *f. ſolutio, cui adde ſpt. terebinth. gut.* 30. *f. hauſtus.*

Or,

11. ℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℥ ij. *aq. fœnicul.* ℥j. *cryſtal. mineral.* ℈j. *camphor. cum pauco albumine ovi ſolut.* ℈vj. *ſacchar. ſaturn. gr.* v. *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

Or,

12. ℞ *Aq. plantag.* ℥ iij. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *syr. de rubo idæo* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. ſal. dulc.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus, pro re nata repetend.*

13. Mucilages alſo are very proper in this caſe, made of *gum. arabic. tragacanth. ſem. cydonior.* &c. with *aq. petroſelin. plantag. ſyr. de althæa de rubo idæo*, &c. And in caſe the pain and heat prove violent, there are ſome who preſcribe emollient injections; tho' their uſe in this caſe is abſolutely forbid by others, who ſuppoſe them the cauſe of Caruncles; which indeed ſcarce ever happen in this diſtemper, but when injections have been uſed. Whence their uſe, if at all allow'd, ſhould be principally reſtrain'd to females. The following are of the ſafeſt kind.

℞ *Sem. lin. fœnugr. ãa* ℥ j. *fol. alth. m.* j. *coque in aq. plantag.* ℥ xij. *colaturæ* ℔ ſs. *adde balſ. peruv.* ℥ j. *admixto pauco vitello ovi ſolut. mel. roſat.* ℥ ij. *f. injectio, cujus parum tepefact. in urethram placide injiciatur ſubinde prore nata.*

Or,

14. ℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ ſs. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ℥ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℈ j. *ſyr. de roſ. ſicc.* ℥ j. *m. in eundem finem.*

15. If the running prove thin, or obſtinately continue yellow, green, or bloody, give five or ſix grains of *turpeth. mineral.* by way of emetic, or three or four grains of *mercur. virid.* in the purgatives, as often as ſhall be requiſite.

16. Calomel may be given in the quantity of ten grains, for two or three nights ſucceſſively, mix'd with *conſerv. roſar.* or *confect. fracaſt.* and at length be purged off with the common cathartic potion. The calomel purging in the night, contrary to expectation, let the deſign'd cathartic be taken directly, to prevent gripes and bloody ſtools; which often happen upon taking cold, eſpecially if the mercury has not been duly ſublimed or finely ground.

17. When a courſe of calomel cannot be comply'd with, for want of opportunities to keep warm, *&c.* preſcribe as follows.

℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ℥ ij. *æthiop. mineral.* ℥ ſs. *pul. gum. arab.* ℥ ſs. *cremor. tart. jalap. ãa* ℥ iij. *balſam. polychreſt.* ℥ ij *ſyr. è cichor. cum rheo q. ſ. f. electuarium, capiat quant. n. m. major. ſingulis vel alternis noctibus & auroris.*

18. If by this means the running diminiſhes, the conſiſtence thickens, and the colour of it changes white, ſlacken, and by degrees leave off mercurial purges, and exhibit only lenitives at proper intervals.

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ℥ iſs. *tamarind.* ℥ ij. *ſal. tartar.* ℥ ſs. *infunde in aq. petroſelin.* ℥ vj. *in colaturæ* ℥ iv. *ſo gu*

gum. arab. ʒ ij. *& adde elect. lenitiv.* ʒ iij. *cremor. tartar.* ʒ j. *m. f. hauſt. mane ſumend. & pro re nata repetend.*

Or,

19. ℞ *Rad. alth. inciſ.* ʒ iij. *gum. arab.* ℥ ſs. *coque in decoct. hord. q. ſ. ad* ℔ iij. *ſub finem coctionis addendo rad. rhei* ʒ ij. *fol. ſen.* ʒ vj. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ſs. *in colatura ſolve mann. ſyr. roſar. ſolut. ãa* ℥ j. *m. bibat cyathum ſingulis vel alternis diebus.*

20. Sometimes about the concluſion of the cure, there remains a pain and heat in making water; to remove which, the following has been found effectual.

℞ *Sal. cathart. amar.* ʒ vj. *cremor. tartar.* ʒ ij. *m. capiat omni mane ad* 6. *vel* 8. *vices cum decocto avenaceo.*

21. Here follow more of the approved forms of purgatives, to anſwer the indications hitherto mentioned.

℞ *Pil. ex duobus gr.* xv. *calomel. pulv. jalap. ãa* ℈ ſs. *mercur. virid. gr.* iij. *ol. petroſelin. ſuccin. ãa gut.* j. *balſam. capiv. q. ſ. f. pilularum doſis.*

Or,

22. ℞ *Pil. ruffi* ℈ ij. *calomel. gr.* xv. *camphor. gr.* iij. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* iij. *cum ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. pilularum doſis.*

Or,

23. ℞ *Pil. coch. minor.* ʒ ij. *ruffi, calomel. cinnab. antimon. ãa* ʒ j. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. camphor. ãa* ℈ j. *ol. ſaſſafras gut.* viij. *balſam. peruv. q. ſ. f. maſſa, cujus* pij. *ſint pro doſi.*

Or,

24. ℞ *Pulv. warwicenſ. jalap. ãa* ℈ j. *calomel.* ℥ ſs. *mercur. virid. gr.* iij. *ol. ſaſſafras, ſuccin. ãa gut.* j. *balſam. capiv. vel ſyr. rhabarb. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Others more gentle.

25. ℞ *Caſ. fiſtular. recens extract.* ʒ iij. *pulv. gum. arabic. ſal. nitri, rhabarb. ſen. ãa* ʒ ſs. *m. ſumat partitis vicibus.*

26. ℞ *Pulp. caſ. fiſtul.* ℥ ij. *elect. è ſucco roſar.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. ſanct. warwicenſ. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſal. tartar. pulv. rhei ãa* ʒ j. *ol. petroſelin. gut.* vj. *balſam. capiv.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. bis in die.*

27. ℞ *Rad. alth.* ℈ ij. *coque in aq. fœnic.* ℥ vii. *in colaturæ* ℥ iv. *infunde calide fol. ſen.* ʒ ij. *rhabarb.* ℈ ij. *iterum cola & adde mann. opt.* ℥ iij. *cremor. tartar.* ʒ j. *m. pro hauſtu.*

28. ℞ *Mann.* ℥ j. *ſolv. in aq. hord.* ℥ iiij. *colaturæ adde cremor. tart.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ j.

Or,

℞ *Sal. mirab. glauber.* ℥ j. *gum. arab.* ʒ ij. *ſolve in aq. petroſelin.* ℥ iiij. *& adde aq. raphan. comp.* ℥ j

For the heat of urine.

ſpt. nitr. dulc. ℥ ſs. *m.*

29 Proper forms of diuretics for the heat o urine, *&c.*

℞ *Sal. nitri puri* ʒ iij. *pulv. milleped. pp^t. gum. ara bic. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. pulv. in chartas ſex dividendus, ſu mat unam bis terve de die cum cyatho aq. font.*

Or,

30. ℞ *Sal. prunel.* ℥ ſs. *volat. ſuccin.* ℈ j. *ſacch alb.* ʒ ij. *f. chart.* viij. *ſumend. ut ſupra.*

Or,

31. ℞ *Sal. nitri puri* ℥ ſs. *cremor. tartar.* ʒ i *ſperm. ceti, ſpec. diatrag. frigid. ãa* ʒ j. *f. chart.* ℥ *ſumat unam aliquoties in die cum hauſtu emulſio ſequent.*

32. ℞ *Decoct. pro ſyr. de alth.* ℔ iij. *ſem.* 4 *frigid. major. ãa* ℥ ij. *papaver. alb.* ℥ j. *amyg dulc. excort. n°.* 40. *f. expreſſio, cui adde aq. r phan. comp.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ iſs. *de hac etia bibat ſubinde.*

Or,

33. ℞ *Rad. alth. inciſ. gum. arab. ãa* ℥ ſs. *coq in decoct. hord. q. ſ. ad* ℔ iij. *addendo ſub finem c ctionis rad. glycyrrhiz. ſem. fœnic. dulc. ãa* ʒ ij. *fl melilot. m. j. f. colatura, cui adde vin. alb. lisbon.* ʒ *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ ſs. *bibat ad libitum.*

O

Or,

34. ℞ *Conſ. malv.* ℥ j. *pulv. gum. arab. ſal nitri* ãa ℈ j. *camphor. gr.* iiij. *ſal. ſuccin. gr.* ij *ſyr. de althaa q. ſ. f. bolus cum decoct. hordei ſubinde ſumendus.*

35. ℞ *Conſ. malv. cynosbat.* ãa ℥ ſs. *pulv. gum. arab.* ℥ iij. *tragacanth.* ℥ j. *ſal. nitri* ℥ ij. *milleped. pulv.* ℥ j. *cum ſyr. de alth. q. s. f. electuarium, ſumat q. n. m. ter in die cum emulſione ſupra deſcript.*

36. If by the uſe of theſe or the like means, there are grounds to be pretty ſure the corroſiveneſs of the humor is gone off, and a flux of matter ſtill continues, it may be proper to let it alone for ſome time; and if it ceaſe not of it ſelf, to have recourſe to gentle balſamic aſtringents, the *Briſtol* or other waters. The following may be uſed with ſafety. *To prevent a Gleet.*

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. prunel.* ℥ ij. *conſ. malv.* ℥ vj. *balſ. capiv. cum vitello ovi ſolut.* ℥ j. *m. ſumat h. n. m. omni nocte ſuperbibend. hauſt. potus ſequent.*

℞ *Lign. ſaſſafras* ℥ iij. *guaiac. rad. alth.* ãa ℥ j. *raſur. c. c. eboris* ãa ℥ iſs. *paſſular. major. inciſ.* ℥ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. s. ad* ℔ iiij. *ſub finem coctionis addendo ſem. fœnicul. dulc. contuſ.* ℥ vj. *colatura fiat potus.*

Or,

37. ℞ *Diaſcord. theriac. androm.* ãa ℥ ſs. *antimon. diaphoret.* ℥ iij. *cinnab. antimon. pulv. gum. guaiac. camphor.* ãa ℥ j. *ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. elect. ſumend. præcedens, cum apozem. ſequent.*

℞ *Lign. ſantal.* ℈ j. *ſantal. rubr. ſaſſafras. raſur. ebor.* ãa ℥ vj. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. ad* ℔ ij. *ſub finem coctionis adde rad. glycyrrhiz. flor. roſar. rubrar.* ãa ſs. *bacc. junip. ſem. coriand.* ãa ℥ ij. *fiat colatura.*

38. The continuance of ſuch a courſe as this, together with proper mucilages and mild diuretics, for ſome weeks, would perhaps not only cure a gleet, but prevent thoſe frequent complaints of burning pains, head-achs, and other ſymptoms, oc-

caſion'd either by the mercury or the relicks o the diſtemper, and continuing after the ſuppoſe cure of a ſevere infection. They would be bet ter fitted for this laſt purpoſe if the aſtringent were omitted, or emollients uſed in their ſtead

39. Some to cure the venereal running fro the *urethra*, venture to inject either *ſpt. c.c.* o *ſpt. ſal armoniac. per ſe.* But this is not muc approved of, and may have very bad co ſequences. But frequently to waſh the part both externally and internally, when the can be come at, without violence, as they may females, muſt needs be of ſervice; provided be done gently, and with ſome proper emollie decoction, mixt with a ſmall proportion of *ſ vin. camphorat.* Or, perhaps, as good as any f this purpoſe, is ſoft river-water gently warme and the ſooner this is uſed after receivi the injection, ſo much the better.

To cure the cordee and priapiſmus.

40. A *cordee* is a convulſive contraction of t *frænum*, and under-part of the *penis*; cauſed b the corroſive matter affecting the ſaid part which ſometimes falling on one ſide more th the other, bends the *penis* to that ſide. Th uſually comes on a few days after the firſt a pearance of the running, and is ſcarce obſerva but in erections; which are herein voluntary, a more frequent and laſting than when natur This caſe is term'd a *priapiſmus*, and affects t patient moſt when he is hot, or overwarm.

If the cordee and priapiſmus, are not time remedied, they ſoon grow worſe, continue thr the whole cure, and are at laſt removed wi difficulty. The patient in this caſe ſhould void exerciſe and heat.

'Tis reckoned unſafe, in order to remedy th uneaſineſs, to plunge the *penis* in cold water, b cauſe of the ſudden contraction cauſed thereb

but any thing that is cold and ſolid, being applied to other parts of the body, may be as ſerviceable as it is innocent. In the fit, let the patient cool himſelf by degrees, and endeavour to make water; but to remove it effectually, give a doſe of *turpeth. min.* and another in a reaſonable time after.

℞ *Turpeth. mineral. gr.* vj. *conſ. cynosbat. parum f. pilul. hora commoda ſumenda, bibendo de decocto hordei in operatione.*

If this ſhould not work within the compaſs of an hour, provoke it by a little *ipecacuanha*, or *ſal vitriol.*

Mercurial purgatives, as above-preſcribed, are uſeful afterwards. Opiates prove very ſerviceable againſt the cordee, eſpecially when taken after the operation of purgatives.

℞ *Gum. arab.* ʒ j. *opij gr.* iv. *ſolve in aq. fœnicul. petroſelin. ãa* ʒ iij. *raphan. comp.* ʒ ij. *ſumat 4tam partem hora ſomni, vel pro re nata.*

The *penis* alſo may be fomented with warm milk; or rather,

℞ *Herb. alth. abſinth. vulg. roriſmarin. ãa m.* j. *flor. chamæmel. melilot. ſambuc. ãa p.* 1. *bac. lauri junip. contuſ.* ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. fontan. lact. vaccin. ãa p. æ. & colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ʒ iij. *f. fotus, ſepæ utend. & poſt ſingulas vices inunguatur penis cum ſequent.*

℞ *Ol. lumbricor.* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. c. ſpt. vin. camphor. ãa* ϑ ij. *m. f. liniment.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. nervin.* ʒ vj. *tinct. caſtor.* ʒ iſs. *f. liniment.*

41. *An inflammation and tumefaction of the teſtes,* may ariſe in a gonorrhœa, either from the natural weakneſs of the veſſels, violent motion, the unſeaſonable uſe of aſtringents, a neglect of purgation, or any other means whereby the cor- *Inflammation and tumefaction of the Teſtes.*

ro-

roſive matter is detained, or falls, with the blood into them.

In this caſe, bleed proportionably to the violence of the ſymptoms, and the patient's conſtitution. Suſpend the *teſtes* in a truſs, and give brisk mercurial purgatives. If theſe don't anſwer, order an emetic of *turpethum minerale* to be repeated at proper diſtances; in the mean time make uſe of fomentations and cataplaſms.

℞ *Abſinth. vulg. ſummit. hyperic. agrimon. ää m.* j. *flor. lavend. chamæm. origan. ää m.* ſs. *roſar. rub. p.* ij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ adde acet. vin. alb. ſpt. vin. camphorat. ää* ℥ ij. *f. fotus bis in die vel ſæpius adhibendus, & poſt hujus uſum applicetur cataplaſma ſequens.*

℞ *Farin. fabar. hord. avenar. ää* ℥ ij. *ſem. lini* ℥ j. *pulv. cort. granator. flor. balauſt. roſ. rub. ää* ℥ ſs *aq. font. partes duas, aceti vin. alb. partem unam; coque ad conſiſtentiam cataplaſmat. cujus* ℥ iiij. *immiſce ung. laurin. cum mercurio* ℥ vj.

Or,

℞ *Farin. fabar.* ℥ iv. *litharg. auri* ℥ ſs. *coque in acet. vin. alb. q. s. ut fiat cataplaſma.*

If after the continuance of theſe remedies for ſome time, any ſwelling remain, let a plaſter be applied to the *ſcrotum*, covering the part affected. The *emp. de cicuta cum ammoniac. emp. de mucilagin.* or which is better, *emp. de ran. quadruplicat. mercurio*, may ſerve for this purpoſe; being kept on and renewed occaſionally, till the tumor is quite vaniſhed. Or, perhaps, it would be as well to rub upon the part, once in two or three days, a little ſtrong mercurial unguent. The truſs ſhould be worn all the while. But if the tumor ſhould ſuppurate internally, it becomes an *hernia humoralis*; the matter whereof muſt be evacuated by means of inciſion, or a cauſtic.

42. *Phimoſis*, is a ſtrong conſtriction of the præ- *Phimoſis and*
uce over the *glans*. *Paraphimoſis.*

Paraphimoſis, is a ſtrong retraction of the præ-
uce behind the *glans penis*.

Theſe caſes may happen from a continued con-
ulſion of the part, occaſioned by the corroſive-
eſs of the matter flowing thro' it.

Sometimes a *phimoſis* conceals ſhankers on or
bout the *glans*; and ſometimes is ſo violent as
o prevent the flowing out of the matter; whence
causes an inflammation or mortification of the
art. A *paraphimoſis* is alſo ſometimes ſo violent,
s to require a chirurgical operation.

In both caſes it is proper to foment the
art well with an emollient decoction; and
fterwards.

℞ *Mic. pan. alb. q. v. lact. vaccin. q. ſ. coque*
debitam conſiſtentiam & cuilibet ℔ ſs. *adde croc.*
lv. camphor. ãa ʒſs. *ung. popul. ſambuc. ãa* ʒ j. *f.*
taplaſma ſæpe mutandum.

Other cataplaſms may be compoſed for this
urpoſe, *ex pulv. bac. lauri, flor. chamæmel. ſem. lini,*
nugr. farin. fabar. hord. &c. *cum lact. vaccin. ol.*
peric. lumbr. ſpt. lavendul. c. aq. hung. ſal. volat.
eoſ. &c. Emollient liniments alſo well charged
ith *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* &c. will here be proper.

Upon ſuſpicion of a concealed ſhanker, or a
ndency to mortification, inject the folllowing,
rcibly between the præpuce and glans; it be-
g firſt made a little warm.

℞ *Tinct. myrrh.* ʒ j. *in qua ſolve camphor.* ʒ j.
pro injectione.

Or,

℞ *Rad. ariſtol. rotund. zinzib. ãa* ʒ j. *flor. ori-*
m. ʒ ſs. *piper. long.* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. co-*
turæ ʒ vj. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat. elix. proprietat.*
a ʒ iſs. *m. vel pro injectione in phimoſi, vel fotu in*
raphimoſi, gangrænoſa.

Regard

Regard likewiſe muſt all along be had to in ternal medicines, for the cure of this diſorde Proper emetics and purgatives, as above pre ſcribed, are to be exhibited according to th urgency of the ſymptoms.

The cure of a *paraphimoſis* in no way differ from that of a *phimoſis*, except in the uſe o injections; and in both caſes, if they ſtill prov obſtinate, the præpuce muſt be cut, in order t reduce it to its natural ſtate or ſituation.

Shankers. 43. *Shankers*, are ſmall eating ulcers in o about the *pudenda*. Loſs of ſubſtance and calle ſity are eſteemed two of the moſt certain ſign of them.

Theſe frequently appear without any ru ning, and ſeat themſelves indifferently in th *glans*, *præputium*, *frænum*, body of the *penis*; o within, or about the *labia vulvæ*, &c. The commonly flows a little matter or ichor fro them at their firſt appearance; and after that, let alone, and they neither ſuppurate, nor ſprea farther, they grow callous like horn. Theſe o ten eat away the *frænum*; and if numerous, threa ten a mortification.

There are many other ſorts of puſtules, wart or black eruptions, *&c.* term'd in general, ſhan kers, but improperly.

If the ſhankers run, and are diſpoſed t ſuppurate, dreſs them once a day with the fo lowing.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ℥ ſs. *præcipit. rub. ſubtiliſs. tri* ℥ j. *vel* ℥ ij. *m.*

The *præcipit. rub.* will here perform as much can be expected from a medicine, if mixed n with common *baſilicon*, which cauſes a filth deep black eſchar, but *unguent. diapomphol. ba licon flav. ung. deſic. rub.* &c. as occaſion require and is allowed far to ſucceed that famed unguen

argent. vin. & terebinth. venet. ăa. Whether
he ſuppuration be encouraged, or an eſchar ſe-
arated by this dreſſing, gradually decreaſe the
uantity of præcipitate; but continue to uſe a
ttle, to cauſe a ſolid incarnation; and then
in the ſore with *ung. diapompholig.* or *ung. rub.*
ſiccativum.

If they grow callous, attempt to diſcuſs them
mercurial plaſters, *cum camphor.* or eat them
the roots with *butyr. antimon. lapis infernalis,*
the *lunar cauſtic.* Uſe the ſame to conſume
he ſpongy fleſh, or take away the calloſity of
he edges. If the ulcers ſhould be very foul,

℞ *Mercur. ſublimat. corroſiv.* ʒ j. *ſolve in aq. calc.*
iiij. *& adde elix. proprietat.* ℥ ſs. *f. lotio.*

Waſh them with this every day, and make it
ronger or weaker, as there ſhall be occaſion.

In caſe of a ſwelling, or ſome humor ſtagnating
the ſmall veſſels about them,

℞ *Rad. gentian. ariſtoloch. rotund. ăa* ʒ iij. *flor.*
elilot. m. j. *roſar. rub. balauſt. ăa p.* j. *coque in aq.*
antag. & vin. rub. ăa ℥ x. *ad* ℔ j. *colaturæ adde*
ſt. myrrh. & aloes ℥ ij. *camphor.* ʒ ij. *f. fotus*
mel in die utendus.

The internals ſhould here be the ſame as in
ſe of a venereal running.

If the ulcer diſcharges much, inflames and
mefies the præpuce, *&c.* give *turpeth. min. gr.*
vel vj. by way of emetic, at proper intervals.
Bleeding alſo, mercurial purgatives, parego-
cs after them, and cooling emulſions, are not
be omitted. This failing of ſucceſs, recourſe
uſt be had to a free uſe of mercury, ſo as to
iſe either a partial or a total ſalivation. For
ue ſhankers are eſteem'd the certain and in-
llible marks of a ſevere venereal infection;
d therefore not to be ſafely cured without a
livation. See pag. 308.

Warts.

44. *Warts* frequently ariſe on the neck o body of the *penis*, in the *anus*, entrance of th *vagina*, and ſometimes on the *glans*, *&c.*

Soft and large warts, called *cryſtæ*, *mariſcæ*, o *fici*, from their figure, uſually come on the con fines of the *anus*, which, and the *ſcrotum*, ar commonly the ſeats of the *condylomata*, or fla broad warts. If they be long, ſlender and cylin drical, they are termed *porri*. All theſe ſome times fall off, or wear away by their conſtan friction, or rubbing againſt the cloaths; but leav a root, from whence they ſpring again. The ſometimes run a corroſive matter, and ſome times they do not.

Cut them cloſe off with ſciſſars, and touc the remainder with *lapis infernalis*, or the luna cauſtic. Then dreſs, ſeparate the eſchar, an heal them up as in caſe of ſhankers.

If this can't be comply'd with, touch the twice a-day with *butyr. antimon. vitriol. roma* or *lapis infernalis*, 'till they diſappear, and the ſeparate the eſchar; or dreſs them with *un diapomphol.* and *præcipit. rub.* Or it may do well to apply a little *pulv. præcipit. rub.* upo the root, covering it with a dry pledget and pla ſter; and afterwards skinning it over. A ſolu tion of corroſive ſublimate, carefully uſed, wi conſume them faſt.

Caruncles.

45. *Caruncles* are fleſhy excreſcences in th *urethra*, cauſed either by a relaxation of th internal parts, from the corroſiveneſs of the ve nereal running, or from the uſe of Injections.

They are known by creating a difficulty i making water, or preventing the excluſion the urine.

They are cured, tho' with difficulty, by in troducing a convenient inſtrument into the *ur thra*, and cruſhing them to pieces, or forci them

them down. But 'tis better to put up a ſmall wax candle, (firſt dipping the end of it in an eſcharotic, made of *vitriol. roman. præcipit. rub.* or *alum. rup.* &c.) and let it continue there a convenient time, to conſume them. But if there remain an eſchar, or the candle has occaſioned great uneaſineſs in the part, uſe anodyne mucilaginous injections, as pag. 291. § 13. and then to finiſh the cure, aſtringent ones of *aq. calcis, cort. granator.* &c.

46. *Cryſtallines* are ſmall riſings of the *cuticula*, into watry bladders, uſually upon or about the neck of the *penis*. You need only, in order to their cure, touch them now and then with *aq. calc. aq. aluminos, ſolutio vitriol. roman.* or *ſolutio mercur. ſublimat. corroſiv.* Sometimes the matter collecting largely in *Cowpers* glands, cauſes great inflammation and pain in the perinæum. Here apply, frequently, the cataplaſm, *pag.* 299. § 42. and purge briskly. If this don't remove it, an inciſion muſt be made, and the matter let out. *Cryſtallines.*

47. *Venereal buboes*, are tumors in the groin, riſing from a collection and ſtagnation of the fluids, or venereal humor, in the glands of that part. *Buboes.*

Theſe are known from peſtilential or ſtrumous buboes, by their ſeat; by other ſymptoms of the *lues venerea*, preceding or attending; by their coming ſlowly to ſuppuration; by the abſence of inflammation; and by the patient's confeſſion. They are hardiſh at firſt, increaſe ſlowly, grow to the magnitude of a pullet's egg, and are attended with but little pain. They appear ſometimes without any other ſigns of a venereal infection, at different diſtances from its being received; ſometimes ſooner, at others later; and

and ſometimes there happens one on eac
ſide.

If they grow ſoft, and tend to ſuppuratio
'tis a good ſign. If they remain hard, and in
creaſe but ſlowly, bad. If when broke or opene
the matter be wateriſh, bloody, fetid, *&c.* o
the flux ſmall, or violent, 'tis reckoned an un
favourable ſign. When they do not ripen at al
it foreſhews there is danger of an univerſal *lues*.

In order to bring them to ſuppuration, le
the diet be high and nouriſhing; but if yo
would diſcuſs them, low and ſparing.

If the buboes be but in their beginning, or b
handling them you find there is no matter co
tained in them, and no other violent ſymptom
of the *lues* appear, 'tis thought they may be ſaf
ly diſcuſſed by a regular courſe of mercuri
emetics and purgatives: or, better perhaps, b
mercurial unction, uſed at proper intervals, upo
the fleſhy parts of the body; preventing th
riſe of a ſalivation, and carrying off the infectio
as it is again thrown into the blood, by ſtron
cathartics without mercury.

In order to this, 'tis firſt proper to bleed, an
repeat it if there be occaſion; then to give
purge or two; as alſo to order that the who
body be often bathed in warm water. The u
guent for this purpoſe is compoſed after the fo
lowing manner.

℞ *Mercur. crud.* ℥ j. *axung. porcin.* ℥ iſs. *terebint*
venet. ℥ j. *m. exactiſſime, ſ. a. & divide in quatu*
vel quinque partes æquales, unam inungat ſupra fur
tibias & nates, veſperi.

Wait four or five days for the effects of th
If the breath ſmell ſtrong, the gums grow ſof
and the patient becomes feveriſh, next morni
let him take a purging potion. Theſe ſympto
ceaſing, anoint and purge again; and continue th
proceſs, increaſing or diminiſhing the quantity
t

he unguent, as prudence directs, 'till the tumor of the glands entirely vaniſhes. A little of the nguent might alſo be rubbed upon the part, very day. But it requires great caution here o prevent a ſalivation. This method is ſaid to ave proved ſucceſsful in many confirm'd aſes of the *lues venerea*, without the fatigue f a ſalivation. Tho' 'tis not come into a geeral practice, nor thought ſo ſafe and effectual s a regular ſpitting; which therefore is always referr'd when it can be complied with. 'Tis roper after this courſe of unction is finiſhed, uſe a diet drink of the Woods, as pag. 24. 7. or pag. 307, 308. § 50, &c.

If the tumor ſhould not thus reſolve, a ſaliation might now commodiouſly be raiſed in od earneſt. But if there be matter in the boe, uſe no ſtrong evacuations at all; but by plying cataplaſms, cupping-glaſſes or plaſters, en it well. For this end alſo,

℞ *Rad. alth. recent. allij, ficuum ping. ăa* ℥ ij. *ue in decoct. flor. chamæmel. ad debit. conſiſtentiam, de pulv. ſem. lin.* ℥ſs. *ung. nervin.* ℥ j. *f. cataplaſma vel ſæpius in die applicand.*

After the tumor is ripened, if the matter make t away of it ſelf, let an aperture be made in e moſt depending part, either by lancet or uſtic. If by a cauſtic, ſeparate the eſchar with *iment. arcæi* warm'd, and apply a plaſter of *chyl. cum gum.* to ſuppurate what may chance remain undiſſolved. Let the matter continue flow out; dreſs as there is occaſion; and permit it to run as long as poſſible. If the lips grow ous, uſe *præcip. rub. vitriol. rom. lap. infern.* . or if theſe ſhould fail, take them off by inon.

f the matter diſcharged be ill colour'd, or of ad conſiſtence, dreſs with the following.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ℥ j. *terebinth. ven. cum vitel. ovi ſolut. unguent. nicotian. ăa* ℥ ſs. *m.* Add to this occaſionally, *pracip. rub. tinct. vel pulv. myrrh. rad. ariſtol. rotund.* &c.

If the ulcer tend to a blue or lead-colour, uſe ſpirituous liquids to prevent obſtructions and mortifications. To this purpoſe, alſo, ſerve cata-plaſms *de mica pan. lac. vaccin. cum camphor.* &c. But if, laſtly, it ſhould be attended with corroſion and too great a flux, give *turpethum minerale* and repeat the other evacuations. This method of managing a buboe, will prove at leaſt an aſſiſtant in the cure of a confirm'd *lues.*

What remains of the cure, may now be finiſhed by the preceding method, uſing at laſt, a proper courſe of diet-drink made with the ſudorific woods, *&c.* as pag. 307. § 49.

But when buboes precede or accompany cutaneous eruptions or puſtules, ulcers in the throat, *exoſtoſes*, &c. when there are nocturnal pains in the limbs, when the cartilages are eroded, and when, in ſhort, there is a complication of many of the forementioned ſymptoms, then is the diſtemper confirm'd, and becomes the true *lues venerea*, as affectually as if it were hereditary. In this caſe, we muſt not wait to diſcuſs or bring a buboe, or cure a ſhanker, but begin directly upon a mercurial courſe, or thorough ſalivation, which may be performed either by external means, in the manner above-preſcribed, or by medicines taken internally; or partly by one and partly by the other. Let it be obſerved that the method by unction is reputed the moſt powerful; and in caſe of *exoſtoſes*, or foulneſs of the bones, is generally preferr'd to the other: at leaſt a patient under thoſe circumſtances is commonly anointed with mercurial unguent, and his ſpitting afterwards kept up by internals. See pag. 309, &c.

47. *Gummata, nodes in the bones, exoſtoſes,* or other hard venereal ſwellings, appearing on the external parts of the body, only as a conſequence of the diſeaſe, ſhould have their cure attempted firſt by *emp. de ran. quadruplicato mercurio*; and if this fails, rub ſome mercurial unguent on them now and then; and afterwards, apply proper mercurial plaſters made of cinnabar, *&c.* But if there be matter in them, they ſhould be opened by lancet or cauſtic, and the matter diſcharged. The bones being exfoliated with *tinct. myrrh. & aloes, pulv. myrrh. rad. ariſtol. & tinct. euphorb.* incarn and cicatrize the ulcer. *Gumata, nodes, &c.*

48. *Venereal ulcers in the uvula* and *tonſillæ* ſhould be often touch'd with *tinct. myrrh. mel. ægypt. uvula, &c.* *mel. roſat. ãa p. æ.* or with *mel. ægyptiac. per ſe*; using after it this gargle. *Ulcers in the*

℞ *Cort. granator.* ℥ ſs. *coque in vin. rub. aq. plantag. ãa* ℔ ſs. *colaturæ calent.* ℥ x. *affunde ſuper flor. roſ. rub.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ j. *iterum cola & adde mel. roſat. ſyr. de roſ. ſicc. de mor. ãa* ℥ iij. *m.*

49. *Nocturnal pains* can only be palliated by narcotics; nothing leſs than a mercurial courſe, a ſalivation, or a long continued uſe of perſpirative diet-drinks, can entirely remove them. A proper form of ſuch a diet-drink take as follows. *Nocturnal pains.*

℞ *Lig. ſaſſafras.* ℥ iv. *guaiac.* ℥ iij. *paſular. incis. rad. gall. ãa* ℥ ij. *rad. alth. raſ. c. c.* ℥ j. *aq. calc. aq. ſentan. ãa long.* ij. *coque ad long.* j. *& cola pro potu ordinario.*

50. The *lues venerea* may, 'tis ſuppoſed, be as well hereditary, or receiv'd by a ſucking child from its nurſe, as gain'd in the ordinary way; in which latter caſe it uſually appears, or comes on, and continues with the ſymptoms hitherto enumerated. When a child is born with the diſtemper upon him, or when it is hereditary, but appears not immediately after he comes into the world, the firſt ſigns commonly are breakings-out in the head and face, and afterwards in ſeve- *The lues venerea in children.*

ral other parts of the body. Theſe breakings out uſually afford ſcales, like thoſe in the dry leproſy; but often eat deep and grow ulcerous. Sometimes there alſo happens a running thro the *pudenda* of infants thus infected. When the infection was receiv'd along with the milk from the nurſe, it commonly firſt ſhews it ſelf in ſoreneſs and ulcers in the mouth, which afterward ſpread over the whole body.

This diſtemper when hereditary is very difficult of cure; the patient commonly dying miſerably tabid and ulcerous: but when received from the nurſe, the cure proves eaſier, and may be ſoon perform'd if taken in time.

The child ſhou'd be kept in a laxative ſtate. And if the diſeaſe be hereditary, or procee from the nurſe, briſk mercurial purgatives ſhou' be frequently exhibited. For a child of ha a year old,

℞ *Calomel. gr.* vj. *pulv. jalap. rhabarb. crem. ta tar. ãa gr.* viij. *ſyr. violar. aq. roſar. dam. ãa* ℥j. *ſumat mane, & repetatur bis in hebdomada, ad* 8. *v* 10. *vices.*

In the intermediate days of purgation, and a ter the courſe of it is finiſhed, it will be prop to uſe ſome ſuch thing as the following.

℞ *Æthiop. min.* ℥ ij. *pulv. rhabarb.* ℥ iſs. *cinn nativ. gum. guaiac. ãa* ℈ ij. *conſerv. malv. cynosbat.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. violar. q. s. f. electuar. molle, cujus det cochleare parvulum bis quotidie, vel pro re nata ſupe ingerendo hauſtulum decoct. ſequent.*

℞ *Lign. ſarſaparil.* ℥ j. *ſaſſafr.* ℥ ſs. *raſur. c. ebor. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſantal. rub.* ℥ j. *coque in decoct. hord. ſ. ad* ℔ j. *ſub finem addendo paſſular. exacinat.* ℥ *rad. glycyrrhiz.* ℥ j. *colaturæ etiam detur aliquan lum frequenter.*

Or inſtead hereof,

℞ *Aq. petroſelin.* ℥ vj. *raphan. comp.* ℥ j. *ſyr. alth.* ℥ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ j. *m. f. julap.*

The ulcers that happen in the head, or other external parts of the body, might be dreſs'd with *liniment. arcæi*, mix'd with a due proportion of *præcipitat. rub.* But hard ſcabs or dry ſcurf on the face, ſhou'd be anointed with the following liniment.

℞ *Sperm. ceti, ceræ alb. ăa* ʒ ij. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ vj. *m. f. linimentum.*

But in caſe they ſink very deep,

℞ *Ung. diapomphol.* ʒ j. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ ij. *pulv. gum. myrrh. lact. ſulphur. ăa* ʒ j. *m. f. liniment.*

Ulcers in the mouth and throat of children, who have taken the infection by ſuction, ſhou'd be deterged with *mel. roſat.* acidulated with *ol. vitriol.*

Other ſymptoms of the venereal diſeaſe in children are to be treated as in adults; due reſpect being had to the diffierence of age. Salivation is not practiſed upon young children; but there are ſome who venture to uſe mercurial frictions, when the venereal ſymptoms are violent in them; theſe being managed ſo as never to bring on the danger that attends a thorough *ptyaliſmus.*

51. When the methods hitherto mention'd fail of ſucceſs, and the patient is able to undergo the fatigue of a ſalivation, this is uſually the laſt refuge in venereal caſes. But when the *viſcera* are touched, or their ſubſtance infected with the diſtemper; when the patient is highly ſcorbutic, hypochondriac, or ſubject to the epilepſy, convulſion fits, *&c.* this courſe is not to be taken; but a milder to be ſubſtituted for it. But when a ſalivation becomes abſolutely neceſſary, can be comply'd with, and may be ſafely uſed, it ſhould be raiſed in the following manner. In order to prepare the body for it, it is generally very convenient to bleed the patient, and to permit him the uſe of a warm bath,

The method of a ſalivation.

to ſupple the parts, and render them yielding and pliable. And, tho' it may ſeem trifling, 'tis a material thing to ſtop up hollow teeth.

Obſerve that the bodies of patients vary in nothing more than in the quantity of mercury each can bear; a ſalivation may ſometimes be carried thro' with a ſingle dram, or even half a dram of calomel. As on the other hand, ſome conſtitutions will not admit of any ſalivation at all by mercurials; which however have cured this diſtemper, without ſo much as making the mouth ſore.

Mercurius dulcis, or calomel, is generally allowed to be the beſt mercurial for the purpoſe. Begin the ſalivation with exhibiting five grains, made up into a ſmall pill, with *conſ. cynosbat.* or *diaſcord.* and repeat it every other night and alſo on the mornings if it be requiſite, till the quantity taken amounts to about two ſcruples or a dram. Theſe doſes duly repeated will ſeldom fail to raiſe a ſalivation. If it appears probable, by the ſymptoms, that the flux will be too violent for the caſe, or exhauſt the patient's ſtrength too much, lower or ſtop its effects by purging; and begin again, managing it more prudently, 'till you have obtained a degree of ſputation adequate to the diſtemper.

A ſalivation too haſtily raiſed may coſt the patient his life. Tho' the ſputation ought to be proportion'd to the violence of the ſymptoms; yet muſt it be continued a longer or ſhorter time, be raiſed higher, or let down lower, by duly ordering the doſes according to the ſtrength of the patient. And this weakneſs or inability of the patient, may ſometimes occaſion a ſalivation to prove ineffectual, tho' prudently managed. The quantity of *ſaliva* to be evacuated in a day and a night, ſhould, at a medium, be about ℔ iij or ℔ iiij. and this to be kept up by proper doſes

of mercury, given at due diſtances, if the ſymptoms require, and the patient can bear it, for two, three, or even four weeks together. If the diſeaſe hath taken deep root, and the patient thro' weakneſs cannot bear a high ſalivation; let a gentle one be continued ſo much the longer. The ſalivation not riſing kindly, a doſe of *turpeth. mineral.* will help it. Much danger attends the taking cold in a ſalivation; and therefore all due regard muſt be had to the room, bed, cloaths, flannels, *&c.* and indeed a compleat flannel habit ſhould be provided for the purpoſe. The patient during this courſe ſhould frequently waſh his mouth with a proper gargle, eſpecially before he drinks. There is ſometimes occaſion, as when the patient may grow convulſive, for the jaws to be kept ſeparate in order to preſerve the tongue, which in a ſalivation ſometimes hangs out of the mouth. If a diarrhœa ſhould come on, and prevent the riſing of the ſalivation, the mercury muſt be omitted, or given in a leſs quantity, till the looſneſs be ſtop'd. Let the patient during his confinement drink very freely of poſſet-drink, buck-whey, chicken-broth, *&c.* warm; and, when thirſt, a little warm wine or ſome cordial julep. The ſalivation having been continued at its proper height, for the due time, it muſt be let down with gentle degrees; the doſes of calomel being decreaſed, or a greater diſtance being obſerved between their exhibition. When the time requiſite for ſputation is compleated, and the venereal ſymptoms conquer'd, the remains of the mercury may be gradually carry'd off by lenitive purges, exhibited about twice a week for ſome time. Laſtly, if an internal courſe ſhould not have the deſired effect, an external one by unction may be try'd. The rules to be obſerv'd are the ſame here as in the inter-

nal. One ounce or leſs of *argent. viv.* mad into an unguent as § 47. and rubbed at prope intervals, upon the legs, arms, thighs, *&c.* wi uſually raiſe the ſalivation high enough in an or dinary caſe. This is to be conducted in th ſame manner as the ſalivation by internals, ſ as to make the mouth ſore, and raiſe the othe ſymptoms of a genuine ptyaliſm. But if afte all, the ſalivation ſhould leave the work unf niſhed, gentle and mercurial frictions uſed, as not to ſalivate, and without purgation, other evacuations, may prove ſerviceable, if co tinued for ſome time; as has been found b experience.

When the complaints are general, but n very violent, and a ſalivation is dreaded, prop mercurials, diet-drinks, and alteratives muſt contrived; which being uſed for a conſiderab time, may at length effect a cure; tho' ſo ſmall complaints, as flying pains, a periodic head-ache, or the like, will uſually remain; which it might be proper to adviſe dry friction proper exerciſe, or the cold bath.

Forms of medicines uſeful in a ſalivation.

Gargariſms.

℞ *Vin. rub.* ℔ ſs. *tinct. myrrh.* ʒ j. *m. f. gar riſma.*

Or,

℞ *Infuſion. flor. roſar.* ℔ j. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ ij. *de roſ. ſicc. mel. roſat. ãa* ʒ iſs. *tinct. myrrh.* ʒ ſs. *f. gargariſm.*

Cordial Juleps.

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig. lact. alex. ãa* ʒ xij. *epid theriacal. ãa* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de rubo idæo, croci ãa* ʒ j. *lavend. comp. ſal. vol. ol. ãa* ʒ iij. *m. bibat cochl aliquot ad libitum.*

Or,

℞ *Vin. canar. aq. ceraſ. nig. ãa* ℔ j. *tinct. croc.* ʒ j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. julap.*

If the mercury gripes ſeverely, and cauſes a *diarrhœa*, for

An anodyne Glyſter,

℞ *Juſcul. vervecin.* ℔ ſs. *theriac. androm.* ϑ ij. *confect. fracaſtor.* ʒ j. *laud. liquid.* ʒ iſs. *m. f. enema pro re nata injiciend. & diu retinend.*

Aſtringent Mixtures.

℞ *Aq. menth. cinnam. ten. epidem. ãa* ʒ ij. *coral. rub. pp^t. boli armen. pulv. ãa* ʒ iſs. *ſyr. de meconio* ʒ vj. *laud. liquid. gut.* 50. *m. capiat cochlear.* ij. *poſt ſingulas ſedes liquidas.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten. ceraſor. nig. ãa* ʒ iij. *ſpt. menth.* ʒ ſs. *confect. fracaſt. s. m.* ʒ ij. *laud. lond. gr.* iij. *ſyr. de mecon.* ʒ vj. *m. ſumat cochleare largum poſt omnes dejectiones.*

A running often remains after a ſalivation, proceeding ſometimes, perhaps, from a mere relaxation of the veſſels; in which caſe, *A running remaining after ſalivation.*

℞ *Terebinth. venet. pulv. rhabarb. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ocul. cancror. pulv. rad. alth. ãa q. ſ. f. bolus omni nocte ſumend. ſuperbibendo hauſtum decoct. ligni ſanct.*

Or let the following be taken every morning.

℞ *Rad. ſarſaparil.* ʒ ſs. *gum. guaiac.* ϑ ſs. *arab.* ϑ j. *balſ. capiv. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Beware of violent aſtringents, ſuch as *ſang. draccon. lap. hæmatit.* &c. theſe, indeed, may be proper in a *gonorrhœa ſimplex*, or flux of *ſemen purum*, proceeding from a laxity of the ſeminal veſſels; but might prove of ill conſequence after ſuch a degree of infection as required a ſalivation

tion to remove it. However, gentle aſtringents may be given, in caſe there are good grounds to think the running not at all infectious.

A gleet and gonorrhœa ſimplex.

48. A *gleet*, which is the flux of a thin humor from the *urethra*, or a *gonorrhœa ſimplex*, that is an involuntary eſcape of the *ſemen*, will often ſucceed the cure of a *gonorrhœa virulenta*, and ſometimes remain obſtinate, even after the uſe of a ſalivation. The firſt may happen either from too great a relaxation of the glands in the *urethra*, or from a corroſion or exulceration of them; and appears moſt frequently after a *gonorrhœa* has been of long ſtanding, or ill-managed in the cure; as by the uſe of acrid or corroding injections, and the like. The glands may alſo happen to be ulcerated by the matter of the running, which is often ſharp enough for that purpoſe. The *gonorrhœa ſimplex* may proceed from a laxity or ulceration of the ſeminal veſſels, profuſe venery, a corroſion of them by the matter of a virulent *gonorrhœa*, the uſe of corroſive injections, hot glyſters, too great a quantity of mercury, violent ſtrains, *&c.* The matter evacuated in a *gonorrhœa ſimplex* is commonly of a good conſiſtence, and frequently pure and unmix'd; unleſs when corroſive injections, or the like, were the cauſe of this flux; in which caſe 'tis often purulent, or mix'd with other matter, and comes away with pain; which in other caſes is wanting. The patient alſo finds himſelf weaken'd, and leſs fit for conjugal offices. And if it continue long, and the evacuation be large, he grows feeble, faintiſh, feels a pain in his loins, and falls into the *tabes dorſalis*. A *gleet* is diſtinguiſh'd from a *gonorrhœa ſimplex*, not only by the colour and conſiſtence of the matter evacuated, but alſo by the manner wherein it comes away. The matter of a *gleet* comes away as well at one time as at another; but that of a *gonorrhœa ſimplex*

ex chiefly in erections, and when the patient goes ſtool. Beſides, the matter of a *gleet* is com-only browniſh; but that of a *gonorrhœa ſimplex* hite. And the continuance of a true *gleet* is attended with weakneſs, or other ill conſe-ences, or dangerous ſymptoms; nor does it fit men for procreation, as a *gonorrhœa ſimplex* metimes will. When a *gonorrhœa ſimplex* pro-eds from the uſe of corroſive injections, 'tis re-ted incurable. And the longer both this and e common *gleet* have continued, ſo much the rder are they to cure. An aſtringent regi-en is the moſt proper in both. Coffee and aret are ſuppoſed uſeful liquors in theſe caſes; are thoſe made acid with juice of lemons, negar, *&c.*

The cure of both theſe diſorders may be at-mpted in the ſame manner. If there be no alignity in them, a few lenient purgatives are oper at the beginning; and afterwards two three vomits of *turpeth. mineral.* After this, ringents, and particularly the *cortex*, may be hibited to good advantage, either alone, or x'd with balſamics, or deterſives. *Cure.*

℞ *Pulv. cortic. peruv.* ʒ j. *vin. rub.* ℔ ij. *m. ſumat hlear.* iv. *bis vel ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. peruv.* ʒ j. *terr. japon.* ʒ ſs. *alumin. rup. ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. pulv. chart.* xxx. *ſumat am bis terve quotidie, cum tinctur. roſar. rub. hlear.* iv.

Or,

℞ *Pulv. corv. peruv.* ʒ j. *flor. roſ. rub.* ʒ ij. *coque aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde ſyr. limon.* ʒ ij. *terr. japon.* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat coch-r.* iv. *ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. peruv. lap. hæmatit. terr. japon. bol. armen. mart. aſtring. alum. rup. ſal. prunel. ăa* ʒ ij. *ſac-char.*

char. ſaturn. ʒ j. *conſ. roſar. rub.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. cydonio q. s. f. electuar. cujus ſumat quant. n. m. major. t quotidie, ſuperbibend. decoct. ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Lign. guaiac. ſaſſafr. paſſular. maj. ãa* ʒ j. *ictb occol.* ʒ ſs. *aq. calc.* ℔ iij. *coque & ſint colaturæ* ℔ i

Or,

℞ *Extract. cort. peruv. cum ſpt. vin. pp*t. ʒ ij. *rh barb. alum. rup. gum. tragacanth. troch. de carab. t japon. ãa* ʒ j. *terebinth. è cio* ʒ j. *f. maſſa; ex q formentur pilulæ, ſcilicet decem è qualibet* ʒ j. *quar capiat quatuor bis vel ter in die; cum ſequent. expr ſion. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Milleped. vivent.* ʒ j. *contunde & ſuper affun vin. rub.* ℔ j. *colaturæ adde balſam. capiv. in vit ovi ſolut.* ʒ vj. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ j. *ſyr. balſamic.* ʒ *m. f. expreſſio.*

When injections are thought convenient, a may reach the ſeat of the diſorder,

℞ *Balſam. gilead.* ʒ ij. *vin. rub.* ℔ ſs. *& c vitello ovi f. ſolutio, pro injectione.*

Or,

℞ *Balſ. capiv.* ʒ ſs. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ j. *ſolve in vit ovi & adde tinct. roſar. rub.* ℔ ſs. *tinct. myrrh.* ʒ *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ j. *m. f. injectio.*

If theſe medicines prove ineffectual, the col bath may be tried for ſome time.

SCURVY.

Definition.

1. THE *ſcurvy* is uſually defined ſuch an a teration in the blood, as diſpoſes it ſtagnate, from ſpots on the ſurface of the bod and, without violence, to ſtart from the gums.

Cauſe.

2. The cauſe of it may be whatever can brea alter, or deſtroy the texture of the fluids, whi is often the effect of a particular air or die the *ſcurvy* being a diſeaſe frequent in *Holla England*, &c. where the air is cold and piercin and the food generally viſcid; but more rare

at all ſeen in the ſouthern parts of the orld. Tho' the diſtemper it ſelf is not well fined; and ſeems chiefly owing to others: in ef-ct, 'tis uſually attended with the *affectio hypo-ondriaca*, ſcrophulous or ſcirrhous diſorders, a ulneſs of the blood, *&c.* and appears moſt fre-uently in ſuch perſons as are given to glut-ny and drinking; at the ſame time that they e but little exerciſe. 'Tis alſo ſometimes he-editary.

3. Many ſigns of this diſtemper are the ſame with thoſe of the *affectio hypochondriaca*; to hich may be added, (1.) A ſpongineſs or ero-on of the gums, and rottenneſs of the teeth; a fe-d breath, and frequent returns of the tooth-ach. .) Spots, which are firſt red, afterwards livid, en blackiſh; appearing chiefly on the thighs d legs, and ſometimes on the back, arms, neck d face; with an unuſual indolence of the hole body, eſpecially about the loins and thighs. .) The appearance of red gravel in the urine. .) An unequal pulſe, one while weak, and on after ſtrong. (5.) Wandring and uncertain ins; from whence ſcorbutic rheumatiſms. .) An inflammation and redneſs of the skin over the body. (7.) A diarrhœa and dyſen-ry. (8.) Frequent ſhiverings, no hot fit ſuc-eding them, ſometimes twice or thrice a day; metimes alſo theſe fits reſemble thoſe of an termitting fever; often returning once or twice month, without any determined period. (9.) umors and ſwellings in the joints or other parts, metimes hard, ſometimes ſoft, ſometimes pro-berant, and at others within the skin, inflamed not inflamed. (10.) This diſeaſe continuing ng, eſpecially if the patient be melancholy, or a hectic conſtitution, brings on an atrophy. *Diagnoſtics.*

4. In

Prognostics. 4. In general, this diſtemper is difficult of cure and ſo much the more as it is hereditary; as the perſon hath been long afflicted therewith, or it is a diſtemper incident to a nation, or the perſon affected is of a melancholy diſpoſition.

Regimen. 5. The diet in a ſcorbutic habit ſhou'd be eaſy of digeſtion. Wine might be drunk to advantage in this caſe. Dry frictions are thought ſerviceable, being perform'd upon the part where the ſpots appear. Gentle exerciſe ſhould by all means be uſed. And tobacco either ſmoak'd or chew'd, is allowed to be ſerviceable.

Cure. 6. Bleeding is proper to begin the cure when the conſtitution is ſanguine, the body groſs, the glands ſcirrhous, the pulſe intermitting, and the perſon young; or when hot tumors happen in the joints, and, in particular, if a lethargy, apoplexy, or ſyncope ſhould accompany the *ſcurvy*. on the other hand, we muſt forbear it when the patient is weak, dropſical, melancholic, or aged.

7. After bleeding 'tis proper we ſhould come to purging; but cathartics of the inflammatory kind are here accounted not ſo ſafe and effectual as the laxative; which may be repeated once or twice a week *pro re nata*. Where there are eruptions, as is uſual almoſt in all ſcorbutic caſes, mercurials are of great ſervice.

When the ſcurvy is attended with watry pimples. 8. When the *ſcurvy* appears in *watry pimples*, draſtic purgatives with calomel will anſwer better than ſuch as are lenient.

The purging mineral waters are alſo of ſervice when the circulation is languid, and the blood viſcid. They may be adminiſtred in the following manner.

℞ A

℞ *Aq. purgant. mineral.* ℔ iij. *mann. opt. cremor. tartar.* ãa ʒ vj. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ſs. *cortic. winteran. mut. moſchat.* ãa ʒ j. *coque ad* ℔ iſs. *& bibat partitis vicibus, cum regimine.*

9. If there be an obſtruction in the capillaries, a diaphoretic or two may be given before we proceed to anti-ſcorbutics and chalybeates. *With an obſtruction in the capillaries.*

℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ʒ ſs. *ſal. volat. c. c. ſuccin. camphor.* ãa *gr.* vj. *ſyrup. limon. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. petroſel.* ℥ iſs. *raphan. c.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt nitri dulc.* ʒ iſs. *ſyrup. limon.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

After the operation of any of the purgatives, a proper compoſing draught ought to be given; and if the patient be afflicted with a diarrhœa, palpitation of the heart, an univerſal weakneſs, old age, or melancholy, a grain of the *laudan. londin.* may be added thereto.

The uſe of a fleſh-bruſh alſo in caſe of itchings in the skin, or beginning ſtagnations, will be proper.

10. Anti-ſcorbutics mix'd with purgatives, are thought to be much more ſerviceable in this caſe, than purgatives alone.

The following drink has been found effectual.

℞ *Rad. oxylapath. raphan. ruſt. lign. guaiac. ſaſſafr. polypod.* ãa ℥ j. *fol. abietis, ſalv. virtut. heder. terr. agrimon.* ãa *m.* ij. *milleped. vivent. ſen. opt.* ãa ℥ iv. *rad. rhabarb. angelic. glycyrrhiz. radic. jalap. contus.* ãa ℥ j. *aurant. cum toto, limon.* ãa *n°.* iij. *cort. winteran. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. bacc. juniper.* ãa ʒ vj. *galang. calam. aromatic. n. m.* ãa ʒ ij. *cremor. tart.* ℥ ij. *antimon. crud. in petia ligat.* ℥ iv. *f. ingred. immitend. in cerevis. fort. non lupulat. & cerevis. tenuis* ãa *cong.* ij. *oculo poſt adde ſucc. beccabung. naſturt. aquatic. cochlear. hortenſ.* ãa ℔ j. *ſumat* ℥ vj. *vel* ℔ ſs. *omni mane.*

11. When

In ſanguine habits. 11. When ſcorbutic ſymptoms happen in i flammatory and ſanguine conſtitutions, or thoſe of a lean or hectic habit, inſtead of th aromatics and pungent anti-ſcorbutics, ſuch are cooling may be ſubſtituted in their ſtea For inſtance,

℞ *Rad. chinæ, ſarſaparil. taraxic. dent. leon. cicho gramin. herb. acetos. ſcabios. plantag. lujul. ling. ce vin. hepatic. agrimon. lign. ſantal. citrin. rubr.* &c.

12. For an anti-ſcorbutic wine,

℞ *Rad. raphan. ruſt. incis.* ℥ j. *polypod.* ℥ ſ *cochlear. hortens. beccabung. ãa m.* j. *cort winter* ℥ ij. *n. m. ſemin. fœnicul. dulc. ãa* ℥ j. *paſſular. ſol incis.* ℥ j. *vin. alb. lisbon. & rhenan. ãa* ℔ j. *infun frigide & colaturæ, ſi opus fuerit, adde vin. chalyb.* ℥ *bibat* ℥ iij. *pro doſi.*

13. Or inſtead thereof,

℞ *Fol. cochlear. hortens. heder. terreſtr. ãa* ℔ i *naſturt. aquatic. beccabung. ſummit. abiet. geniſt. m.* xii. *rad. raphan. ruſtic. lapath. acut. ãa* ℔ j. *a rant. n°.* 20. *m. pro cerevis. nov. cong.* x.

To the abovemention'd drinks may be adde occaſionally *cort. aurantior. limon. rad. galang. c lam. aromatic. rad. rhabarb. monac. hor. ſem. ſina flor. ſambuc.* &c.

Where the juices are viſcid. 14. In conſtitutions where the juices are vi cid, or the circulation languid, to the warm pu gent anti-ſcorbutics, chalybeates may be adde Thus ſteel may be added to the antiſcorbut drink above preſcribed, or rather,

℞ *Conſerv. cochlear. hortens. lujulæ ãa* ℥ ſs. *pul rad. ari, milleped. ãa* ℥ iſs. *chalyb. pp^t.* ℥ ij. *gum. gu iac.* ℈ ij. *ſyrup. limon. q. s. f. electuar. cujus ſum quantit. n. m. ter in die, cum hauſt. potus anti-ſcorb tic. ſupra deſcript.*

When the *chalybs* prove too heating, it ma be omitted, eſpecially in hectic conſtitutions; an *antimon. crud.* or *æthiops mineral.* may be uſed in i ſtead.

15. O

15. Or inſtead of the electuary, give the following powders.

℞ *Æthiop. mineral. rad. oxylapath. gum. guaiac. cinnab. fact. milleped. pulv. ari, ãa* ʒij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ʒj. *f. pulv. chart.* xx. *ſumat unam bis vel ter in die, cum julap. ſequent. cochlear.* vj.

℞ *Aq. flor. ſambuc.* ʒvj. *raphan. comp. lumbricor. magiſt. ãa* ʒiſs. *ſyr. limon. ſambuc. ãa* ʒvj. *ſpt. cochlear. ſimplic. ãa* ʒij. *m. f. julap.*

16. When the patient is of a hot conſtitution, thin, hectical, and the velocity of the blood apt to be augmented upon the leaſt occaſion; when the preceding courſe has failed of ſucceſs; or where the *chalybs* has weakened the ſolids, and induced a hectic, nothing will anſwer better than a milk-diet, uſed along with the teſtaceous powders, as in a conſumption. *In the hot ſcurvy.*

The following alſo might be ſerviceable in ſuch caſe.

℞ *Fol. naſturt. heder. terreſt. beccabung. plantagin. cochlear. hortens. ãa exprime ſuccum, cujus* ℔j. *adde ſyr. aurantior.* ʒij. *& bibat* ʒiv. *bis in die per 4 dies.*

Broths alſo made with *rad. eryng. raſur. c. c. rad. plantag. ling. cervin.* &c. are very proper in the hot ſcurvy.

17. When the diſeaſe is hereditary, the beſt method is to preſcribe a continued courſe of anti-ſcorbutic medicines ſuitable to the caſe; and if this proves ſucceſsful, to repeat the ſame at proper ſeaſons of the year. *When hereditary.*

18. When the diſorder is cauſed by a cold air, the removal into an air that is thinner and warmer, will often perform what anti-ſcorbutics cannot; or if taken after ſuch a removal, they will anſwer much better than before. *When cauſed by the air.*

19. When the ſcurvy is cauſed by viſcid diet, whatever attenuates the blood, and particularly *When by viſcid diet.*

mercurials, muſt be mixed with the anti-ſcor butics.

When by melancholy. 20. When it proceeds from melancholy, o is attended therewith, ſuch medicines as ar proper in hypochondriac caſes, are to be mixe with the anti-ſcorbutics.

When complicated with the rheumatiſm. 21. When 'tis complicated with the rheu matiſm (which may be known by the frequen ſhifting of the pains) warm carminatives are t be given internally, mixed with anti-ſcorbutics and in this caſe, the parts are to be fomente with warm ſpirituous medicines, and anodyne lin ments.

When attended with ſpots. 22. When ſpots happen in any part of the bod and continue long, they may be often waſh with *ſpt. vin. camphorat. aq. regin. hung. & ſpt. coc lear. ſimpl. āa*

When with ſwellings in the joints. 23. If a ſwelling in the joints attend what called a cold ſcurvy, after uſing a proper *fot* apply the *emp. è cymin.*

If the ſame happens in the hot ſcurvy, uſe len tive purgatives, the cooling anti-ſcorbutic juice and ſuch medicines as are proper in a hectic.

When with watry puſtules. 24. Sometimes watry puſtules and pimples a pear in the neck, breaſt and arms; for the cu whereof proper purgations are uſeful; and afte wards edulcorants, abſorbents, and whatev attenuates and promotes tranſpiration, as *g guaiac. æthiop. min.* the teſtaceous powders, *&c*

AFFECTIO HYPOCHONDRIACA.

Definition. 1. THE *affectio hypochondriaca*, otherwiſe c led melancholy, is a change in the tural ſtate of the mind, from ſome imagina cauſe with regard to the perſon, attended eit with anxiety, or a confident alacrity.

Cauſe. 2. The general and material cauſe of t diſorder is ſuppoſed to be indigeſtion, or a cru

and viſcid chyle, which brings an univerſal lentor upon the blood. Many particulars may give riſe to this diſtemper; as (1.) A ſedentary, ſtudious and inactive life. (2.) Feeding upon groſs and viſcid aliment; or taking in more than the ſtomach can digeſt. (3.) Exceſs in venery; as alſo a *retentio nimia ſeminis.* (4.) Too large evacuations of any kind; or a ſtoppage of ſuch as are natural and neceſſary. (5.) Extremes in the paſſions of the mind; as grief, ſorrow, deſpondency, *&c.*

Diagnoſtics.

3. The concomitant ſigns of this diſtemper are indolence, tremors, fears, anxiety, deſpondency, indigeſtion, coſtiveneſs, a difficulty in reſpiration, a ſwelling in the throat threatning ſuffocation, the hiccup, and a ſhort cough. Sometimes alſo there is a pain in the *hypochondria*, eſpecially in the left, proceeding principally from flatulencies, and the preſſure of the ſtomach and colon inflated after eating. Theſe flatulencies alſo not unfrequently reſemble the ſtone, as to the pain they occaſion; a heat likewiſe is often felt in the *hypochondria*, which alſo ſometimes flies into the face. A palpitation of the heart uſually attends here; with a ſort of preſſure or uneaſineſs felt about the abdomen and viſcera; in which caſe the patient is under a terrible apprehenſion of death. Laſtly, when theſe ſymptoms continue long, they cauſe weakneſs, frequent cephalalgia's, epilepſies, vertigoes or apoplexies.

Prognoſtics.

4. This diſeaſe is ſeldom mortal; tho' if it continue long, it may at length prove ſo, by degenerating into the epilepſy, apoplexy, *&c.* If the hæmorrhoidal flux happen moderately here, it often proves a cure; ſo likewiſe does a copious diſcharge of black urine, without a fever. Perſons of a thin habit, pale complexion, and ſuch as abound in *ſaliva*, are moſt ſubject to this diſtemper.

Regimen.

5. Whatever aliments and exerciſe tend to promote a good digeſtion, liquify the juices, and fortify the blood, are here proper. Wine ſhould be allowed. The food ſhould be nouriſhing and eaſy of digeſtion. Nothing is more advantageous than agreeable converſation, a good air, and brisk exerciſe; but eſpecially riding on horſe-back.

Cure in general.

6. Bleeding in melancholics, is generally accounted bad; however if the caſe proceed from a ſuppreſſion of the menſtrual or hæmorrhoidal flux; if the palpitation of the heart be great; if an apoplexy, epilepſy, or vertigo attend, or be feared, it is abſolutely neceſſary, eſpecially in conſtitutions that are ſanguine: and for the convulſive motion in the throat, ſo frequent in this diſtemper, nothing is of more ſervice than to open the jugular vein.

7. Emetics are frequently uſed and repeated in the cure of the *affectio hypochondriaca*: ℥ ſs. of *ipecacuanha* may be given once or twice a week as occaſion requires.

8. Strong purgatives are thought improper, but laxatives anſwer well. The *tinctura ſacra* is often preſcribed with ſucceſs.

If the caſe proceed from the juices being very viſcid, and the ſtrength will permit, *mercur. dulc.* may be given in the intervals of purgation to the quanti y of ʒ ſs. for three or four times. The purging waters with *manna*, *cremor. tartar.* &c. are here proper. Where the patient is ſo weak, that he cannot bear internal purgatives, glyſters may take place.

9. Chalybeates are of great ſervice in this caſe, after gentle evacuations, eſpecially being uſed together with the cortex. But for thoſe of a hectical conſtitution, *rad. elebor. nig.* made up into the form of an electuary, pills or ti-

ctu-

ſture, ought always to be ſubſtituted inſtead of chalybeates.

10. During the ſteel courſe, or towards the latter end thereof, the cold bath may prove of great ſervice, being continued for ſome time. A courſe alſo of the chalybeate waters, as thoſe of the *German* ſpaw, might be adviſeable.

11. The cauſe of the diſorder muſt be diligently inquired into; for 'tis that wich ever ought to regulate the method of cure. Thus when it proceeds from profuſe venery, a ſuppreſſion of neceſſary evacuations, *&c.* it muſt be treated with regard thereto; as alſo to the ſymptoms, or other diſeaſes wherewith it may happen to be complicated.

12. When the *hypochondria* appear diſtended with flatulency, ſometimes ſuch a thing as the following *fotus* will be proper.

℞ *Herb. abſinth. roman. roriſmarin. ſabinæ, ſalviæ, nicotian. ãa m.* ſs. *bacc. juniper. lauri, cortic. winteran. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ſemen aniſi, fœnicul. dulc. ãa* ʒ iij. *coque in aq. font. q. s. ad* ℔ ij. *colaturæ adde ſpt. carui, ſpt. vini camphorat. ãa* ʒ xij. *m. f. fotus.*

After the uſe of this *fotus*, rub ſome of the following liniment upon the part.

℞ *Ol. terebinth.* ʒ ij. *fœnicul. ſuccin. ãa gut.* x. *f. linimentum.*

And laſtly, apply the following plaſter.

℞ *Emp. de cicut. cum ammoniac. è cymin. galban. colat. ãa* ʒ j. *camphor.* ʒ ij. *ol. aniſ. carui ãa gut.* x. *m. f. emplaſt. ſuper alutam extendend. & utrique hypochondrio applicand.*

13. If the diſtemper yields not to the uſe of theſe means, recourſe muſt be had to ſuch as are preſcribed for the hyſteric diſeaſe. See pag. 420, &c. And if theſe likewiſe fail of ſucceſs, the caſe may be treated as maniacal, ſee pag. 26, &c.

Night-mare.

14. The *night-mare*, as it is vulgarly called, or the ſenſe, or imagination of a weight preſſing upon the ſtomach in the time of ſleep, is often a ſymptom of this diſeaſe, and may proceed from the ſame cauſe; *viz.* imperfect chyle, or a viſcidity in the blood, which hinders its free circulation, eſpecially thro' the fine capillaries of the lungs. 'Tis alſo obſerved to follow upon a *plethora*, full meals, late ſuppers, and the eating of ſuch things as are hard of digeſtion. The perſon ſeized with the *night-mare*, is uſually greatly diſturb'd in his ſleep, by frightful dreams or diſmal apprehenſions; and loudly bemoans himſelf in groans, as if he were at the point of death. He breathes thick and ſhort, and ſometimes rattles in the throat. 'Tis not eaſy to awake the patient; and when that is done, he complains of having ſuſtained a great preſſure upon his breaſt; which he ſtill feels, tho' in a leſs degree. This ſymptom is not reputed dangerous of it ſelf; unleſs at length it becomes apoplectic or epileptic. That proceeding from an over-fulneſs, is eaſy of cure. When it is occaſion'd by a ſluggiſh circulation, exerciſe is highly adviſeable; and now and then a glaſs of generous wine. It is alſo proper that the patient chuſe a dry, clear and brisk air; that his ſleep be moderate, and taken at a due diſtance from meals.

If a *plethora*, or too great fulneſs, be the cauſe, bleed; and afterwards give a gentle emetic. When it proceeds from, or attends melancholy, or a great viſcidity of the blood; after proper evacuations, and eſpecially a few mercurial purgatives, a courſe of chalybeate bitters may prove ſerviceable; or preparations of *rad. elleb. nig.* together with *ſal. abſinth.* for theſe will greatly attenuate the blood. But if it proves obſtinate and troubleſome, 'tis to be treated as an hy-

ypochondriacal or hyſterical caſe, ſee pag. 420, ɔc.

SECT. XIX. *Diſeaſes of the Skin.*

PERSPIRATION OBSTUCTED.

Definition. *Perſpiration* is ſaid to be obſtructed, when by ſome accident the pores of the ſkin e ſo contracted, as not to give exit to the *ateria perſpirabilis*; or when the circulation is languid, that it will not throw off the requiſite uantity thro' the cuticular pores.

Cauſe. 2. This diſorder may proceed from what we mmonly term catching of cold, or by expoſing e body to windy or rainy weather; ſleeping the open air, eſpecially in the evening; going water; ſuddenly paſſing from a warm to a ld ſtate; drinking cold water; changing the parel, living under ground, *&c.*

Diagnoſtics. 3. The conſequences of an obſtructed perſpi- ion are a *plethora*; which is greater or leſs, cording to the ſtrength and duration of the uſe; a ſharp pain in the head, ſmall of the ck, joints, or ſpreading over the whole body. If eſe be neglected, a fever often enſues, and ge- rally of the worſt kind; ſometimes an univer- rheumatiſm; or elſe, by way of *criſis*, the ood depoſits ſome humor on the joints near e extremities of the body; or the ſame hu- r, by falling on the inguinal glands, or thoſe the neck or throat, forms a tumor, and cauſes inflammation or *angina*.

Prognoſtics. 4. An obſtructed perſpiration, if taken in time, not dangerous; but if the obſtruction be eat, and remain for ſome days, the conſe- ence thereof may prove fatal; being often

the cauſe of ſuch ſymptoms as thoſe abovemen tioned.

Regimen. 5. In caſe of an obſtructed perſpiration, 'ti of great ſervice to lay the perſon directly be tween flannel-ſheets. Sleep ought rather to b encouraged than otherwiſe; ſince perſpiratio appears to be greater at that time, than whe we are awake.

The patient ought to eat moderately, an chiefly of ſpoon-meat. Sack or white-wine-whe may be drank freely. A thin, dry and warm air is the moſt proper in this caſe.

Cure. 6. If the perſon is naturally plethoric, or a ple thora be occaſion'd by the obſtruction; or if th velocity of the blood increaſe, and a fever ap pear, bleeding is of great ſervice.

7. After bleeding, gentle diaphoretics are pro per. To continue the patient in a gentle an regular ſweat, is much better than to cauſe violent one, which occaſions weakneſs. Som ſuch as the following powder and draught, ma be properly given once or twice a day.

℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ℈ j. *pulv. caſtor. ſerpent. vir ãa gr.* v. *f. pulv. ſtatim ſumend. cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ ij. *aq. theriac.* ℥ j. *ſyrup. cr* ℥ j. *m. f. hauſt.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ℈ j. *croci, caſto ruſſ. rad. contrayerv. ãa gr.* iv. *camphor. ſal. vol. c. ãa gr.* v. *confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus, ſumend. bis die, cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. lact. alex. cinnam. ten. theriac. ãa* ℥ *ſyr. papaver. erratic.* ℥ vj. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

9. ℞ *Theriac. androm. mithrid. ãa* ℥ ſs. *pulv. r ſerpent. virgin. gr.* xv. *ſyr. croc. aq. theriac. lact. al ãa* ℥ j. *f. hauſtus, quem ſumat bis in die.*

Or,

10.

10. ℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ʒ ſs. *bezoar. orientat. croci opt. ãa gr.* vj. *m. f. pulv. ſumat omni nocte, hora ſomni cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. lact. alexit. theriacal. ãa* ʒ j. *ſyrup. croci* ʒ vj. *m. f. hauſt.*

To any of theſe medicines may be added occaſionally *antimon. diaphoretic. balſam. polychreſt. cerus. antimon. extract. croc. ſal. vol. ſuccin. tinct. ſerpentar. virgin. ſpir. c. c. tinct. caſtor. gum. guaiac.* &c.

It is always to be ſuppoſed that the patient, during the uſe of theſe diaphoretics, or perſpiratives, ſhould drink pretty plentifully of ſack-whey, or white-wine poſſet-drink, a little warm.

When the caſe degenerates into a fever or rheumatiſm, *&c.* it muſt be treated accordingly; regard being had to the cauſe.

PERSPIRATION in EXCESS.

1. IT ſometimes happens that a perſon perſpires more in a certain time, than is conſiſtent with his health, or than the aliment taken in requires. *Definition.*

2. In ſome people the cuticular pores are naturally too lax, and the juices too thin; and in others, both or either of theſe may happen from ſome accidental cauſe; as the drinking too much tea, an indolent life, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. If this caſe be habitual, the perſon is apt to ſweat violently in the night; and in the day-time, is indolent and faintiſh. *Diagnoſtics.*

4. The thing of it ſelf, is ſeldom dangerous, except in old age and conſumptions; yet, continuing long, it occaſions great weakneſs; and upon expoſing the body to the air, ſubjects the patient to coughs, intermitting fevers, and, generally ſpeaking, to the ſame diſeaſes with an obſtructed perſpiration. *Prognoſtics.*

5. The

Regimen. 5. The diet ſhould be ſolid, and not conſiſt of too much ſpoon-meat. Coffee is here thought preferable to tea; and red wine better than white. The ſleep ought to be moderate. Exerciſe is commendable, but it ſhould not be too violent, nor long continued. The air ſhould be dry, and not too warm.

Cure. 6. Whether it proceeds from a natural or habitual laxity of the pores, nothing ſeems more proper, in order to the cure, than the cold bath; provided the perſon be not too old, nor otherwiſe diſtemper'd: and this hath prov'd ſerviceable, when many internal medicines have failed of ſucceſs.

7. Preparations alſo of the *cortex* are accounted uſeful in this caſe. The following powders may be of ſervice.

℞ *Pulv. cort. peruv.* ℥ j. *bol. armen. fl. roſar. rub. coral. rub. margarit. ppt.* ãa ʒ ij. *pulv. gum. arabic.* ℥ ſs. *tragacanth.* ʒ j. *m. f. pulv. cujus ſumat* ʒ ſs. *bis vel ter in die cum hauſt. vin. rub. vel julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. plantag. germ. querc. cinnam. tenuis* ãa ℥ iij. *mirabil.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ ſs. *ſacchar. alb. q. ſ. vel ſyr. caryophyl.* ℥ j. *m. f. julapium.*

THE ITCH.

Definition. 1. THE *itch* is an epidemic cutaneous eruption of particular puſtules, in ſeveral parts of the body, particularly in the joints, and between the fingers.

Cauſe. 2. 'Tis communicated by contact, and poſſibly by means of an *animalcula*.

Diagnoſtics. 3. The eruptions appear principally between the fingers, on the arms, hams and thighs, and there cauſe a violent itching. Theſe eruptions are ſometimes ſmall, and contain a limpid fluid; but at others they are large, deep, and contain a white concocted matter; and ſometimes

mes covered with crusty scabs. A heat increa- s with the itching, and renders it sometimes tolerable.

4. The itch is seldom dangerous, and scarce e- r mortal. In youth, where there is a good ha- t, and when fresh contracted, the cure is easy; the contrary, in those who are of years, of bad constitution, and when the distemper, by ng continuance, is grown universal, 'tis diffi- lt; and, possibly, may cause the leprosy. In leucophlegmatic or hydropical disposition; also in a very dry or hectic one, 'tis hard to re. *Prognostics.*

5. A slender diet is here the best, unless per- iration be obstructed; in which case, wine or e use of other gentle perspiratives, may be owed. *Regimen.*

6. If the body be plethoric, we are to begin e cure with bleeding; and afterwards to pur- e it by purging, which cannot so safely be o- itted. *Cure.*

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *æthiop. min.* ʒ ss. *conf. cynosb. q. s. f. bolus, h. s. sumend. & mane sequent. capiat ion. sequent.*

℞ *Fol. sen.* ʒ iij. *sem. fœnicul. d. contus.* ʒ j. *sal. rt.* ℈ j. *infunde in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ* ʒ iij. *adde . de spin. cerv.* ʒ vj. *spt. nitri d.* ℈ ij. *f. potio.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *pil. ex duob.* ʒ ss. *ol. sassafr. .* i. *m. f. pilul. n°.* 5. *sumat cum regimine, & repe- atur pro re nata.*

8. Instead of repeated purging, the vulgar use ly *flos sulphur.* with milk, or treacle, every orning, for some time; nor, as it appears, with success: however the following is better con- ived to answer the same purpose.

℞ *Æthiop. min.* ʒ ss. *antimon. diaphoret.* ʒ j. *con- v. cynosb. q. s. f. pilul.* x. *è qualibet* ʒ j. *quarum nat* 5. *ter quotidie.*

Begin

Begin to give theſe pills ſoon after the opera tion of the firſt purge, and continue them fo two or three days together; then repeat the ca thartic once or twice as above: after which, ex ternals may be ſafely uſed.

Flower of ſulphur and butter, ſoap and gi ger, urine and tobacco, brimſtone and ſpirit o wine, *&c.* are not to be depended on; nor ſhoul the unskilful be too buſy with mercurials; muc leſs with arſenic, which is no uncommon thin with the vulgar; and may have frightful con ſequences.

By unguents. The following liniment is ſafe, but ſomewha uncleanly, and will occaſion a ſmarting in the pa whereto 'tis applied.

9. ℞ *Axung. porcin.* ℥ ij. *ol. amygd. dulc. ſulphu viv. ãa* ℥ j. *elleb. alb.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. nitri, rad. zinzib. ã* ℥ iſs. *eſſent. limon.* ℈ j. *m. f. liniment. cum quo libe inungantur partes affectæ, omni nocte, calida manu.*

10. The next is more effectual, but ought t be uſed more cautiouſly.

℞ *Pomat.* ℥ ij. *ol. mac. per expreſs.* ℥ j. *rad. elle alb.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. armoniac.* ℥ ij. *zinzib. alum. rup. pipe long. ãa* ℥ j. *præcipitat. alb.* ℥ iij *eſſent. ambrægris gu* v. *f. m. unguent. cujus* ℥ ſs. *ſemel inungatur ſupe artus, intacta manente abdominis thoraciſq; regione & reliquum, eodem modo, ſingulis vel alternis diebu*

11. But for a form more neat and ſimple,

℞ *Pomat.* ℥ ij. *præcipat. alb.* ℥ ſs. *m. pro tribu quatuorve frictionibus, debitis intervallis.*

12. Theſe unguents duly employed after pro per purgation, or if there be occaſion for man cathartics, on the intermediate days of purgation will ſuffice when the caſe is recent, and th ſcabs are but few, and not deep: the like en may alſo be anſwer'd by a cleanly fluid, pre pared after the following manner.

℞ *Merc. ſublimat. corroſiv.* ℥ j. *alum. rup.* ℥ ij. *ſa*

prune

mel. ℥ ſs. *aq. calcis* ℔ ſs. *m. & caute cum ſpongia atur calide.*

13. 'Twill be proper to repeat purgation uring the time that the externals are uſed, d even after the ſymptoms diſappear; for re-pſes in this caſe are frequent.

A decoction or diet-drink with *rad. oxylapath. ſaſras*, &c. might be ſucceſsfully continued thro' he courſe. But if this proceſs prove ineffectual, ore powerful mercurials muſt be employed; nd, if it were neceſſary, ſo as to raiſe a ſlight livation.

The moſt rank and ſtubborn itch will gene- *In ſtubborn* lly yield to the following unguent, if proper *caſes.* vacuations have been premiſed.

14. ℞ *Argent. viv.* ℥ iij. *cinnab. nativ.* ℥ j. *tere-inth. venet.* ℥ ſs. *axung. porcin.* ℥ ſs. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ij. *m. ut artis eſt; dein divide in octo partes æquales, arum una ſuris brachiiſq; vel munditiei gratia, pal-is manuum bene affricetur, alternis noctibus, vel longi-ibus intervallis, ſi ptyaliſmum præcavere velis.*

15. The greateſt caution muſt here be uſed prevent a ſalivation, where it is not deſigned, hich people commonly bring upon themſelves hen left to doſe their ointment, or by heedleſsly nning into the cold air with it in their blood. If this, therefore, ſhould happen, they muſt ave off the uſe of it immediately, and cleanſe emſelves from any external remains of it, as on as ever they perceive their breath fetid, feel any griping pains. And, indeed, before y ſtrong mercurials are ordered, 'tis highly eceſſary to know how they uſed to affect the per-on; for bodies differ in nothing more than in is particular. See pag. 309, &c.

16. There is another way of curing this diſ- *Cure by the* emper, as effectually as by unction, with as *girdle.* uch expedition and neatneſs, and perhaps with ſs trouble and danger than the foregoing; *viz.*

viz. by a girdle: for tho' the common ſort o girdles are daubing and offenſive, (being nothin more than ʒ vj. or ℥ j. of *ung. laurin. cum mer* or any common mercurial ointment ſpread upo a piece of flannel) yet the following is an excel lent contrivance, and anſwers extremely well, a ter proper purgation.

℞ *Argent. viv.* ʒ iij. *vel* ℥ ſs. *ſucc. limon.* ʒ i *conquaſſentur in phiala per duas horas, dein ſimul patinam effunde, & decantetur ſuccus; pulveri griſe i. e. mercurio manenti adde albuminis unius ovi d midiam partem, gum. tragacanth.* ℈ j. *& cum apt virga agitentur in ſpumam, quam faſciæ panni walli juſtæ formæ, illinito, & coram lento igne ſiccato.*

This girdle is to be wore tight about th middle for a fortnight or longer; and if ther be occaſion, another may afterwards ſafely b applied: for the mercury, by means of this con trivance, ſeems to inſinuate ſo gradually, as no to be very capable of raiſing a ſalivation.

LEPROSY.

Definition. 1. THE *leproſy* is a cuticular diſeaſe appea ing in dry, white, thin, ſcurvy ſcabs, upo the whole ſurface of the body, or ſome part cular parts thereof.

Cauſe. 2. The cauſe, in general, may be whatev greatly obſtructs perſpiration; as the venere taint, unwholſome food, hard drinking, *&c.* may alſo follow the confluent ſmall-pox, a ſtub born itch, or be conveyed from parents to the children.

Diagnoſtics. 3. 'Tis uſually attended with an itching. Th ſcabs are commonly dry, except in groſs con ſtitutions, where they generally appear humi They ſeldom lye ſo deep as in the itch; bein commonly confined to the *cuticula*; and ver rarely deſcending to the *cutis*; tho' when the l proſ

proſy appears in form of a ſcabbed or ſcald-head, the ſcales are ſometimes large, and attended with deep ulcers. In great drinkers it will ſometimes come in the form of dry ſcurfy ſcales upon the hands or face; but it often appears only on the face or head.

4. The leproſy is ſeldom dangerous, tho' always difficult of cure in grown perſons, or when 'tis hereditary; but in children, when not hereditary, but recent, and appearing only on the face or head, 'tis eaſily remedied: 'Tis accounted ſalutary, if it follows, as it ſometimes will, the ſtoppage of the running ſo frequent from behind the ears of children. The humid ſpecies is ſooner cured than the dry one; each of them being more or leſs difficult to remove, according to the cauſe, conſtitution, continuance, *&c.* *Prognoſtics.*

5. A ſlender liquid diet, as that of gruels, tea's, barly-water, panada's, *&c.* is to be uſed in the dry ſpecies. High feeding is to be allowed in neither; but if perſpiration be much obſtructed, warm wine may be drank moderately. The body ſhould be kept always laxative. In the moiſt ſpecies, let the food be gently deſiccative, and very ſparingly uſed. Frequent warm bathing, moderate exerciſe, and a temperate air, are proper in both ſorts. *Regimen.*

6. Let the cure in general, be begun with three or four mercurial purges. Then in the dry ſpecies, *Cure of the dry ſpecies.*

℞ *Æthiop. min.* ℥ j. *cinnab. antimon. pulv. gum. guaiac. antimon. dipahoret. pulv. ari comp. milleped. ppt.* ãa ʒ ij. *calomel. camphor. ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ãa ʒ iſs. *ol. ſaſſafras, junip.* ãa ʒ ſs. *balſ. capiv.* ʒ ij. *terebinth. venet. q. s. f. pil.* x. è ʒ j. *quarum deglutiat* v. *ter quotidie, ſuperbibend. vin. viperin. cyathum.*

7. But in the moiſt one, *In the moiſt one.*

℞ *Farin. ſarſæ, pulv. chin. lign. guaiac. rad. oxylapath.* ãa ʒ ij. *carn. viperar.* ʒ vj. *argent. viv. (cum lact.*

lact. ſulphur. ℥ iij. *in pulverem æthiopic. redact.* ℥ ſs. *ceruſ. antimon. cinnab. antimon. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ol. ſaſſa fras gut.* x. *conſerv. ſtaved. aurant.* ℥ j. *ſyr. de rad. q. s. f. electuar. cujus ſumat quant. n. m. bi terve de die, ſuperbibendo hauſt. larg. potus diatetic ſequent.*

℞ *Cort. & lign. ſaſſafr. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſantal. rub. citrin ãa* ℥ ſs. *raſ. c. c. ebor. ãa* ℥ j. *rad eryng. condit. anti mon. crud. ãa* ℥ iij. *hord. gallic. m.* j. *coque in aq. calc q. s. ad cong. j. de quo bibat etiam ſubinde per diem.*

In either. 8. In either ſpecies,

℞ *Balſ. polychreſt. tinct. antimon. ãa* ℥ iij. *m. ſu mat gut.* 40. *ter quaterve de die, in quovis liquore ap propriato.*

Purging ſhould be repeated at proper intervals during the courſe of theſe medicines.

9. If this proceſs be diſliked, or prove ineffec tual, perhaps its place may be well ſupplied b giving *calomel. gr.* x. *cum conſ. cynosb. parum, in pilu lam redact. ſingulis vel alternis noctibus*, till the firſ ſymptoms of a *ptyaliſmus* appear; when either purge is to be admin ſtred, or a ſtop put to th procedure till they diſappear again; in this man ner renewing the proceſs ſucceſſively as long a there is occaſion: or inſtead of this may b uſed, perhaps with more ſucceſs, the *unguent. mer curial.* at due intervals.

10. A confirm'd leproſy in adults is reputed incurable; yet by theſe means it may doubt leſs be kept under and palliated: and a ſlow re gular ſalivation, rais'd by unction, may chance to have a greater effect; which, if other things fail ought to be tryed.

In children. 11. Calomel purgatives alone, will uſually cure it in children. When it ſucceeds the ſmall pox, 'tis uſually accounted incurable; tho' warm baths of milk with bran, mallows, *&c.* may abat it; eſpecially if uſed during a courſe of prope purgatives.

12. Thi

12. This diſtemper frequently happens to chil- *Under the form*
dren, and ſometimes to adults, in the form of a *of a ſcalled or*
ſcalled-head; which when leſs inveterate is com- *ſcabb'd head.*
monly called a *ſcabbed-head.*

To a hot ſcabbed-head in young children of groſs habit, is uſually applied a freſh plantain or colewort leaf: but where theſe are thought too ſimple or improper,

℞ *Unguent. ſambuc. popul. alb. camphoret. ãa m. f.* *unguent.*

Or,

℞ *Emp. de min. fuſc. ol. olivar. ãa* ℥ ſs. *liniment. cæi* ʒ j. *f. ceratum, capiti applicand.*

When the head is ſufficiently drawn, and the ſcabs fall'n off, or well digeſted, skin it over with *unguent. diapomph.* and *deſicc. rub. cum camphor. parce quantitate:* but if it grows worſe, add occaſionally *præcipit. rub. pulv. alum. unguent. ægyptiac. apoſtol.* &c. in a due proportion to the ſymptoms, by way of detergents.

13. The vermin apt to breed in childrens heads, uſually very much obſtruct the cure; the hair therefore ſhou'd be cut cloſe, and a little powder of *ſem. ſtaphid. agr.* ſprinkled thereon, before any dreſſing is applied. Or rather,

℞ *Unguent. laurin. cum merc.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. aloes, myrrh. ãa* ϑ j. *ol. abſinth. chym. ſabin. ãa gut* j. *m. unguent. quocum illinatur detonſum caput.*

Equal parts of this unguent, and that prepar'd in the *itch*, pag. 332. § 9. will uſually cure a ſcabbed-head, and greatly contribute to the cure of a ſcalled one. But if this Method prove inſufficient in children, they muſt be treated after a ſuitable to their age, like adults, as follows.

14. ℞ *Rad. raphan. ruſtican. enul. campan. oxyla-* *cith. ãa* ℥ ſs. *herb. abſinth. com. cochlear. naſturt. aqua-* *tic. ãa m.* iſs. *flor. chamæmel. ſambuc. ãa m.* ſs. *bacc.* *junip.* ℥ j. *coque in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde*

ſpt. vin. camphorat. ℥ iij. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ j. *m. f. fotus ſemel vel bis in die adhibend. & poſt ſingulas hujus utendi vices fricetur ſupra caput parum unguenti ſequentis.*

℞ *Axung. porcin.* ℥ ij. *ſulphur. viv.* ℥ ſs. *merc. præcipitat. alb.* ʒ ij. *ſal. nitri* ʒ ij. *m f. unguent.*

15. Or for the ſame purpoſe,

℞ *Rad. ariſtol. long. rotund. bacc. laur. junip. rad. gentian. elleb. alb. ãa* ℥ ſs. *herb. abſinth. com. ſabin. flor. chamæmel. ãa m.* j. *coque in aq. font. q. s. colatura* ℔ iſs. *adde vin. alb.* ℥ vj. *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ ij. *tinct. myrrh. & aloes* ℥ j. *m. f. fotus, ut prædens adhibend. & poſtea inungatur pars cum liniment. ſequent.*

℞ *Unguent. nicotian.* ℥ ij. *ſulphur. viv.* ℥ ſs. *cinnab. antimon.* ʒ ij. *præcip. rub. lævigat.* ʒ j. *balſ. peruv. balſ. ſulphur. terebinthinat. ãa* ʒ ijſs. *pulv. myrrh. aloes, croc. ãa* ϑ j. *m. f. liniment.*

To theſe may be added accaſionally *calom. ſal. armon. nitr. ærug. vitriol. alb. alum. uſt.* &c.

16. Some in this caſe uſe a ſtrong decoction of tobacco, and others raſhly venture upon arſenic and corroſive ſublimate; but leſs dangerous medicines may prove as ſucceſsful.

The vulgar often uſe a common pitch plaſter, and therewith violently tear off both hair and ſcabs together; but the following is leſs painful and perhaps more ſerviceable.

℞ *Emp. mercurial. de cicut. cum ammoniac. ol. amygd. d. q. s. f. cerat.*

Or,

℞ *Emp. mercurial. fl. unguenter. ãa & ſolve eodem modo, in eundem finem.*

When 'tis ſufficiently deterged and dra[ined] let it be skin'd with a cerate of *diachyl. ſimpl. min. fuſc. unguent. deſiccat. rub. ãa*

Leproſy on the face.

17. When the leeproſy appears upon the f[ace] apply thereto *unguent. nutrit. cum pauca camphor. unguent. alb. camph.* Or rather,

℞ *Ung*

℞ *Unguent. pomat* ℥ j. *troch. alb. rhas.* ʒ ij. *camphor. ſacch. ſaturn. præcipit. alb. ãa* ʒ ſs. *eſſent. limon. gut.* vj. *m.*

18. When it comes in form of a dry ſcurf upon the back of the hands, anoint them with the following, after the patient has been well purged. *And hands.*

℞ *Unguent. roſat.* ℥ j. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ ſs. *ſulphur. viv. ſal nitri ãa* ʒ iij. *rad. elleb. alb. enul. campan. præcipitat. alb. ãa* ʒ j. *eſſent. limon. gut.* vj. *m. f. unguent.*

Purging is abſolutely neceſſary in the ſeveral caſes and ſtages of this diſtemper.

It was before obſerv'd, that a ſalivation ſhould be tried when there appear but ſmall hopes of a cure from any other proceſs.

FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, MORPHEW, and TAN.

1. *Freckles* are ſmall, yellowiſh, or dusky ſpots appearing on the skin, chiefly about the face, neck and hands; being either natural, or proceeding accidentally from the jaundice, or the action of the ſun upon the part; for this has a power to change the natural colour of the *cuticula*; and poſſibly, by degrees, of the *cutis*, if not the *reticulum mucoſum* alſo. Heat, or a ſudden change of the weather, will often cauſe the skin to appear of a darker colour than natural; and thereby produce what is call'd *tan*, *ſun-burn*, and *morphew*, which ſeem to differ only in degree; and uſually diſappear in cold weather, or in the winter. *Definition and Cauſe.*

2. *Freckles* are generally more numerous about the forehead and temples, than in other parts of the face; and in magnitude commonly equal the *Diagnoſtics.*

bite of a flea, or the ſcale of a herring; but very ſeldom appear ſo broad as a ſilver penny. *Tan*, on the other hand, is leſs confin'd; and uſually ſpreads all over the face; the ſpots it occaſions being much larger than *freckles*. Perſons of a fine complexion, or ſuch whoſe hair is red, are the moſt ſubject to *freckles*; eſpecially in thoſe parts which they expoſe to the air.

Prognoſtics. 3. None of theſe have any ill effect, except upon the eye; but they are ſometimes hard to remove.

Cure. 4. The greateſt ſervice in reſpect of the cure is to be expected from the application of ſuch things as are at the ſame time emollient and detergent.

℞ *Ol. amygd. d.* ℥ ij *lact. virgin. ol. tartar. per deliq. ſucc. limon. aq. hungar. camphoret. ăa* ℥ ſs. *ol. rhod. gut.* x. *f. mixtura, & cum hac illinantur partes affectæ ſingulis noctibus h. s. prius deterſæ; vel linteum in eadem madefiat & per totam noctem geſtetur.*

5. After the removal hereof, the parts may be rubbed over with the following cold-cream; which might alſo be uſed oftener, in caſe the mixture cauſed a violent ſmarting.

℞ *Ol. amygd. d.* ℥ iſs. *cer. alb.* ϑ ij. *f. ſolutio in mortario marmoreo & ſenſim affunde aq. roſar. damſ.* ℥ ij. *ut f. liniment. ſ. a.*

Solutions of *vitriol. alb. & ſal. armon.* may be ſubſtituted occaſionally; oleaginous ingredients being mix'd therewith: and to render them the more powerful, add to about ℥ iij. of the ſolution *flor. biſmuth.* ℈ j.

GRUBS

GRUBS, PIMPLES, RING-WORMS, and TETTARS.

1. WHAT we uſually call *grubs* in the face, is a white unctuous matter thruſt forwards in the skin, which turns black on the top, by being expoſed to the air. *Definition.*

2. This may be cauſed by hard drinking, and an obſtructed perſpiration; or it may come naturally in ſome conſtitutions, or in greater plenty than in others. *Cauſe.*

3. A ſmall black point uſually firſt appears, and ſpreads by degrees; and ſometimes this matter tends to ſuppuration; upon which the heads of the eruption grow white or yellow. Theſe eruptions, or appearances, are more frequent on the external *alæ* of the noſe, than on the chin and forehead; and are ſeldom or never ſeen any where but in the face. *Diagnoſtics.*

4. They are uſually thought to be ſalutary. To check their growth of a ſudden, has proved of ill conſequence; but being left to themſelves, they are never dangerous. *Prognoſtics.*

5. The diet ſhould be moderate and perſpirative; and proper exerciſe ought to be uſed. *Regimen.*

6. When they are numerous, and of long ſtanding, repellents are very improper; except they are uſed along with repeated purgation. If the body be plethoric, bleed; and after a cathartic or two, *Cure of grubs or eruptions.*

℞ *Aq. hungar. ol. tart. per deliq. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ j. *ſucc. limon.* ʒ iij. *m. & cum ſpongia imbuatur pars affecta bis vel ſæpius in die.*

Or, if this prove too ſharp,

℞ *Aq. flor. roſar. dam. flor. ſambuc. ol. amygd. dulc. ãa* ℥ j. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ſs. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ ſs. *camphor. (in aq. hungar.* ℥ ſs. *ſolut.)* ℈ j. *m.*

With this mixture, if the eruptions be general, the whole face may be rubbed over every night going to bed.

8. In very tender and delicate complexions, the two above-mentioned mixtures may be apt to chap the face; in which caſe,

℞ *Emulſion. cum amygdal. dulc. excortic. & aq. roſar. dam. fact.* ℔ ſs. *aq. hungar.* ʒ vj. *camphor.* ℈ j. *m. f. lotio, ſ. a.*

9. When theſe eruptions lurk in the corner of the noſe, and cannot readily be come at, in order to extirpate them, let them be frequently bathed with *ſpt. nitri d.* or *ſucc. limon*, or rather,

℞ *Aq hungar.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. nitri d. ſucc. limon. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ iij. *m. in eundem uſum.*

If theſe fail of ſucceſs, and the eruptions grow callous, a little mercurial unguent, properly applied, will uſually diſcuſs them.

Pimples. 10. *Pimples*, when they tend to ſuppuration, ſcarce differ from the preceding eruptions, and require nearly the ſame manner of cure. When they appear in the face, the following is a proper waſh for them; after due bleeding and purging,

℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℥ iv. *lact. virginal.* ℥ ij. *camph.* (*in aq hungar. ſolut.* ℥ ij.) ʒ j. *m. f. lotio.*

11. Cold creams are generally thought ſerviceable here. The following appears to be as good an one as this form can well admit of.

℞ *Ceræ alb. ſubtiliter raſæ* ʒ j. *ſperm. cet.* ʒ ſs. *camphor. (in ol. amygd. d.* ʒ ij. *ſolut.)* ℈ j. *m. exactiſſime, in mortario marmoreo, dein adde pedetentim aq. roſar. dam.* ℥ iij. *ol. rhod. gut.* vj. *donec ad lineâs conſiſtentiam redigatur ſ. a.*

This,

This, after cleanſing the face with fair water, may be mixed with a little *aq. hungar.* and rubbed gently on the face with a clean cloth. But if it prove not ſufficiently detergent, add thereto *ol. tartar. per deliq.* ʒ ſs. *aq. reg. hungar.* ʒ j. inſtead of the like quantity of roſe-water.

12. *Ring-worms* are hot, red, flattiſh eruptions, painful in their formation, and of the eryſipelatous kind. *Ring-worms.*

In order to cure them, uſe bleeding and purging; and afterwards, if there be occaſion, an anodyne liniment may be applied.

℞ *Ung. nervin.* ʒ j. *laud. liquid. ol. amygd. d.* ăa ʒ ſs. *camphor.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. liniment.*

If the caſe prove obſtinate, it may be treated as an eryſipelas. See pag. 350, &c.

13. *Tettars* are ſmall ſpreading eruptions with red edges, appearing indifferently on any part of the body. Theſe are ſaid to be occaſioned either by external cold, or the corroſiveneſs of the ſoap made uſe of. *Tettars.*

Inſtead of common ſoap, in this caſe may be uſed for the hands, almond powder; or

℞ *Sapon. venet.* ʒ iv. *pulv. amyd. farin. tritic.* ăa ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ ij. *ol. tartar. per deliq.* ʒ j. *eſſent. limon. gut.* xx. *m.*

For tettars in the face, uſe the waſh, § 10. or the cold cream, § 11. only here the detergents may be left out. If they ſtill continue, proceed to brisk purgation; after which apply the liniment with laudanum, § 12. or the cold cream for pimples, § 11. and after the cure ſeems finiſh'd, let a courſe of purgation be repeated.

SHINGLES.

THE *ſhingles*, is a hot eryſipelatous corroſive humor, that generally throws it *Definition.*

ſelf about the waſte, in the form of minute an thick-ſet eruptions.

Cauſe. 2. It ſeems to be critical, and apt to preven fevers, *&c.* at leaſt it diſcharges ſomewhat tha is noxious; for upon going again into the blood or ſuddenly diſappearing, it cauſes dangerou inflammatory diſeaſes.

Diagnoſtics. 3. Before the ſhingles appear in form of ſmall eryſipelatous eruption, the perſon is gen rally ſick, faint, and looks pale; whilſt the pul is quick and high. The eruption ſpreads ſom times almoſt around the waſte.

Prognoſtics. 4. the vulgar think them dangerous, and pr tend they are mortal if the reach qui round the waſte; 'tis certain they are very pai ful, and often continue for two or three weeks.

men. 5. The diet muſt be ſlender, perſpirative, an cooling.

Cure. 6. Both bleeding and purging are uſual thought improper at the beginning of this d temper. If the perſon be faint, ſick, feveriſh, & or if the eruptions ſhould ſuddenly diſappea preſcribe as in caſe of a ſurfeit. See pag. 16 *&c.*

The vulgar uſe a mixture of the juice of hou leek and cream, externally, with ſucceſs; b this may be much improved by the additi of a little *aq. hungar camphorat.* The ungue preſcribed in the itch are good here; as are ſo ſolutions of *ſal. armoniac. & vitriol. alb. in font.* with a little camphorated hungary water. S pag. 332.

But the moſt ſucceſsful is the following.

℞ *Sem. ſinap contus. q. v. atrament. opt. q. s. f. inſtar liniment. quocum illinantur partes affect mel vel bis quotidie.*

In a few days after the uſe hereof, the eru tions generally diſappear; but to prevent a r

lap

lapſe, or farther danger, the patient ſhould now be purged twice or thrice.

CHAPS in the SKIN.

1. *Chaps in the face* generally proceed from the action of the external cold, which either ſtopping the perſpiration natural to the part, or contracting the fibres unequally, occaſions them to be drawn aſunder; upon which enſues a roughneſs or fiſſure ſenſible to the touch, and ſometimes to the eye. Theſe, when violent, cauſe a very uneaſy ſenſation in delicate and tender conſtitutions. In order to prevent or remove them, the face ſhould be expoſed to the cold air as little as poſſible; and the uſe of common ſoap ought by no means to be continued in waſhing it. Unſcented *pomatum* may be beſmeared over the part, and ſuffered to lie thereon all night; but the following liniment is preferable for the ſame purpoſe. *Chaps in the Face.*

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ ij. *cer. alb. ſperm. ceti ãa* ʒ iſs. *balſ. gilead.* ℈ j. *ol. n. m. chym. gut.* iv. *m. f. liniment.*

This, if there be occaſion, may be ſpread upon fine linen, cut into the form of a maſk, for the convenience of ſight and reſpiration.

For a waſh to cleanſe the face from the liniment,

℞ *Sem. papav. alb.* ʒ vj. *ſem. quatuor. frigid. maj. ãa* ʒ ij. *amygdal. dulc. excort. ficuum ping. ãa* ℥ ſs. *contude ſimul & ſuperaffunde decoct. hord.* ℥ xvij. *colaturæ adde ſpt. vin.* ℥ j. *ol tartar. per deliq.* ʒ j. *m. f. lotio.*

2. *Chaps in the lips* ſometimes proceed from a ſcrophulous conſtitution, as well as a cold air; and often from ſharp humors falling upon the part; in which caſe the lips are apt to ſwell *Lips.*

ſwell up about the fiſſure. If the caſe be ſcrophulous, it will hardly give way without the obſervance of a particular regimen, and the uſe of medicines ſuited to the cauſe. But if ſharp humors be the cauſe, we are to uſe firſt proper purgatives, and afterwards edulcorants. The following lip-ſalves are ſerviceable, and proper in all the three caſes.

℞ *Ol. amygd. d.* ℥ j. *ceræ alb.* ʒ ij. *ſperm. ceti* ʒ j. *ſolve ſimul & adde ol. mac. per expreſs.* ℈ j. *ol. rhod. chym. gut.* ij. *m. f. unguent.*

To this might be added *pulv. croc.* ℈ j. *coccinel. gr.* xij. and a due quantity of ſugar; but the two former hinder its tranſparency, and make it of a dirty colour; and the latter will either not diſſolve, or render it brittle. The next therefore is preferable for beauty, if not alſo for uſe.

℞ *Cort. anchus.* ℈ ij. *infunde leni calore in ol. amygd. d.* ʒ x. *colaturæ adde cer. alb.* ʒ iij. *ſperm. ceti* ʒ j. *ol. mac. p. expreſs.* ℈ j. *ol. lavend. chym. gut.* iij. *ſolvantur. ſimul ut f. unguent.*

Hands. 3. *Chaps of the hands* happening in ſcrophulous conſtitutions, or ill habits, commonly prove obſtinate, and continue, with a ſwelling, for the greateſt part of the winter; eſpecially if the hands are much expoſed to the air. In cacochymic conſtitutions, a purge or two, taken once a month, will facilitate the cure. When theſe chaps proceed from waſhing their hands in hard water, with corroſive ſoap, ſoap made with quick-lime, or the like, the vulgar uſe externally hogs-lard, or the *unguent. nicotian.* mixed with *flos ſulphur.* If theſe chaps are cauſed only by cold, the keeping the hands conſtantly warm, and covered from the air, is uſually ſufficient to effect a cure. But, ſometimes, when the cracks in the ſkin are very deep, and there appears to be a loſs of ſubſtance, the lips remaining far

r aſunder and callous, they will not be brought o unite without digeſtives; in which caſe they uſt be treated as wounds or ulcers. See pag. 51, &c.

PEDICULI INGUINALES.

THESE troubleſome vermin, well known to ſailors, &c. ſometimes occaſion a violent tching, and little ulcers in the skin, which will ot heal before the vermin are deſtroyed. The eady way of deſtroying them is, to rub a little ercurial unguent upon the part they infeſt, r elſe to uſe a mercurial waſh, or little white recipitate and pomatum. But when the conitution is particularly diſpoſed to breed or arbour theſe living creatures, it may become roper to take off the hair that affords them odgment. This may be moſt commodiouſly ffected by means of that drug called *Ruſma*, and bout two thirds of its quantity of quicklime reuced into a ſoft paſte with water. Or in deeſt of the *ruſma*, the like quantity of orpiment ay be boiled with quicklime and water into paſte for the ſame purpoſe. Either of theſe aſtes being beſmear'd upon the part, and ſuf-r'd to lie on for a minute or two, and not onger, leſt they ſhould hurt the skin, will ſo ffect the hair, that it may be readily ſtroked ff with the hand: after which the part ſhould e well waſhed with warm water. Sometimes heſe vermin will harbour themſelves in the ye-brows; ſtick ſo cloſe therein, and breed ſo aſt, as to render it neceſſary to keep them loſe ſhaved for ſome time; which in a part ſo ear the eyes ſhould rather be choſe than the ſe of any corroſive depilatory; tho' much leſs ffectual for the purpoſe; ſince the vermin ſometimes

times adhere ſo cloſe, or prove ſo ſmall, as to e
cape the edge of the razor.

Sometimes alſo the improper uſe of depila
tories has prevented the future growth of th
hair, or occaſioned a baldneſs of the part: i
which caſe, and all other caſes of baldneſs
where the hair is again deſired, the followin
mixtures may be of ſervice.

℞ *Aq. hungar. ſpt. mellis ãa* ℥ ſs. *axung. ur*
℥ j. *ol. rhod. gut.* viij. *ſ. mixtura quacum illinant*
partes denudatæ bis quotidie.

Or,

℞ *Mel. opt. butyr. aurantior. ãa* ℥ ſs. *axung. ur*
℥ j. *balſ. peruvian.* ʒ ij. *ol. nuc. moſchat. mac. p*
expreſſ. ãa ʒ ſs. *m. in eundem finem.*

SECT. XX. *Inflammations.*

INFLAMMATIONS and PHLEGMON

Definition. 1. AN *inflammation* happens when any of th
red, arterial blood ſtagnates in the le
ſer canals, being at the ſame time continuall
preſs'd againſt by the other blood, in its circul
motion. But if this inflammation be attended wit
a conſiderable ſwelling in the part, 'tis called
phlegmon.

Cauſe. 2. An *inflammation*, or a *phlegmon*, may happe
in any part of the body, from a ſharp humo
or any thing that coagulates the blood; a pl
thora, or ſtoppage of the *menſes*, violent hea
and ſudden cooling upon it, or whatever ma
occaſion a ſtagnation in the capillary arterie
or block up the finer canals.

Diagnoſtics. 3. Upon this ſtoppage there enſues a diſtentio
ſhining redneſs, heat, and pulſation in the par
with a quick pulſe, a fever, thirſt, *&c.* and th
ſym

mptoms gradually increaſing, a ſimple inflam-
ation may at length end in ſuppuration, a
ngrene, ſphacelation, or if the part be glan-
lous, a ſcirrhoſity.

4. Let the diet here be ſlender and diluting. *Regimen.*
oling liquors, but without acids, ſhould be
eely drank.

5. In a beginning inflammation, phlebotomy is *Cure in the be-*
roper, and ſhould be repeated occaſionally. The *ginning.*
lood drawn out in this caſe, commonly has a
hite, hard, thick, tough skin upon it. If the caſe
ſlight, it will often go off thus; or ſometimes
en of it ſelf, by reſolution: the ſtagnant blood
ing by the impulſe of that in motion driven for-
rds from the arteries into the veins: and this in-
ition may be ſafely forwarded by warm fomen-
ions, and diſcutient liniments. When the ob-
ruction is not great, or of long ſtanding, a
nient cathartic may be exhibited, and the im-
tus of the blood be farther leſſened by re-
lſion; as by the uſe of bliſters, iſſues, ſetons,
c.

6. If the ſwelling increaſe, and tend to ſup- *When tending*
uration, omit all evacuations, and promote it as *to ſuppuration*
uch as poſſible. To this purpoſe apply the
p. *diachyl. cum gum.* &c. and when 'tis broke, let
be dreſſed with *liniment. arcæi, tinct. myrrh.* &c.

7. Inflammations happening in the legs, or at- *Inflammations*
nding ulcers in thoſe parts, may be bathed with *in the legs.*
arm milk, or other proper fomentations.

Or rather,

℞ *Ol. roſar.* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ʒ iſs. *m. & cum hoc*
ungantur partes affectæ ſubinde.

Or,

℞ *Ol. chamæmel.* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *ol. ſuc-*
n. ʒ j. *camphor.* ʒ ſs. *aq. reg. hungar.* ʒ iij. *m.*

After anointing with either of theſe, apply *ung.*
apomphol. to the part. *Aqua calcis* is alſo very
roper in inflammations of the legs; as the *aqua*
agedænica is in ulcers thereof. 8. When

8. When theſe caſes continue long, prope purgatives are of great ſervice, *viz.* mercuria ones for ulcers; and the mineral waters, wit other gentle cathartics, for ſimple inflamma tions. In caſe of phagedenic ulcers in the leg attended with an inflammation, the following un guent is excellent.

℞ *Ung. baſilic. flav.* ℥ ſs. *præcipitat. rub. ſubtilit lævigat.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

At each dreſſing, the ulcer is to be touche with *elix. proprietat.* In caſe of ſinuſſes, inject *tinc myrrh.* And when the ulcer is well deterge leave out the precipitate, and dreſs only with th *baſilicon. flav.*

9. What farther regards the internal cure inflammations and phlegmons, conſiſts in exh biting volatile alkalies, as they are called, an opiates; which have a power to attenuate an diſſolve the blood, and fit it to paſs with ea thro' the minuter veſſels: but where the ob ſtruction is great, and not likely to be overcom by theſe medicines, 'tis better not to exhib them at all, for fear of increaſing the ſym toms.

ERYSIPELAS.

Definition and Cauſe. 1. AN *eryſipelas*, or St. *Anthony's fire*, is an i flammation, proceeding generally fro a hot, ſharp humor lodged in the blood, and o caſioned either by a ſtoppage of ſome neceſſa evacuation, or by cooling too ſuddenly aft violent heat; which caſe is vulgarly term'd blight.

Diagnoſtics. 2. An *eryſipelas* is attended with heat, redne and often with an univerſal red ſcurf, or ſm inflammatory pimples on the face, or other pa of the body. *Blaſts*, as they call them, a

diſtinguiſh'd from an eryſipelas, by having the tops of their eruptions white, tho' their baſes are red.

3. Theſe, as well as an eryſipelas, if they ſtrike in, are apt to occaſion an ill conditioned fever. *Prognoſtics.*

4. Wine is thought allowable in theſe caſes; and a liquid diet more ſerviceable than a ſolid one. *Regimen.*

5. If a hot inflammatory humor be the cauſe of theſe diſorders, it may be proper, after the eruptions have appeared for a day or two, to touch them with ink, and to treat them as tettars, or the ſhingles; and when they begin to diſappear, to give two or three purges. If this method has not the deſired effect, apply a veſicatory, and afterwards bleed. In ſome ſpecies of this diſorder, refrigerating external medicines agree better than others, as the *ung. diapomphol. ol. ſambuc. roſar.* &c. But then the patient muſt be purged at the ſame time; for fear of driving the humors into the blood, from whence a fever or other dangerous diſtempers might ariſe. See pag. 342, 343, &c. *Cure.*

BURNS and SCALDS.

1. BURNS are of various kinds, and may proceed either immediately from the naked fire, or ſome fluid heated thereby; as water, oil, pitch, metals in fuſion, *&c.* and then they are uſually term'd *ſcalds*; from fired gunpowder, or from thunder and lightning: and theſe may, any of them, affect either the whole body, an entire limb, or a particular part of either. *Definition and Cauſe.*

2. When the body is burnt by common fire, there commonly enſues a heat, tenſion, pain, inflammation, bliſters, a cruſty ſcab or eſchar, and the part changes livid, blue, or black, *Diagnoſtics.*

black, and tends to mortify: but if with lightning, tho' the perſon be killed thereby, there is uſually no ſign of common burning; nor are the clothes ſo much as ſinged; whence life ſeems, in this caſe, to be extinguiſhed in an inſtant, before the fire, or whatever is the cauſe of this ſudden death, had time to act in that capacity, or exert the force of common fire.

Prognoſtics. 3. When the burn is large, deep, cruſty, of long ſtanding, and happens about the eyes, eſpecially if it be cauſed by gun powder or melted lead; when the parts turn livid, blue or black; and when it happens upon a tendon, ligament, *&c.* the cure is difficult, and generally attended with danger.

Regimen. 4. The regimen here muſt be ſuited to the internal diſorders they give riſe to.

Cure. 5. If the ſymptoms threaten a fever, 'tis convenient to bleed; and if the patient be of a bad habit of body, a few pargatives are neceſſary to forward the cure. If attended with great pain, we muſt give opiates.

When the burn is large or univerſal, let all the parts be firſt bathed with *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* and afterwards apply thereto fine rags dipt in the following liniment; and repeat the dreſſing daily.

℞ *Ol. lini* ℔ j. *ung. ſambuc. mel. opt. ãa* ℥ iv. *vitella trium ovorum, pulv. ceruſ. plumb. uſt. pomphol. ãa* ℥ ij. *ol. roſar. & lilior. alb. ãa q. s. f. liniment.*

Some uſe only linſeed oil, for the firſt two or three days; and others the whites of eggs, to fetch out the fire, as they term it; and afterwards dreſs with *ung. alb. camphorat. & populeon* mixed together. But if the burn be deep, *liniment. arcæi* or *baſilicon. flav.* ſhould be added thereto.

In large Burns. 7. The following is a proper unguent in caſe of large burns; being applied after the *ol. lini* has been uſed for a day or two.

℞ *Ung.*

℞ *Ung. alb. deſiccativ. rub. nutrit. nicotian. diapomphol.* ãa ʒ ij. *ſambuc.* ʒ iij. *mel. opt.* ʒ iv. *vitella trium ovorum, tutiæ ppt. lap. calaminar.* ãa ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ j. *ol. olivar. q. s. ut f. liniment. cui, ſi aduſtio profundius latet, adde liniment. arcæi* ʒ iij. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ ſs.

In ſmall ones.

8. When a ſmall burn happens on a particular part, 'tis uſual to hold the part near the fire for a competent time, or to rub ſalt thereon, or to apply an onion, or ink thereto: but 'tis better to apply a cataplaſm made of onions, common ſalt, linſeed-oil, and ceruſe. This method is ſuppoſed to fetch out the fire, and to prevent the riſe of bliſters: and 'tis certain ſuch things do ſervice in a recent burn.

Attended with Bliſters.

9. When bliſters riſe, they ſhould be opened, and the limpid liquor they contain let out; after which, anoint the part with ſome oil-olive: and in the laſt place apply linen rags dipt in the liniment above ſet down, or in the following.

℞ *Ung. diapomphol.* ʒ ij. *alb. deſiccativ. rub.* ãa ʒ j. *lap. calamin. pulv.* ʒ ſs. *ol. lilior. alb. q. s. f. liniment.*

If ſomewhat more deterſive be required,

℞ *Mel. opt. liniment. arcæi, ung. baſilic. flav.* ãa ʒ j. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. unguent.*

'Tis remarkable that liniments charged with abſorbents, as the *lap. calaminar. pompholyx*, &c. anſwer this intention better than when they are very unctuous or oleaginous.

10. For the ſudden effect of thunder or lightning above-mention'd, there is no cure yet known; but it might be convenient immediately to throw the patient into cold water.

Cruſty ſcabs.

11. For the cruſty ſcabs which ſometimes cover the burns, uſe the following digeſtive.

℞ *Ung. nicotian. liniment. arcæi, ung. diapomph.* ʒ ij. *vitell. unius ovi, balſ. peruv.* ʒ ij. *m.*

Over the dreſſing apply a plaſter of *diachylon ſimplex.*

When old and deep. 12. When the ſore is of long ſtanding, and deep, uſe the following liniment.

℞ *Cer. flav. raſin. flav. pic. burgund. ãa* ℥ ix. *gum elem.* ℥ iv. *ol. oliv.* ℥ xij. *ſolve ſimul. ut. f. liniment.*

After the wound is ſufficiently incarn'd, skin it over with *ung. diapomphol. & deſiccat. rub. ãa.*

On the fingers or toes. 13. A burn happening on the fingers or toes the applications ſhould not be very attractive, for fear of bringing a flux of humors to the part which might fall on the tendons. Deſiccatives and abſorbents, therefore, ought here to be more freely uſed; and if ſores happen between the fingers or the toes, rags dipped in a proper liniment, or elſe a plaſter, muſt be interpoſed, to prevent their growing together.

When a tendon is affected. 14. If a tendon ſhould be affected or left bare by the burn; great care muſt be had to place it as near as poſſible in its natural ſituation, and there to detain it by ſome proper contrivance: afterwards *balſ. peruv. & ſpt. vin. vel tinct. myrrh. ãa* ſhould be uſed to it at every dreſſing, to prevent any ill effect of the air upon it: and the digeſtives in this caſe muſt not be too ſtrong, leſt they ſhould conſume its ſubſtance. Let the dreſſings here be always warm'd, and laid on before the fire.

Attended with a gangrene. 15. In caſe of a gangrene or mortification from a burn, the part muſt be frequently bathed with *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* wherein, to make it the more ſtimulating, may occaſionally be infuſed the *ſiliqua hirſuta.*

Burning in the eyes from gunpowder. 16. Severe burns, eſpecially from gun-powder and happening in the eyes, are often laſting, and the diſcolouration they cauſe, continual. Lint rags dipped in a mixture of equal parts of ſpirit of wine, and common or linſeed oil, with about a tenth part of *balſ. peruv.* and ſeaſonably ap-

plied

plied, may prove a proper means to prevent or remove the ill colour, at the ſame time that it forwards the cure. But whatever clogs the pores too much, or hinders the perſpiration of the part, is improper.

PARONYCHIÆ, or WHITLOWS.

1. A *Whitlow* is a painful tumor appearing at the end of a finger; the humor whereof is ſometimes ſo ſharp as to corrode the tendons, nerves, *perioſteum*, or even the bone it ſelf. *Definition.*

This humor lies either between the integuments, or the perioſteum and the bone.

2. Theſe tumors are apt to proceed from the puncture of ſome ſharp-pointed inſtrument, but often ariſe from an internal cauſe; as particularly from a thin ſharp ſerous humor depoſited upon the part. *Cauſe.*

3. The pain in theſe caſes is uſually ſo violent as to render the patient exceeding reſtleſs; being attended with an inflammation and pulſation: and when the humor lies deep, the inflammation ſpreads over the whole hand or arm, and the pain occaſions a fever. At length the tumor breaks, and diſcharges a humor which is generally ſerous. *Diagnoſtics.*

4. The deeper this humor lies, the worſe the ſymptoms, and the more dangerous. The pain, inflammation, and the fever, have ſometimes been ſo violent here, as to prove mortal. *Prognoſtics.*

5. If the fever or inflammation be great, or it appear proper to diſcuſs the tumor, phlebotomy may be uſed in the beginning: and a veſicatory applied to the neck, will be ſerviceable with reſpect to the fever. To diſcuſs the tumor in its firſt formation, ſome recommend, for an external, to hold the finger in common ſcalding water, or *Cure.*

that of a ſmith's forge; to detain it there as long as poſſible; and to repeat the operation ſeveral times. But it ſeems to be a ſafer way to bring the tumor to ſuppuration; for which purpoſe, 'tis uſual to apply ſome turpentine, or ſhoe-maker's wax: but theſe often bring a great flux upon the part by their attractive power; and thereby greatly augment the ſymptoms. Rather, therefore, if the pain and inflammation be great, apply an emollient cataplaſm, or an anodyne liniment.

6. ℞ *Mic. pan. alb.* ℥ iv. *farin. fabar. lact. vaccin. q. s. coque & ſub finem coctionis adde croci anglican. minutim incis.* ℥ ſs. *f. cataplaſma.*

When the cataplaſm comes to be renewed, it may be convenient to anoint the part with the following liniment.

℞ *Ung. dialth. nervin. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ ij. *opij gr.* v. *m. f. liniment.*

7. In the mean time exhibit proper opiates internally to cauſe reſt; by which means a fever may be prevented. But if the pain and inflammation ſhould be tolerable, it might ſuffice to apply only the *emp. de mucilagin.* or *diachyl. cum gum.* Or if it ſuppurate not in a few days, uſe a reſolving cataplaſm. If the humor lie deep; which may be known by the vehemence of the ſymptoms; and theſe applications ſhould fail to break the tumor; it muſt be opened with a lancet, leſt otherwiſe it ſhould corrode the tendons. After it is thus opened, or breaks of it ſelf, dreſs it with *liniment. arcæi* mixed with a little *tinct. myrrh.* or *elix. proprietat.* and over the dreſſing apply *emp. diachyl. cumgum.* When the humor is well diſcharged, and the ſymptoms diſappear, uſe, inſtead of the former dreſſing and plaſter, *ung. diapomph. & diachyl. ſimp.*

CHIL

CHILBLAINS and KIBES.

1. *Chilblains* are ſmall red ſhining tumors, appearing commonly on the fingers, toes, or heels; but not riſing to any great height. When theſe tumors break upon the heels, they are term'd *kibes.* *Definition.*

2. The cauſe of theſe tumors or inflammations appear to be cold, contracting the veſſels, where the circulation of the blood is but languid; upon which a ſtagnation enſues in the ſmaller canals; and the obſtacle continuing, yet freſh blood arriving at the part, the veſſels are gradually diſtended, and at length burſt; which cauſes *kibes.* *Cauſe.*

3. Theſe tumors ſeldom appear, except in the winter. On the fingers they come in lumps about the ſize of a ſilver peny, but ſometimes leſs, and are generally red; tho' they afterwards turn livid or blue; and then breaking, they are called chaps, in the hands. 'Tis remarkable that they ſeldom break upon the toes. *Diagnoſtics.*

4. Theſe tumors, tho' no danger attends them, are painful and very troubleſome; and in ſome perſons the kibes continue all the winter. *Prognoſtics.*

5. 'Tis uſual to waſh chilblains on the hands and toes, with warm brine, urine, *&c.* but warm hungary water, and *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* uſed with a ſpunge, are much better. It ſeems very proper to let out the ſtagnant blood with a lancet; and afterwards to exhibit a cathartic or two. In the cure of kibes, nothing exceeds the *unguent. deſiccativ. rub.* or *diapomphol.* mixed with a little camphire, and uſed for the dreſſings, with *emp. de min.* or *diachyl. ſimp.* let down with *ol. roſar.* to cover them. *Cure.*

SECT. XXI. *Hæmorrhages.*

BLEEDING at the NOSE.

Definition. 1. IT often happens that a quantity of blood diſtils or flows, from the veins, or arteries, in the noſtrils.

Cauſe. 2. This may proceed either from a general *plethora*, or too great fulneſs and diſtention of the veſſels; which at length giving way, ſuffer the fluid to paſs out at their extremities; or elſe the blood becoming too thin, or too acrimonious, may make its eſcape without any ſuch diſtention. Sometimes alſo there may be ulcers in the noſtrils, which give occaſion to this flux, by corroding the veſſels. And again, febrile diſorders, hard drinking, violent motions, or paſſions of the mind, may occaſion it. Laſtly, it may happen from the ſuppreſſion of ſome neceſſary evacuation; as particularly of the menſtrual or hæmorrhoidal flux, *&c.* And a periodical bleeding at the noſe frequently happens to ſome youths, and pregnant women.

Diagnoſtics. 3. When this hæmorrhage proceeds from the veins, the blood appears of a reddiſh colour, inclining to brown, is thick, impure, and comes away ſlowly: but when from an artery, 'tis hot, florid, thin, and iſſues out with force. In plethoric, and hectic conſtitutions, where the blood-veſſels are weak, the blood thin, ſharp, corroſive, or increaſed in its motion, the hæmorrhage is commonly large; in which caſe there is uſually a ſtrong pulſation in the temporal arteries, a redneſs in the cheeks and eyes, pain in the head, and often a fever, *ſyncope* or fainting.

4. 'Tis

4. 'Tis evident that a flux of blood from an artery muſt be attended with more danger than one from a vein; but happening ſpontaneouſly from either, in the middle of a fever, 'tis commonly critical, and proves ſalutary; tho' at the beginning of the diſtemper, 'its accounted no good ſymptom: but if it comes periodically, and ſeems habitual to the conſtitution; if it happens upon the ſtoppage of other evacuations, and the quantity be not large, 'tis thought advantageous; but when the patient is plethoric, or hard drinking has preceded, 'tis uſually difficult to ſtop. A fever, difficulty of breathing, or the like diſorders happening upon a hæmorrhage at the noſe, is a bad ſign, and may occaſion it to continue the longer; and when it is of long continuance, it generally brings on a cachexy, or a dropſy. *Prgnoſtics.*

5. The diet in this caſe muſt be cooling, ſlender, and balſamic; the exerciſe little or very moderate; but ſleep is to be indulged. Milk and water ſeems to be a proper liquor, or water with the juice of lemon and a little white-wine and ſugar; barley-water, rice-gruel, *&c.* If the patient hath bled much, a glaſs of claret is allowable; at leaſt if mixed with water. The *tinct. roſar. rub.* may be drank at pleaſure; but whatever liquors are exhibited, the patient ſhould drink them cold. If the blood be too thin or ſharp, let *raſ. c. c.* be boiled in the liquids made uſe of, or ſome *gum. arabic.* or *tragacanth.* diſſolv'd therein: and in this caſe panada and gellies are very proper. *Regimen.*

6. In immoderate hæmorrhages at the noſe, phlebotomy will be of ſervice, by way of revulſion; and to that end it is ſometimes order'd in the ancle, tho' its effect is not ſo ſudden or ſo certain there as in the arm or jugular: and if the hæmorrhage ſtill continues, phlebotomy may be re- *Cure in general.*

repeated occaſionally, or once in twenty four hours, if the patient's ſtrength will allow of it.

7. After phlebotomy give an opiate, which is thought to check the velocity of the blood.

℞ *Aq. plantag.* ℥ ij. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ j. *laud. lond.* gr. iſs. *ſyr. limon.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. vitriol. gut.* xij. *m. f. hauſt. ſtatim poſt venæſectionem ſumend. & pro re nat. repetend.*

'Tis common in this caſe to ſnuff vinegar up the noſtrils, and to bath the temples and forehead with it; to bind a ligature on the extreme parts; to apply hogs-dung to the noſe, or the powder of a dry'd toad, *&c.* But leaving theſe to the vulgar, let it be firſt obſerved that the patient be kept quiet, or, if poſſible, without motion, and in an erect poſture, only the head a little reclining. Things being thus order'd, ſome of the following may, with a quill, be blown up the bleeding noſtril.

8. ℞ *Pulv. gallar. thur. ſang. dracon. alum. crud. bol. armen. ãa* ʒ j. *ſal. nitri, vitriol. alb. telar. aran. ar. ãa* ℈ ij. *m. f. pulv.*

A tent dipt in oxycrate, and afterwards rolled in this powder, might alſo be put up the noſtril; but one dipt in the following ſolution, may be applied with greater ſafety.

9. ℞ *Sal. nitr.* ʒ ij. *alum.* ʒ j. *acet. opt. aq. calc. ãa* ℥ j. *m. f. ſolutio.*

Or,

℞ *Vitriol. alb. ſal. prunel. ſal. armon. crud. ãa* ʒ *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℈ ij. *atrament. opt.* ℥ ij. *acet. vin. aq. ſtyptic. ãa* ℥ j. *f. ſolutio.*

If with the uſe hereof the bleeding ſtop, the laſt tent ſhou'd not be too ſoon removed; but let a freſh one be applied upon the removal of the former, for ſome time: but if it ſtill continue, apply freſh ones, ſix or ſeven in an hour, to prevent a relapſe; which is principally to be feared in two or three days after. This prov-

ineffectual, medicines of a more cauſtic nature muſt be applied.

10. ℞ *Acet. vin. alb. atrament. opt. ãa* ℥ iſs. *vitriol. rom.* ℥ ij. *m. ſolutio, in eundem uſum.*

Refrigerating lotions alſo might be properly uſed to the head and parts adjacent.

℞ *Oxycrat.* ℔ ij. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ ſs. *ſal. nitri* ℥ ij. *m.*

With this the head may be bathed, and conſtantly kept moiſt by means of a ſponge. A prudent uſe of the cold bath might likewiſe be adviſeable; care being taken to plunge the head in firſt, and to keep cool afterwards.

But internals are not to be omitted during the uſe of externals: let the following bolus and emulſion be uſed as ſoon as poſſible.

11. ℞ *Conf. fracaſt. ſ. m.* ℈ j. *ſang. dracon. lap. hæmatit. terr. japon. pulv. rhabarb. ſacchar. ſaturn. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſyr. de roſ. ſic. q. ſ. m. f. bolus,* 4ta *vel* 5ta *quaq; hora ſumend. ſuperbibend. emulſion. ſequent. hauſtulum.*

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ʒ j. *raſur. c. c.* ℥ vj. *coque in decoct. hord. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ ijſs. *affunde ſuper ſem.* 4^r^ *frigid. maj. contuſ. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſem. papav. alb. amygdal. d. excort. ãa* ʒ j. *iterum cola & adde ſyr. limon. q. s. f. emulſio, de qua bibat etiam cochlear.* vj. *ad libitum, cum ſpt. nitri dulc. gut.* 50. *vel etiam gut.* 40. *tinct. ter. japon*

12. Glyſters alſo are very proper to keep the body laxative; as occaſioning much leſs diſturbance to the blood, than a purge by the mouth.

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſteriz.* ʒ xij. *elect. lenitiv. ſyr. roſar. ſolut. de ſpin. cerv. ãa* ʒ j. *ſal. cathart. amar.* ʒ ſs. *prunel.* ℥ j. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xxx. *m. f. enema pro re nata injiciend.*

13. But if the hæmorrhage is ſmall, and the patient of a groſs habit of body, a gentle cathartic will prove ſerviceable. *When ſlight.*

℞ *Rad.*

℞ *Rad. rhabarb. inciſ. ſen. opt. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſem. fænicul. dulc.* ℥ j. *aq. plantag.* ℥ vj. *infunde ſimul calide, & colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſolutiv.* ℥ vj. *ſal. prunel.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc. gut.* xxx. *m. f. potio mane ſumend. & pro re nata repetend.*

On the following evening give a paregoric.

℞ *Aq. germin. querc.* ℥ ij. *cinnamom. ten.* ℥ j. *ſal. prunel.* ℥ j. *ſyr. limon.* ℥ ſs. *laud. lond. gr.* iſs. *m. f. hauſt. h. ſ. ſumend.*

14. The following aſtringent powders and julep may alſo be of uſe.

℞ *Pulv. alumin. rup. ſang. dracon. ſal. prunel. bol. armen. gum. tragacanth. ãa* ℥ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℈ j. *m. f. pulv. in* vj. *chart. dividend. ſumat unam* 4ta *vel* 5ta *quaq; hora è cochleari julap. ſequent. ſuperbibendo cochlear.* iij.

℞ *Aq. flor. ſambuc. menth. cinnam. ten. acet. vin. alb. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. è corall.* ℥ j. *m. f. julap. cujus capiat etiam cochlearia* iij. *ſubinde cum guttis* xxx. *tinctur. antiphthiſic.*

Or,

15. ℞ *Gum. arabic.* ℥ ij. *bol. armen. coral. rub. ppt. ſang. dracon. ſal. nitri ãa* ℥ j. *croc. martis aſtr. ter. japon. ſacchar. ſaturn. ãa* ℈ j. *ſyr. cydonior.* ℥ iſs. *acet. vin. alb.* ℥ ij. *aq. roſar. r. menth. ãa* ℥ iij. *ol. vitriol. gut.* vj. *m. ſumat cochlear.* ij. *vel* iij. 4ta *quaq; hora, aut pro re nata, agitato prius vaſe.*

16. But if all the means hitherto ſpecified prove ineffectual to ſtop the hæmorrhage, and the patient's life is in danger; an actual cautery ſhou'd, if poſſible, by means of a *cannula*, be directed to the bleeding veſſel in the noſtril.

In a hectic habit. 17. When the blood is too thin or ſerous, and the patient of a hectic habit, and troubled with a cough, *gum. arabic. & tragacanth. herb. & rad. alth.* &c. ought to be boiled, or mixed with the liquors he drinks.

11. If the hæmorrhage takes it riſe from hard drinking, phlebotomy may be the more freely uſed;

ſed; ſo that if the ſtrength or conſtitution will low, a pound of blood, or more, may very ad-antageouſly be drawn off this way. Quieting raughts are alſo ſerviceable here, eſpecially thoſe hich take in *laudanum londinenſ.* And it will lſo be proper to apply refrigerating liquors xternally.

19. If a fever attend the hæmorrhage, it muſt *If attended with a Fever.* e allay'd by phlebotomy, opiates and refri-erating medicines internally uſed, as well as xternally. In caſe of lowneſs of ſpirits or intneſs, thro' a great loſs of blood, give hicken-broth, wherein hartſhorn-ſhavings have een boil'd; proper gellies, and now and then glaſs of red wine and water.

20. When the flux is periodical, and the con-*When periodical.* itution can bear, or ſeems to require it, this iſcharge ſhou'd by no means be ſuddenly ſtop'd: t leaſt not without increaſing ſome other eva-uation; and then ſuch medicines may be ſafely ſed as are preſcribed in the general cure. Thus lſo if it proceed from a ſtoppage of ſome uſual r neceſſary evacuation, that muſt again be pro-noted; but if this cannot be done with ſafety efore a ſtop is put to the hæmorrhage, a ſuffi-ient quantity of blood ſhould thus firſt be ſuf-er'd to run, as a balance for the ſuppreſſion f the other evacuation.

21. If a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes* or hæmor-*If from a ſuppreſſion of the menſes,* &c. hoids cauſes only a moderate bleeding at the oſe, it ſhou'd not be check'd. But in caſe it ontinues too long, phlebotomy and a gentle pur-ative or two will here be proper.

22. In pregnant women this diſcharge is fre-*In pregnant women.* uently advantageous; and requires only a ſpare ender diet. But when it induces a cachexy or dropſy, particular regard muſt be had to thoſe iſtempers.

VOMITING of BLOOD.

Cauſe. 1. A *Vomiting of blood* may proceed from th ſame cauſes with a hæmorrhage at th noſe; as likewiſe from wounds, abſceſſes, hurts in the ſtomach.

Diagnoſtics. 2. This *vomiting* happens only at particul times, and in the intervals the *ſaliva* remains its own colour, untinged with blood. 'Tis uſ ally evacuated with ſo much eaſe, that we a apt to ſuppoſe it comes from the lungs: hov ever, before the vomiting, the patient feels weight or heavineſs in his ſtomach; and wh the enſuing evacuation proves large, there uſ ally appears a ſwelling in the part. In this ca there is no cough nor ſhortneſs of breath; but t *fæces* are generally tinged with blood, or e black clots thereof are voided along with the And theſe ſigns ſhew the blood to come fro the ſtomach, and not from the lungs. there be an ulcer or ſcirrhoſity in the ſtomac there is ſeldom, unleſs the corroſion be large, a blood thrown up by vomit; but the excremen are uſually tinged therewith.

Prognoſtics. 3. A flux of blood from the ſtomach, if larg often occaſions ſudden death: but if from e ternal contuſions, 'tis leſs dangerous; eſpecially the hæmorrhage be moderate, and take its r from a ſtoppage of other neceſſary evacuatio as the *menſes*, hæmorrhoids, *&c.*

Regimen. 4. All malt liquors are to be avoided, and t liquids here uſed ought to be drank cold. glaſs of claret, mixed with cold water, may allow'd. The patient ſhould be kept cool, a perfectly at reſt. His principal liquor might *tinct. roſar. rub.* Emulſions likewiſe are prop or milk with water, wherein *raſ. c. c. rad.*

ſt

rt. conſerv. ros. rub. conf. fracaſtor. &c. have een boiled. Gellies and ſolutions of *gum. arabic.* nd *tragacanth.* are alſo proper; being either ix'd with ſuitable aſtringents, or exhibited ith a convenient vehicle.

5. If the patient be not too far ſpent, the cure ay be begun with phlebotomy; which might e conveniently repeated once in twenty four ours, for three or four days, to the quantity eight ounces. *Cure in general.*

In the mean time,

℞ *Ter. japon. lap. hæmatit. ãa* ℈ j. *conſ. prunel. lv.* ℈ ij. *balſ. peruv. gut.* v. *ſyr. balſam. q. s. f. lus ſtatim ſumend. ſi vero per vomitum rejecerit petatur.*

This bolus may be continued occaſionally till produces ſome good effect. But if a liquid rm is more agreeable to the ſtomach,

6. ℞ *Aq. plantag. germ. querc. ãa* ℥ vj. *cinnamom.* ℥ j. *acet. vin. alb.* ℥ ij. *coral. r. ppt.* ʒ ij. *ter. japon. ng. dracon. ãa* ʒ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* 40. *ſyr. de me-n.* ℥ j. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iij. *vel* iv. *frequenter, gitato prius vaſe.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Aq. plantag.* ℔ ſs. *acet. vin. alb.* ℥ ij. *albu-ina duorum ovorum in aquam agitando redacta, pulv. l. armen. diaſcord. ſ. m. ãa* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de mecon.* iſs. *m. capiat cochlear.* iij. *ſæpiſſime.*

8. When the vomiting remits, give a doſe of hubarb.

℞ *Pulv. rhabarb.* ʒ ſs. *conſerv. prunel. ſylv.* ℈ ij. *r. è coral. q. s. f. bolus ſtatim ſumend. ſuperbibend. viſum fuerit, tinct. roſ. rub. hauſtulum.*

9. If the body ſtill remain coſtive, order a lyſter.

℞ *Decoct. commun. clyſteriz.* ℥ xij. *elect. lenitiv.* j. *ſacchar. rub.* ℥ ij. *m. f. enema.*

And after this, if there be occaſion, more hubarb may be exhibited.

10. But

10. But in caſe the hæmorrhage ſtill conti nues,

℞ *Maſtich. reſin. flav. alumin. crud. terr. japon. ſa prunel. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℈ ij. *conf. fracaſto ſ. m.* ℥ j. *ſyr. de mecon. q. s. f. electuar. de quo capia quant. n. m. tertia vel* 4ta *quaq; hora ſuperbibendo ju lap. ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Gum. arab.* ℥ j. *ſolve in aq. fontan.* ℥ viij. & *adde coral. rub. ppt.* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de ſymphyto* ℥ iſs. *m. julap. & cum hujus cochlearib. aliquot ſumat pro nata, laud. liquid.* Sydenham. *gut.* x. *vel* xv.

But if the patient be reſtleſs, and the hæmor rhage large, perhaps the *pil. de ſtyrac. cynogloſs. matthæi*, or the like balſamic opiates, will anſwe better.

11. If purgatives are uſed after the vomiting ſtop'd, they muſt be very gentle: and in ca any more powerful than rhubarb be required,

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ iſs. *rad. rhabarb.* ʒ j. *ſem. plant* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ* ℥ ijſs. *adde ſy roſar. ſol.* ʒ vj. *tinct. ter. japon. gut.* xv. *m. f. po cum debito regimine ſumenda, & ſemel in ſeptima repetend. per tres vices, ad recidivum præcavendum.*

After the operation, remember to give opiate at night.

The uſe of the aſtringent medicines that pr ved ſucceſsful, ſhou'd not be left off too ſoo for fear of a relapſe.

When from an abſceſs, &c. 12. When this diſorder proceeds from an a ſceſs, ſcirrhoſity, or ulcer in the ſtomach, *b peruv. gileadens.* &c. ſhou'd be mix'd with t aſtringents; and in this caſe too, a courſe of t rebinthinate medicines might be ſerviceable. very violent hæmorrhages of this kind, wh all other means fail, a large doſe, as about tw ounces of the oil of turpentine, is greatly co mended.

13. Wh

13. When external contuſions are the cauſe of this hæmorrhage, preſcribe in the following manner. *Contuſions.*

℞ *Conſ. prunel. ſylv. roſ. rub. ãa* ℥ ſs. *pulv. terr. japon. maſtich. coral. rub. ãa* ʒ ij. *troch. è carabe, ſperm. ceti, gum. arab. tragacanth. croc. mart. aſtr. ſpec. hyacinth. ſang. dracon. ãa* ʒ j. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ iſs. *gilead.* ʒ j. *ſyr. papav. err. q. s. f. electuar. de quo ſumat q. n. m. major. ter quaterve quotidie ſuperb. cyath. vin. rub. aq. fontan. commixti.*

14. When this hæmorrhage proceeds from an obſtruction of the *menſes*, and prove not immoderate, lenient balſamic purgatives will beſt anſwer the intention of cure. In this caſe the *aqua pulegij*, or tea made of the herb, may be drank, moderately warm, at pleaſure. Glyſters with proper emmenogogic ingredients, will here prove ſerviceable; but if the hæmorrhage be violent, we muſt proceed in the method above deliver'd. *Obſtruction of the* menſes.

15. If, as is very frequent after *vomiting* of *blood*, the patient ſhou'd incline to a cachexy or a dropſy; if his legs ſhou'd ſwell, and he ſhou'd make but little urine; or if he ſhou'd grow pale, weak and feeble, thro' loſs of blood, or the poorneſs of what remains behind, we are to proceed in the following manner. *If ſucceeded by a cachexy, &c.*

℞ *Conſ. abſinth. rom. cochlear. hort. ãa* ℥ j. *cort. exter. aurant.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. rad. ari comp. chalyb. pp^t. ãa* ʒ iij. *ſyr. è bacc. ſambuc. q. ſ. f. electuar. de quo ſumat quant. nuc. caſtan. mane & ſero, ſuperbibend. apozemat. ſequent.* ℥ iv.

℞ *Rad. petroſelin. fœnic. rub. tinctor. ãa* ℥ j. *ſummit. geniſt. fol. ebul. fl. ſambuc. ãa m.* j. *bac. junip.* ℥ ſs. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ iſs. *adde vin. alb.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. è 5. rad.* ℥ ij. *m. apozema.*

A PULMONIC HÆMORRHAGE.

Definition and Cauſe.

1. A *Hæmorrhage* ſometimes happens from a rupture or corroſion of the lungs; occaſion'd by a *plethora*, weak veſſels, thin ſharp blood, an increaſed motion of the fluids, a hectic conſtitution, a violent cough, hard drinking, ulcers in the part, or elſe by external wounds, contuſions, *&c.* or the ſtoppage of ſome natural evacuation.

Diagnoſtics.

2. When blood actually comes from the lungs, 'tis generally attended with a cough, ſhortneſs, or difficulty of breath; and what is evacuated appears pure, florid, liquid, and frothy. It gives a ſhrew'd ſuſpicion that it proceeds from the lungs, if the patient be phthiſical. If there be an ulcer in the lungs, and the hæmorrhage be not violent, a white concocted matter will ſometimes appear in the blood thrown up. If a bruiſe or a fall be the occaſion, the hæmorrhage is ſeldom large, and the blood inclines to a black colour; 'tis alſo ſpit up with pain; and there is a ſevere pungency felt in the part where the hurt was receiv'd; but particularly when a full inſpiration is made. When a ſuppreſſion of the menſtrual or hæmorrhoidal flux is the cauſe, the hæmorrhage prove ſeldom great; tho' the blood evacuated be pure and unmixed.

Prognoſtics.

3. A pulmonic hæmorrhage, where the rupture of the veſſels is large, and the perſon plethoric, muſt needs be dangerous. Leſs danger attends it when it proceeds from a ſtoppage of ſome neceſſary evacuation. When it happens in a phthiſical conſtitution, or upon a ſevere bruiſe, the event is doubtful; eſpecially if the other ſymptoms or circumſtances are not favourable.

4. The

4. The diet ſhou'd here be ſlender and balſamic, like what is mention'd in a hæmorrhage at the noſe, and in a vomiting of blood; only omitting whatever is acid: the other part of the patient's regimen being the ſame with what is order'd under thoſe heads. See pag. 359, 364, *&c.* *Regimen.*

Cure in general.

5. Phlebotomy repeated occaſionally is very proper in order to the cure, if the hæmorrhage be large, or proceed from a *plethora*, the ſtoppage of neceſſary evacuations, or contuſions; and, in ſhort, whenever the conſtitution will bear it.

6. Laxative glyſters are here of ſervice, and lenient purgatives, if the hæmorrhage be ſmall; as alſo opiates and refrigerating emulſions, juleps, *&c.* Examples whereof are ſet down under the two heads immediately preceeding. See pag. 359, 364, *&c.*

7. Here follow two or three forms of aſtringents and balſamics more directly fitted to anſwer the preſent intention.

If the hæmorrhage be very violent,

℞ *Bol. armen. ſang. dracon. ter. japon. ăa* ℈ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn. coral. rub. rhabarb. opt. ăa* ℈ ſs. *pil. de ſtyrac. ſpec. hyacinth. ăa gr.* vj. *ſyr de roſ. ſic. q. s. f. bolus* 5ta *quaq; hora repetend. ſuperbibend. hauſtulum inſt. roſar. rubrar.*

After two or three boles have been taken, the *pil. de ſtyrac.* as alſo the rhubarb, if there be occcaſion, may be omitted.

Or,

8. ℞ *Balſ. lucatel.* ℥ j. *conſ. ros. rub. cynosbat. ăa* ℥ ſs. *ſperm. ceti* ʒ ij. *gum. arabic. tragacanth. maſtich. ăa* ʒ j. *ſang. dracon. ter. japon. croc. mart. aſtring. ăa. hæmatit. bol. armen. ăa* ʒ ij *balſ. gilead. peruv. ăa* ʒ j. *ſyr. è coral. & è mecon. ăa q. s. ut f. electuar. de quo ſumat q. n. caſtan. bis, ter, quaterve, ut opus fuerit, quotidie, ſuperbibendo julap. ſequent. cochlear.* v.

℞ *Aq. plantag. paralys. ãa* ℥ vj. *cinnamom. fort.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de roſ. ſic.* ℥ iſs. *tinct. ter. japon.* ʒ j. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

9. ℞ *Pulv. gum. arabic. tragacanth. amyl. ãa* ʒ j. *maſtic. balſ. tolutan. ãa* ℈ ij. *ſpec. hyacinth. coral. rub. ſal. prunel. flor. roſar. rub. rad. biſtort. ſacchar. ſaturn. lap. hæmatit. ãa* ℥ iſs. *m. f. pulv. de quo capiat* ʒ j. *bis in die, vel pro re nata, cum julap. ſupraſcript. cochlear.* iv.

Alſo,

10. ℞ *Pulv. gum. arabic.* ℥ ſs. *ter. japon. croc. mart. aſtring. ſpec. hyacynth. bol. armen. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſang. dracon.* ʒ ij. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ ſs. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ j. *ſacchar. roſat.* ℥ iv. *mucilag. gum. tragacanth. q. s. f. trochiſci pendentes* ʒ ſs. *horum unum teneat æger in ore pro libitu, vel ad curationem promovendum, vel ad recidivum præcavendum.*

Again,

11. ℞ *Rad. biſtort. conſolid. maj. conſ. roſ. rub. ãa* ℥ j. *gum. arabic. raſ. c. c. ãa* ʒ vj. *coque in aq. fer. rat.* ℔ iij. *ad* ℔ ij. *colaturæ adde tinct. ter. japon.* ℥ ſs. *ſacchar. roſat. q. s. de hoc bibat ſubinde; vel pro vehiculo ſit medicinis valentioribus.*

Vomica pulmonum.

12. In caſe of a *vomica pulmonum*, or when the patient brings up from his lungs *pus* mixed with blood, which proceeds from an ulcer therein, the blood ſometimes alſo riſing in clots, occaſioning it to paſs for the ſubſtance of the lungs; and 'tis thought poſſible that the ſubſtance of the ulcer may, in part, be expectorated. In this caſe,

℞ *Conſ. cynosbat.* ℥ j. *roſar. rub.* ℥ ſs. *ſang. draco. terr. japon. coral. rub. maſtich. balſ. tolutan. gilead. ãa* ʒ j. *ſpec. diatragacanth. frigid.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de alth. papav. errat. ãa q. s. f. electuar. de quo capiat quant. n. m. mane in die ſuperbibendo hauſtum apozemat. ſequent.*

℞ *Raſ. c. c.* ℥ ij. *gum. arabic.* ʒ vj. *rad. alth.* ʒ ij. *conſolid. maj.* ʒ ij. *coque in ſ. q. aq. font. colatur.* ℔ iſs. *adde aq. limac. mag. lumbricor. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſ. b.*

balſamic. ℥ iſs. *tinct. ter. japon.* ʒ j. *m. f. apozem. cujus etiam bibat cochlearia aliquot ſubinde, cum tinct. antiphthiſic. gut.* xxx. See alſo pag. 97, 98.

13. But when this diſorder happens in hectic conſtitutions, *In hectic habits.*

℞ *Maſtich. ſang. dracon. gum. tragac. lact. ſulphur. lap. hæmatit. terr. japon. ãa* ʒ ij. *conſ. roſ. rub.* ℥ ſs. *antihect. poter.* ʒ iſs. *ſyr. è coral. q. s. f. electuar. ſumat ſicut. præcedens pro re nata.*

To this may be added occaſionally, *ſem. papav. alb. ſem. hyoſcyam. gum. arabic. ſyr. de mecon.* &c.

A FLUX of BLOOD from the GUMS.

1. ANY conſiderable veſſel happening from whatever cauſe, to be opened in the gums, a flux of blood will neceſſarily enſue; and the ſcurvy in the gums, or rotten teeth, a ſalivation, the extraction of a tooth, a wound, or contuſion, and a fever or plethora, may give occaſion to it. When this happens in a ſalivation, or upon extracting a tooth, and in a larger artery, 'tis often dangerous. *Definition, Cauſe, Prognoſtics,* &c.

2. Phlebotomy ſeems a proper thing to begin the cure, let the cauſe be what it will; unleſs this hæmorrhage happens at the criſis of a fever. If the part from whence the blood iſſues be conſpicuous, it may be frequently touched with the *vitriol. roman.* care being taken to keep the tongue from the vitriol, becauſe it has a very diſagreeable and troubleſome taſte. Rather therefore, *Cure in general.*

℞ *Pulv. alum. rup. vitriol. alb. tartar. vitriolat. ãa* ʒ iſs. *acet. vin. alb. rub. ãa* ℥ j. *f. ſolutio.*

In this liquor wet ſome doſſils, and apply them to the part as occaſion requires; or a piece of cotton may be dipped in a mixture of *bol. armen.* and the white of an egg, and applied. The external remedies alſo that were preſcribed for a hæ-

morrhage at the noſe will be proper here. See pag. 360, &c. If theſe prove ineffectual, lay ſome *calcanthum* upon the part; and if it be requiſite, apply ſome melted glew or powder of *gum. tragacanth.* upon the *calcanthum*. Spirit, or even oil of vitriol, might, when theſe fail, be uſed; or elſe *ol. terebinth.* ſcalding hot. But in caſe it remain ſo obſtinate that the patient's life is endanger'd thereby, an actual cautery ſhould immediately be applied. The internal remedies here may be the ſame as in a hæmorrhage at the noſe. See pag. 361.

3. When the gums are ſcorbutic, 'tis proper even after the hæmorrhage is ſtopped, to uſe the medicines preſcribed for the ſcurvy for the gums. See pag. 71, 72.

After the extraction of a tooth.

4 After a tooth is extracted, the vacant part ſhould be well waſhed with claret; or if that prove inſufficient, it may be touched with a little tincture of myrrh. But in caſe the blood iſſue from a hollow tooth, fill it up with a mixture of one part of white vitriol or calcanthum, and three parts of powder'd maſtich.

In a ſalivation.

5. A *hæmorrhage* happening from the *gums in a ſalivation*, as is not unfrequent in plethoric habits, or when the flux is raiſed too high, or too precipitantly, the above-mentioned ſtyptics or eſcharotics may be uſed; but here there is danger of a freſh hæmorrhage when the eſchar falls off. However, an actual cautery has ſucceeded well in theſe caſes. It will be convenient to lower the ſalivation, when ſuch a hæmorrhage happens; and if the flux of blood be not violent, it may ſuffice to waſh the mouth frequently with the following gargle.

℞ *Acet. vin. alb. tinctur. roſar. rub. ãa* ℥ ij. *mel. roſat.* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. vitriol.* ℥ j. *m. f. gargariſma, frigide utend.*

E

Exhibit alſo occaſionally, ſuch aſtringent internals as ſtand under the head of *hæmorrhages at the noſe*, and *vomiting of blood*. See pag. 360, &c. pag. 36[illegible], &c.

IMMODERATE FLUX of the HÆMORRHOIDS.

1. TOO large a quantity of blood is ſometimes voided from the hæmorrhoidal veſſels, either by reaſon of a *plethora*, a ſuppreſſion of ſome neceſſary evacuation, or too great a ſeroſity or ſharpneſs in the blood it ſelf. *Definition and Cauſe.*

2. This diſcharge continuing too long, or exceeding in quantity, is attended with a loſs or decay of ſtrength, a paleneſs in the face, which is ſucceeded by a yellowneſs; as if the patient had the jaundice. If a *plethora* give occaſion to it, the patient finds himſelf brisker and more ſprightly for ſome time; but at length the above-mentioned ſymptoms come on. Upon the uſe of phlebotomy for this diſorder, when it proceeds from a thinneſs of the blood, that which is extracted appears too fluid, and the *ſerum* bears too large a proportion to the coagulum; but when a plethora occaſions this flux, the blood evacuated appears thick and black. Hectical conſtitutions are the moſt ſubject to an immoderate flux of the hæmorrhoids; which muſt neceſſarily be attended with greater or leſs danger, according to the conſtitution wherein it happens, the cauſe from whence it proceeds, and particularly its continuance. *Diagnoſtics.*

3. The regimen in general may be the ſame as was before preſcribed for other hæmorrhages. But if the patient be in years, and not plethoric, a nouriſhing ſub-aſtringent diet is the moſt pro- *Regimen.*

per: and if it proceed from a ſeroſity in the juices, ſuch an one as is balſamic and agglutinant.

Cure in general.

4. Phlebotomy is, doubtleſs, ſerviceable in this kind of hæmorrhage; unleſs the patient be very weak, or the blood greatly impoveriſhed. As for internal medicines, thoſe formerly ſet down for other hæmorrhages may be uſed here alſo. But the body in this caſe muſt be conſtantly kept ſoluble; for coſtiveneſs is highly prejudicial by its immediate ill effect on the parts themſelves. Too great a degree of a laxativeneſs muſt alſo be prevented. For an internal laxative therefore,

℞ *Pulv. rhabarb.* ʒ ij. *conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒ j. *ſyr. de mecon. q. s. f. bolus, hora commoda ſumend.*

5. *Lac. ſulphur.* given plentifully, is here of great ſervice; it may be taken to the quantity of ʒ ij. or ʒ iij. once or twice a day in milk. Opiates alſo are excellent both to procure reſt, and eaſe the pain which uſually attends this diſorder.

6. The following powders may be taken three times a day, either in claret or milk.

℞ *Maſtich. ſang. dracon. bol. armen. gum. arabic. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ſacchar. ſaturn. gr.* x. *m. f. pulv. in chart.* iij. *dividend.*

7. Theſe powders might alſo be made into boles, with *conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m. ſyr. cydonior.* &c. There are other forms of external applications proper in this caſe: we ſhall juſt give an example of each, and leave them to be applied occaſionally if the flux is very violent.

Fotus Aſtringens.

8. ℞ *Rad. biſtort. tormentil. gallar. ãa* ʒ iij. *fol. plantag. verbaſc. malv. flor. chamam. ãa m.* ij. *roſar. rub.* ʒ j. *cort. granator.* ʒ ſs. *flor. balauſt.* ʒ vj. *coqu. in aq. fontan. q. s. ut ſit colaturæ cong.* i. *cui adde acet. opt. & vin. rub. ãa* ℔ j. *alumin.* ʒ ij. *ſacchar. ſatur.* ʒ ſs

℥ ſs. *f. fotus, cujus vapor. etiam excipiatur calidè à ſella familiari, bis vel ter in die.*

Enema Reſtringens.

9. ℞ *Gallar. contus.* ℥ j. *rad. biſtort. cort. granat. flor. balauſt. ãa* ℥ ij. *coque in tinct. roſar. rub.* ℔ j. *colaturæ* ℔ ſs. *adde vitellum unius ovi, conſ. fracaſtor. s. m.* ℥ ij. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ ij. *laud. liquid. gut.* 60. *m. f. enema pro re nata injiciendum.*

Glandes Aſtringentes.

10. ℞ *Pulv. flor. roſar. rub. maſtich. ſang. dracon. gum. tragacanth. bol. armen. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℥ j. *mell. opt. vel conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m. q. s. m. f. glandes* iv. *adde cuiq; ſi opus fuerit opij gr.* iij. *& ſupponantur pro re nata.*

IMMODERATE FLUX of the MENSES.

1. WHEN the *menſtrual flux* either continues ſo long, or proceeds ſo faſt, as to prove prejudicial to the patient, 'tis ſaid to be immoderate: and may have for its cauſes a plethoric habit, a laxity of the uterine veſſels, an increaſed motion, or a great thinneſs of the blood. *Definition and Cauſe.*

2. This flux often proves immoderate in ſuch women as labour hard, or are of a ſoft and delicate habit of body, and uſe liquids too freely in proportion to the ſolids taken in: 'tis alſo ſometimes violent, after a long ſuppreſſion thereof, after abortions, hard labours, or near the entire ceſſation of its periodical return. *Diagnoſtics.*

3. A continuance of this diſorder occaſions a loſs of ſtrength and appetite, a pale com- *Prognoſtics.*

plexion, a cachexy, ſwellings in the feet and ankles, *&c.*

The proper meaſure of this evacuation is the ſtrength of the patient; for if it prove immoderate from a plethora, after a long ſuppreſſion, or the like, and the body continues in vigour, and the appetite be ſtrong, no danger will enſue from a much larger diſcharge than uſual. But if the contrary happens; if the perſon be weaken'd, and the appetite diminiſhed thereby, it cannot well be ſtopt too ſoon.

Regimen. 4. When the body is diſpoſed to a hectic fever, the diet ſhould be balſamic and aſtringent; but if a plethora be the cauſe, thin and ſlender. If abortion has preceded, the aliment ought to be nouriſhing; and wine allowed. Exerciſe is to be avoided, and ſleep indulged. In ſhort, the regimen ſhould be the ſame with that to be obſerved in other hæmorrhages.

Cure. 5. Bleeding, by way of revulſion, if the body will allow of it, is proper to begin the cure. The teſtaceous powders, with a milk diet, muſt be preſcribed if the conſtitution be hectical. And to reſtrain the flux, whether it proceed from abortion, a hard labour, or the like, give once or twice a day *bol. armen.* or *coral. rub. ppt.* ʒ j. in a glaſs of claret. Laudanum alſo may be uſed occaſionally, with the *tinct. cort. peruv.* in red wine, twice or thrice in twelve hours. Aſtringent or ſtrengthning plaſters may be applied to the abdomen; and a reſtringent fomentation or vapor, as in *the immoderate flux of the hæmorrhoids*, uſed to the part. See pag. 374. § 8. In ſhort, moſt of the medicines preſcribed in the dyſentery and other hæmorrhages, are proper here; but particularly the following.

Em-

Emplaſtrum Reſtringens.

6. ℞ *Emp. ad hern.* ℥ ij. *pulv. flor. balauſt. cort. granator. alumin. rup.* ãa ℥ iſs. *vitriol. roman. gum. galban.* ãa ℥ ij. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* iij. *ol. olivar. q. s. f. emplaſt. ſuper alutam extendend. & abdomini toti applicand.*

Fotus Aſtringens.

7. ℞ *Flor. balauſt. roſar. rub. cort. granator. contus.* ãa ℥ ij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde aceti vin. alb.* ℥ iv. *vitriol. alb. alum. rup. vitriol. roman.* ãa ℥ ſs. *f. fotus, mediantibus pannis linteis, ſubcalide parti affectæ applicand.*

BLOODY URINE.

1. WE here conſider the voiding of bloody urine as an original diſeaſe, from an internal cauſe; not as a ſymptom, the effect of *cantharides*, or of ſtones in the bladder, *&c.* And in this caſe, it may proceed from a ſolution, or too great a comminution of the red part of the blood; a diſtention of the renal glands, or perhaps, from both theſe cauſes together. 'Tis obſerv'd, that malt liquors, brew'd with mineral waters, and drank too freely, are apt to cauſe this diſtemper. *Definition and Cauſe.*

2. When blood is thus, along with the urine, ſtrain'd thro' the glands of the kidneys, it appears intimately united with it, and comes away without the leaſt pain; the patient uſually remaining in health; unleſs the evacuation be too large or frequent: in which caſe, if it continues long, it muſt needs be dangerous, as threatning a dropſy, or conſumption. Happening in antient peo- *Diagnoſtics.*

people, 'tis ſuppoſed incurable; and by gradually weakening the body, ſhortens their days.

Regimen. 3. The diet in this caſe ſhould be balſamic. Sago with claret is uſeful; and claret unmixed of ſervice; but ſtrong malt liquors ſhou'd be avoided; eſpecially large quantities of them. High ſeaſon'd meats, and rich ſauces, are hurtful; but ſtrong broths, gellies, *&c.* allowable. If it happen in hectic habits, a milk diet is the moſt advantageous; to which might be added a courſe of the anti-ſcorbutic juices.

Cure 4. If the patient be plethoric, phlebotomy ought not to be omitted in the cure. Lenient purgatives are the next thing in order.

℞ *Rhabarb.* ʒ iſs. *ſen.* ʒ j. *ſal. tartar.* ϑ ſs. *infunde in decoct. pectoral.* ℥ v. *colaturæ* iij. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſolut. mann. opt. ãa* ʒ vj. *m. ſumat mane.*

Or,

5. ℞ *Pulv. rhabarb.* ʒ ſs. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *m. capiat ſingulis auroris ad* iij. *vices, è quovis liquore appropriato.*

And at night exhibit the following.

6. ℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. cinnam. ten. ãa* ℥ j. *limac. mag.* ʒ vi. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xv. *ſyr. de mecon.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus h. s. ſumend.*

This may likewiſe be given at any time when the patient is reſtleſs; or a doſe of the *pil. matthæi, è ſtyrac.* or *de cynogloſs.* may be ſubſtituted for it.

7. Balſamic emulſions are here very proper, and may be drank freely. Lubricating mucilages will likewiſe be convenient. And if the caſe is violent, moſt of the aſtringents ſet down in the ſeveral caſes of hæmorrhages might be exhibited. The *cort. peruv.* either in ſubſtance, or infuſed in claret, proves ſerviceable here.

8. The following bolus may be given, and repeated for ſome time.

℞ *Sperm. ceti, coral. rub. ppt. ãa* ϑ j. *terr. japon.* ϑ ſs. *balſ. peruv. gut.* iv. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. bolus*

pro

pro re nata ſumend. ſuperbibendo decoct. hord. hauſtum, in quo prius ſolutum fuerit gum. arabic. ℥ ij.

Or,

9. ℞ *Conſ. cynosbat.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. gum. tragacanth. arabic. rad. alth. pulv. cort. peruv.* ãa ℥ j. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. electuar. ſumat quant. n. m. ter quotidie, ſuperbibend. vini rub. cyathum.*

10. The following proceſs proved ſerviceable, when others had failed.

℞ *Rhabarb. torrefact. æthiop. min.* ãa *gr.* xv. *balſ. capiv. gut.* xij. *ſyr. è roſ. ſic. q. ſ. f. bolus. h. ſ. ſumend. mane vero ſequenti capiat potion. ſequent.*

℞ *Decoct. ſen. gereon.* ℥ ijſs. *ſyr. de ſpin. cervin.* ℥ vj. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ j. *m. f. potio.*

Afterwards,

℞ *Conſ. roſar. rub.* ℥ j. *ſperm. ceti* ℥ iij. *ceræ flav. (in ol. amygd. d. q. ſ. ſolut.)* ℥ ſs. *terebinth. cypr.* ℥ ſs. *maſtich. pulv.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de menth. q. ſ. f. elect. de quo ſumat quant. n. m. maj, ter in die, ſuperbibend. julap. ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten. menth.* ãa ℥ iv. *cinnam. f.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ j. *m. f. julap.*

SECT. XXII. *Diſeaſes of the Joints.*

GOUT.

Definition and Difference.

1. THE *gout* is a painful, periodical, and critical paroxyſm, tending to free the body of an offenſive, or corroſive matter, by throwing it upon the extremities, breathing it out inſenſibly, or comminuting it ſo as to render it harmleſs, or capable of circulating freely along with the juices, till by collecting again, gradually increaſing, or ſeparating from the blood, it cauſes another fit.

The

The gout is either *regular* or *irregular*; *regular*, when it appears to be ſeated in the extremities of the body, returns at ſtated periods, and with a gradual increaſe and decline of the ſymptoms; but *irregular*, when the paroxyſms are frequent and uncertain, when the ſymptoms vary, or happen promiſcuouſly; and the diſeaſe appears to be ſeated in the internal parts of the body, as the ſtomach, brain, *&c.* leaving the extreme parts, as the hands, feet, *&c.* free from pain. According as different parts are affected by this diſtemper, it goes by different names; when it ſeizes the feet, 'tis called *podagra*; when the knees, *gonagra*; when the hands, *chiragra*; and when the hip joint, *ſciatica*, &c. But ſometimes it attacks the whole body at the ſame time; and then 'tis call'd the *general*, or *univerſal gout*.

Cauſe. 2. The gout may be hereditary, or natural to the conſtitution; or proceed from a too great conſtriction of the capillary veſſels; whence the gouty humor is more eaſily lodg'd or detain'd in them. It may, alſo, proceed from high living, crapula's, and eating ſuch things as are hard of digeſtion; a ſedentary life, drinking too freely of tartareous wines, irregular living, exceſs in venery, an obſtructed perſpiration, and a ſuppreſſion of the natural evacuations.

The immediate cauſe of the gout appears to be an alkaline or acrimonious matter in the blood, which being ſeparated from it at particular times, falls upon the joints, but moſt frequently upon the feet and hands; whence if it is repell'd, or if the blood be overcharged therewith, ſo that a criſis cannot be procur'd in the extremities, (as generally happens in old age,) it falls upon the nobler parts, and then produces the irregular gout.

3. The

3. The regular gout chiefly and immediately affects the tendons, nerves, membranes, and ligaments of the body, about the joints; ſometimes a cold ſhivering fit precedes, and generally a fever accompanies its firſt appearance; which ſoon goes off, and returns by intervals. A ſlight pain is felt in the joints, where the criſis is perform'd, which increaſes gradually; and in the *podagra* generally fixes firſt on the great toe, thence proceeding to the *tarſus* and *metatarſus*. Sometimes, eſpecially in old age, it attacks the knees and hands; and wherever it is ſeated, by diſtending and irritating the parts, cauſes a violent pain, not unlike to that of a diſlocated bone. When the pain is at its ſtate, there appears an inflammation, and a ſwelling in the part affected; both which increaſe as the pain decreaſes; and upon their remiſſion, the paroxyſm is finiſh'd: tho' the tenderneſs and ſwelling, in ſevere fits, will ſometimes remain a longer time, and cauſe an uneaſineſs upon motion. It is obſerved, that women, children, and young men, are ſeldom troubled with the gout, unleſs it be hereditary; that it rarely attacks before the patient is 35 or 40 years old; and ſometimes not till the decline of life; that the corpulent are more ſubject to it, than thoſe who are ſpare and lean; that the pain increaſes towards night, and decreaſes towards the morning; that the longer the intervals is between the paroxyſms, the more ſevere they prove, and the longer they generally continue. It uſually returns twice a year, *viz.* in the ſpring and autumn; and in the latter the paroxyſm is ſometimes two or three months, before it comes to a period; tho' its duration is ſometimes again not above 3 or 4 weeks. Theſe are call'd *cardinal paroxyſms*, to diſtinguiſh them from others of leſs duration, which happen between the ſpring and autumn. *Diagnoſtics.*

The

The more high-colour'd the urine, and the leſs ſediment it depoſits, the further is the diſeaſe from the ſtate or concoction, as 'tis term'd. According to the violence and continuance of the fever, the paroxyſm proves more or leſs ſevere. In conſtitutions much broke or ſhatter'd with the gout, there are uſually ſtony or chalky concretions form'd in the joints of the fingers or toes, and thence, ſometimes whilſt in a fluid ſtate, tranſlated to the *viſcera*; which caſe is often attended with irregular, frequent, and ſhort paroxyſms in the extremities. In the decline of life, when the uſual fits do not happen, or if the gouty matter be ſuddenly repell'd from the extremities by an improper regimen or medicines, it uſually ſeizes the internal parts, and frequently the ſtomach, head, inteſtines, *&c.* cauſing want of appetite, reaching to vomit, indigeſtion, a *cachexia*, the jaundice, aſthma, diarrhœa, and at laſt, ſometimes ſo obſtructs the fine capillary nervous tubes (eſpecially thoſe of the ſtomach and brain) as poſſibly to hinder the flux of the animal ſpirits; upon which death ſuddenly enſues.

Prognoſtics. 4. If the paroxyſms be regular, and not violent, the patient young, otherwiſe healthy, and moderate in his way of life, the diſtemper is not accounted dangerous. Sometimes gouty perſons are obſerv'd to be very long liv'd. If the diſeaſe ſeizes all the extremities, or both hands and feet at once, 'tis worſe than when ſeated in fewer parts. The paroxyſm in the feet is ſuppos'd of leſs dangerous conſequence than in the hands: and that in one foot, than when it happens in both. If hereditary, it is always eſteem'd incurable; tho' life may be prolong'd thereby. When ſtony concretions happen, and eſpecially in old age, 'tis a very bad ſign. 'Tis highly dangerous to repel the gouty matter from the extremities. When the patient has miſſed his

uſual

uſual paroxyſm, it is always preſum'd that the next will be the more ſevere, or happen perhaps in the head, or *viſcera*. On the contrary, if the perſon be young, and the abſence of the paroxyſm be the effect of temperance, 'tis accounted a good ſign. If the fits be irregular, frequent, and ſhort, or if they happen in the ſtomach, head, or other nobler parts, the caſe is dangerous: and ſo much the more, when attended with the ſtone, or complicated with any other diſtemper.

5. In a regular paroxyſm, the parts affected ſhould be cover'd, and kept warm with flannel; which will promote perſpiration in them. The patient ought to go to bed early; for this will alſo increaſe perſpiration; and not riſe too ſoon in the morning. If the paroxyſm be violent, or all the extremities ſeiz'd at once, the patient might do well to keep his bed till the ſymptoms abate; and in ſome conſtitutions, lying in flannel ſheets is of great ſervice towards promoting perſpiration; a principal article in theſe caſes. The patient is to abſtain from fleſh, fiſh, and all food that is high ſeaſon'd. Gruels, panada, *&c.* are proper; but in caſe of weakneſs, or if the ſtomach be greatly diſorder'd, chicken-broth may be allowed. But, in general, a ſlender diet is here thought the moſt advantageous. *Regimen.*

The drink ought to be ſack-whey, or white-wine-poſſet-drink, thin water-gruel, or barley water, with white-wine, to make them grateful to the ſtomach, and keep them from chilling the blood. If the patient be ſick, he may at times drink a glaſs of ſmall white-wine; or, if the wine be ſtrong, mixt with an equal quantity of water. A diſh or two of tea uſed now and then may not be amiſs. But thoſe who are very weak or aged, and particularly if they have been uſed

uſed to live high, ought not to be confin'd to too ſlender a regimen; which would be apt to repel the morbific matter from the extremities, and throw it upon the noble parts.

In the abſence of the paroxyſm, as the digeſtive faculty is commonly weak in this diſtemper, a glaſs of generous wine is allowable with the meals; which ought to be moderate, and not to turn too much upon fleſh or fiſh. Strong or ſpirituous liquors ought never to be uſed immoderately. But in caſe of old age, or when cuſtom has made it neceſſary, wine in moderation may be allowed towards the evening. Buck-bean tea is by many accounted a ſerviceable liquor in this caſe; and may be drank in plenty. And unleſs extreme weakneſs, old-age, and a large number of ſevere paroxyſms already ſuffered forbid it, a low regimen ought to be ſtrictly obſerved, and entred upon immediately after the fit is gone off. But as to the preciſe quantity of food to be uſed, this can only be adjuſted by experience; and not by any particular rules formed *à priori*.

Proper exerciſe is of very great ſervice, as it creates an appetite, promotes digeſtion, and keeps the fibres tenſe and ſtrong; riding in a coach may be uſed firſt, till once the dilated and weakened extremities of the body regain their former ſtate, then riding on horſe-back, or walking, may take place: and ſome gentle motion or other ought to be uſed daily. Both in the paroxyſm and out of it, a clear air is advantageous. All paſſion of the mind, and the immoderate uſe of venery, ſhould be carefully avoided.

In a paroxyſm of the gout in the ſtomach, chicken-broth, gellies, and generous unmixed wines plentifully drank, are of great ſervice. The patient ought to keep in bed during the pa-

paroxyſm. Proper cardiacs, and ſtomachic medicated wines, may here be given to great advantage. The wines principally to be made uſe of upon this occaſion, are red port, canary, mountain, ſherry, *&c.*

When once the gout attacks the ſtomach, a warm and reſtorative regimen ſhould be uſed.

Internal cure of the incipient regular gout.

5. When firſt the ſymptoms of a regular gout appear, if they are attended with a fever, a ſlender regimen is to be obſerv'd, in the room of bleeding; becauſe this laſt would be apt to throw the peccant matter upon the internal parts: but if the patient be of a plethoric or inflammatory conſtitution; and if a paroxyſm be rather expected than actually begun, phlebotomy may be of ſervice; eſpecially if the patient is robuſt and young.

6. This being done, or omitted, as the caſe appears to require, and the pain increaſing, it will be proper to apply warm flannel to the parts, to promote perſpiration; to which end alſo, the lying in bed for a proper ſeaſon, may greatly conduce.

7. In the mean time a diaphoretic courſe of medicines is highly adviſeable.

℞ *Camphor. ſal. vol. ſuccin. c. c. ãa gr.* iv. *pulv. è chel. cancr. ſimpl.* ℈ j. *ſyrup. caryoph. q. s. f. bolus datim ſumend. & repetatur* 4tâ, 5tâ *vel* 6tâ *quaque hora, ad ſex vices, plus minus, pro re nata, ſuperbibend. hauſt. ſeri lact. cum vin. canarin. pp*t. *ſubcalide, vel cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. theriacal. ceraſ. nigr. menth. ãa* ℥ iv. *ſyrup. croc. limon. ãa* ℥ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ ij. *m. f. julapium.*

Alſo

℞ *Spt. c. c. ſuccin. ſal. volat. oleoſ. tinct. caſtor. ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xxxx. *bis vel ter in die, cum vitro potûs ordinarii.*

8. All opiates are here to be omitted, becauſe they nauſeate and pall the ſtomach; unleſs very acute pains, and ſuch as are apt to cauſe a delirium, indicate their uſe: and then they ought to be mix'd along with volatiles and cardiacs, ſuch as *Rad. contrayerv. caſtor. ruſſ. ſal. volat. ſuccin. c. c. ſal. armoniac.* &c. in ſmall doſes, and repeated occaſionally.

9. If there happens a *nauſea* and reaching to vomit, ſo that the patient cannot retain his medicines, give a gentle emetic of *vinum* or *oxymel ſcillitic.* or *ſal. vitriol.* and carduus tea.

And after the operation, order ſome ſuch as the following bolus and draught.

℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ℈ j. *caſtor. ruſſ. ſal. volat. ſuccin. c. c. ãa gr.* iv. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus, quem ſumat cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. lact. alex.* ℥ ij. *theriacal.* ℥ j. *ſyrup. limon.* ℥ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℈ ij. *laud. liquid. ſal. volat. oleoſ. ãa gut.* xv. *m. f. hauſt.*

If this proceſs hath not the deſired effect, but the *nauſea* and reaching ſtill continue; and eſpecially if the patient be corpulent, and has lived high, ſome ſuch as the following may be given.

℞ *Tinct. ſacræ* ℥ ijſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℈ ij. *tinct. caſtor. ſpt. lavendul. c. ãa* ℈ ij. *m. f. hauſtus, hora commoda ſumend. & poſt finitam operationem detur hauſtus paregoricus.*

10. If the ſtomach be ſtill greatly diſorder'd; if there be a want of appetite; or if the gout ſeems to have ſeized the *viſcera*, as well as extremities, it will be proper to apply to the parts where the criſis is performing, pungent, ſtimulating medicines, and eſpecially epiſpaſtics; as will hereafter be directed in the caſe of the gout in the ſtomach, pag. 396, 397.

11. If the perſon be aged, the fever depreſs'd, the ſpirits low, the attack in ſeveral of the extream parts at once, and many paroxyſms hav

have been formerly ſuffer'd, or the matter has been unwarily repell'd internally, ſuch diaphoretics, cardiacs, and purgatives, as are preſcribed when 'tis ſeated in the ſtomach, may be given occaſionally; omitting ſuch ingredients, or diminiſhing their doſe, as might otherwiſe prove inflammatory.

12. In fits that are frequent, and of ſmall duration, the parts may be often rubbed with a fleſh-bruſh, warm cloths or ſtimulating medicines; or epiſpaſtics may be applied, and the ſore kept running for a long time, to cauſe a compleat criſis.

13. The following may be uſed through the continuance of the paroxyſm; eſpecially when the urine is high colour'd, and without a ſediment.

℞ *Sal. volat. ſuccin.* ℈ ſs. *lap. contrayerv.* ℈ j. *ſal. volat. c. c. gr.* iij. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus, bis vel ter in die ſumend. cum vin. ſequent. cochlear.* vj.

℞ *Vin. milleped.* ℔ ij. *camphor.* ʒ ij. *albumen unius ovi, aq. theriacal.* ʒ iv. *ſyr. croci* ʒ ij. *m. ſ. a.*

And theſe ſeem to be the principal internal medicines of real ſervice in the paroxyſm of the regular gout.

External cure of the regular gout.

14. The externals generally recommended for the ſame are either ſtimulating, repellent, perſpirative, attenuating, relaxing, or anodyne.

In the beginning of a paroxyſm, ſome ſuch as the following may perhaps be uſed with ſafety.

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ iv. *tinct. croci* ʒ j. *camphor. tinct. cantharid. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ʒ ſs. *f. mixtura, cum qua inungantur partes affectæ ter quaterve in die.*

This is of a ſtimulating nature, as indeed external applications in the gout principally ought to be; eſpecially towards the beginning of the

paroxyſm, and till after the ſtate thereof; becauſe there may ariſe much danger from repelling the humor.

If one more ſtimulating be required,

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ iv. *tinct. croci opt.* ℥ ij. *ſapon. venet.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. cochlear. ſimp. ſpt. ſalis armoniac. ãa* ℥ ſs. *cantharid. pulv.* ℈ j. *f. infuſio ſ. a. colaturæ adde ol. lini* ℥ ij. *ſambuc.* ℥ j. *petrol. terebinth. ãa* ℥ ſs. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ ij. *ol. junip. aniſ. ãa gut.* xxx. *m. & cum hoc inunge partes affectas ter quaterve in die.*

15. If a ſtimulating and excoriating form be deſired, in the way of fomentation,

℞ *Flor. chamæmel. fol. ſalviæ, roriſmarin. abſinth. commun. chamædr. ãa m.* j. *lauri m.* iij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ vj. *adde calc. viv.* ℥ iv. *ſtent ſimul per* 12 *horas, deinde in colatura diſſolve ſal. tartar. armoniac. ãa* ℥ j. *& adde tinct. croc. ſpt. vin. camphorat. ãa* ℥ iij. *m. f. fotus, ter quaterve in die utendus.*

Or for a cataplaſm,

℞ *Sapon. nigr. rad. raphan. ſylv. ſem. ſinap. ãa* ℥ iij. *vitel. ovor.* ij. *camphor.* ʒ j. *pulv. croc.* ʒ ſs. *ol. terebinth.* ʒ vj. *m. f. cataplaſma, applicandum bis quotidie.*

16. Before and after the application of the cataplaſm, the following liniment may be uſed warm.

℞ *Ung. martiat dialth. nervin. nicotian. ãa* ℥ j. *camphor. pulveriſat. ſal. volat. armon. ãa* ʒ ij. *pulv. croci* ʒ j. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ ij. *ol. petrol. terebinth. ſpt. lavendul. c. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. macis per expreſſion. ãa* ʒ iſs. *ol. origan. anis. ãa gut.* xx. *f. liniment.*

If any thing ſtill more ſtimulating and excoriating be deſired, add to the cataplaſm abovedeſcribed, *ſapon. nig.* ℥ j. *ol. vitriol.* ʒ ij. *tinct. cantharid.* ℥ ſs.

17. For the ſame purpoſe alſo the following plaſter may be applied to the extremities.

℞ *Emp. cephal. (duplicat. euphorb.) pic. burgund. ãa*

ãa ℥ ij. *camphor. balſam. peruvian. ãa* ℥ iſs. *pulv. croci* ℈ j. *ſal. volat. armoniac.* ℈ ij. *ol. petrol. q. s. f. emplaſtr. extende ſuper alutam parti affectæ applicand.*

18. If this fail of ſucceſs, it may be convenient to apply epiſpaſtics near, or upon the parts affected. Thus if the gout is ſeated in the feet, they may be clapp'd upon the legs. If there be occaſion, dreſs the ſores with melilot; to every ounce whereof, add half a dram of powdred cantharides; by which means they may be kept running for a proper ſeaſon. If the ſeat of the diſtemper be the hands, epiſpaſtics may be applied to the arms and wriſts. The parts alſo might be ſtung with *urtica urens.*

19. If ſuch ſtimulating medicines ſhould prove painful, as generally they will, opium may be added to the ſeveral compoſitions. Such ſtimulating remedies as theſe are not to be uſed promiſcuouſly, in all caſes of the gout; but principally in the beginning of the paroxyſms, where they are ſhort and irregular; when moſt of the extremities are ſeized; when the patient is aged; or when the gouty matter is repelled and thrown upon the *viſcera.* But they ought to be mixed with anodynes, and relaxing medicines, when the pain and inflammation are great; and need ſeldom or never be uſed when the criſis proceeds regularly; when the patient is young, or of an inflammatory diſpoſition; when the fit is in the decline, *&c.* in ſhort, they ought not to be employed without great occaſion; becauſe of the large flux of humors they bring upon the parts; whereby the fever, pain and inflammation are apt to be increaſed, and the tone of the parts deſtroyed; ſo as upon the leaſt accident to lodge and receive the gouty matter, and cauſe a new fit.

20. The following local applications may be of ſervice in ſuch regular gouts as are attended but with ordinary ſymptoms.

℞ *Folior. nicotian. recent. m.* iv. *roriſmarin. lauri, puleg. abſinth. commun. ãa m.* ij. *fl. chamæmel. lavendul. fol. majoran. ãa m.* j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ cong.* i. *adde ſpt. vini commun.* ℔ ij. *camphor.* ʒ j. *opij.* ʒ ij. *croci* ʒ j. *m. f. fotus, utatur bis in die.*

Or the pain'd extremity may be held ſo as to receive the ſteams thereof for ſome time.

21. The following liniments and cataplaſms, may either be uſed after the fomentation, or independent of any other form, as the ſymptoms indicate.

℞ *Ol. chamæmel. roſar. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavendul. c. aq. hungar. ãa* ℥ j. *camphor.* ʒ iſs. *croc. opij ãa* ϑ ij. *m. ſ. a.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. nervin. dialth. ol. terebinth. ãa* ℥ j. *n. m. gut.* xx. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ iſs. *pulv. croci, opij, ãa* ϑ ij. *f. linimentum ſ. a.*

22. For an emollient anodyne cataplaſm,

℞ *Mic. panis alb. cum lacte coct.* ℔ j. *vitel. ovor.* ij. *croci pulv. camphor. ãa* ʒ j. *opij* ϑ j. *balſam. peruv.* ʒ j. *ol. chamæmel. (vel ung. dialth.)* ℥ ij. *m. f. cataplaſm. applicand. ſemel vel bis in die.*

The moſt innocent external application, is the common cataplaſm of bread and milk, with the addition of a little ſaffron; the parts being alſo bathed in warm milk, wherein camomile flowers have been boiled.

23. Towards the decline of the paroxyſm, in order to ſtrengthen the fibres,

℞ *Emp. è cymin. oxycroc. ad herniam, thuris ãa ol. amygdal. d. q. s. f. emplaſt. mollioris conſiſtentiæ, ſuper alutam extendend. & parti affectæ applicandum.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ireos florent. bacc. laur. juniper. ſemin. cymin. ãa* ℥ j. *emp. de minio, cum ſapone, oxycroc. diach. cum gum. ãa* ℔ ſs. *pulv. myrrh. maſtich. thuris, oliban. ãa* ℥ j. *camphor. ſperm. ceti, ſal. armon. volat. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ ij. *origan.* ʒ j. *ol. roſar. q. s. m. f. emplaſtrum, s. a. in eundem finem.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Emp. diachyl. cum gum. diach. ſimpl. ãa* ℥ iv. *gum. ammoniac. galban. opopanac. ſagapen. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſtyrac. liquid. pulv. ireos florent. ariſtoloch. rotund. ãa* ℥ſs. *balſ. peruv. camphor. pulveriſat. ãa* ℥ ij. *ol. anthos* ℥ j. *ol. chamæmel. q. s. f. emplaſtrum.*

24. For white ſwellings happening in the joints, and eſpecially the knees, from a laxity of the fibres occaſioned by the diſtemper, *In caſe of white ſwellings.*

℞ *Ung. martiat. ol. terebinth. ſpt. vini camphorat. ãa* ℥ j. *ol. ſuccin.* ℥ ij. *m. f. liniment.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. petrol. ſpt. ſalis armoniac. tinct. myrrh. ãa* ℥ j. *ol. cymin. chymic.* ℥ ſs. *anis* ℥ ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. cantharid. ſpt. cochlear. ſimpl. ol. terebinth. ãa* ℥ j. *camphor. ol. juniper. ãa* ℥ iij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. vini* ℔ ſs. *ſapon. caſtil.* ℥ j. *camphor.* ℥ ſs. *croci* ℥ ij. *cantharid.* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. cochlear. ſimpl.* ℥ ij. *f. infuſio. s. a.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. nervin.* ℥ ij. *ol. petrol. ſpt. lavend. c. aq. hungaric. balſ. polychreſt. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. cymin.* ℥ ij. *macis per expreſs. origan. ãa* ℥ j. *ol. menthæ, aniſi, carui, ãa gut.* x. *camphor.* ℥ ij. *m. f. liniment.*

After the uſe hereof, apply a warm flannel to the part; or if there be occaſion, the following cataplaſm.

℞ *Sapon. nig. mellis opt. ſemin. ſinap. contus. radic. raphan. ruſtic. ãa cum ſpt. vini camphorat. ol. terebinth. & piſæl. indic. ãa f. cataplaſm. addend. pro re nata, ſal. armoniac. crud. & volat. ſal. tartar. ſal. nig. ol. cymin.* &c.

25. If a plaſter be thought more convenient, the following may be tried.

℞ *Emplaſt. ſtomach. magiſt. è cymino, cephalic. cum euphorb. ãa* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. croci* ℥ ij. *ſal. vol. armoniac.* ℥ iij. *ol. ſuccin.* ℥iſs. *ol. ex laterib. q. s.*

s. f. emplaſtrum, cujus applicetur q. s. ſuper alutam extens.

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſem. cymin. bacc. lauri, ſem. anis. carui ãa* ʒ j. *ſal. armoniac. volat. camphor. ãa* ʒ j. *picis burgund.* ʒ iv. *emplaſt. oxycroc. melilot. ſimp. ãa* ʒ v. *ol. ex laterib. q. s. f. emplaſt. ſ. a. addendo ol. junip. ſuccin. ãa* ʒ iij. *piper.* ʒ j.

If theſe fail of ſucceſs, gentle epiſpaſtics may be applied, and continued for ſome time. But antecedent thereto, the cold bath might be tried, or the pumping of cold water upon the part affected.

26. The following infuſion alſo may be ſometimes uſed externally with ſucceſs; as conſiſting of the ſtrongeſt and moſt piercing aromatics.

℞ *Spt. vini rectificat.* ℔ ij. *ſem. ſinap. contus. rad. raphan. ruſtic. piperis indic. gum. myrrh. euphorb. camphor. ſapon. caſtil. ãa* ʒ j. *infunde, & colaturæ adde ſpt. cochlear. ſimp. tinct. croc. aq. hungaric. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſpt. ſalis armon.* ʒ iv. *tinct. cantharid. elix. vitriol. ãa* ʒ j. *m. & cum hoc illinantur partes affectæ ter quaterve in die.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. ex laterib. ol. ſpic. ãa* ʒ j. *mixtur. ſupradeſcript.* ʒ ij. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ ſs. *m. in eundem finem.*

Or

℞ *Ung. nicotian. nervin. martiat. ãa* ʒ j. *præcedent. mixt.* ʒ iij. *ol. juniper.* ʒ j. *m. f. liniment.*

We have been the more particular upon this caſe becauſe it frequently happens; unleſs warm ſtimulating external applications are made uſe of. But 'tis proper, in many conſtitutions, to order alſo a courſe of the *Bath*-waters, both internally and externally.

Stony concretions.

27. In caſe of ſtony concretions, which ſometimes happen in the joints of the fingers, toes, &c. the following applications may be ſerviceable.

℞ *Emp.*

℞ *Emp. diachyl. cum gum. picis burgund. ăa* ℥ ij. *gum. ammoniac. colat.* ℥ j. *m. f. emplaſtrum, ſuper linteum extendend. & parti affectæ applicand.*

Or,

℞ *Reſin. flav. ceræ flav. ăa* ℥ ij. *gum. myrrhæ, gum. elem. galban. colat. opopanac. ăa* ℥ ſs. *emplaſt. cephalic. cum euphorb. ad. pond. omn. m. f. emplaſt. cui adde pro re nata, vitriol. roman. ſal. armoniac. ærugin. ăa* ℥ ſs.

If theſe have no effect, and the patient be in much pain, the ſwelling conſiderable, and the concretion lodged in the fingers or toes, eaſy to be felt; it may be taken out by inciſion, or the application of a cauſtic.

Inflammation and tenderneſs of the part.

28. An inflammation and tenderneſs of the part affected often remains, for ſome time, after the fit is gone off.

In this caſe,

℞ *Ol. amygdal. dulc.* ℥ j. *ceræ alb.* ʒ ij. *ſpermat. ceti* ʒ j. *m. f. ceratum, cujus parum extendatur ſuper alutam parti affectæ applicand.*

Emollient liniments alſo, and ſpirituous embrocations, with camphire and opium, are uſeful here; but moderate exerciſe, and a perſpirative ſlender regimen, are very ſerviceable. If there be a weakneſs and inactivity of the part, ſuch warm medicines, as before preſcribed, ſhould take place; tho' not in ſo large a quantity. But above all, the cold bath, provided the ſymptoms of the paroxyſm are entirely gone, is here of great ſervice. Cloths may likewiſe be dipt in the following, and applied once or twice a day.

℞ *Acet. vin. alb. ſpt. vin. camphor. ăa m.*

To prevent the return of the fit:

29. When the paroxyſm is entirely off, we may endeavour to prevent the return thereof. Several methods have been propoſed for this purpoſe, ſuch as a courſe of the *Bath*-waters, repeated doſes of *flos ſulphur.* or common brimſtone, prepared by decoction in fair water, *Æthiop. min.* the chewing of rhubarb, frequent purging, a doſe

doſe of *Venice* treacle every night, veſicatories, iſſues, the cold bath, *&c.*

When digeſtion is weak. 30. When the appetite and digeſtion are weak, a gentle emetic might be taken at convenient ſeaſons, and afterwards a courſe of ſtomachics enter'd upon; ſuch as were order'd in caſe of *want of appetite* and *indigeſtion*; pag. 177, *&c.* only here the medicines ſhould not be very ſtrong or ſpirituous, but gently aromatic, and if there be occaſion chalybeate. Proper ſtomachic purges alſo might be given to advantage, once or twice a month. The *tinctura ſacra, elix. proprietat. pil. fœtid.* &c. are accounted proper medicines in this caſe: but if they happen to operate more than was intended, an opiate ſhould conſtantly be exhibited in the evening. 'Tis likewiſe here found ſucceſsful to give theſe purging medicines by way of alterants, or in ſuch ſmall doſes, or ſo charged with opiates, that their effects, as cathartics, ſhall be hardly manifeſt.

The humors viſcid. 31. Mercurials have been ſucceſsfully managed after the ſame manner, in ſuch conſtitutions where the humors are viſcid, and the ſolids ſtrong enough to ſuſtain the force of the medicine. But this courſe muſt not be taken, when the patient is hectic, or has had his ſolids ſhatter'd by repeated paroxyſms of the diſtemper. A ſalivation has ſometimes been ſucceſsful in preventing, or deferring a relapſe for ſome time; but when it returns, as in this caſe it ſometimes has, after an interval of three or four years, it generally proves the more violent and laſting; or afterwards comes more frequently, or upon the ſlighteſt occaſion.

32. This great inconvenience has occaſion'd the method to be laid aſide, even in the ſtrongeſt and youngeſt ſubjects; a more gentle, or perſpirative courſe of the woods being ſubſtituted for it; and has been uſed with more ſuc-

ſucceſs; is attended with leſs danger; and may be complied with by the old as well as the young. 'Tis to be attempted in this manner.

℞ *Caſtor. ruſſ. camphor. ãa gr.* iv. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. corn. cerv. ãa gr.* iij. *theriac. androm.* ℈ j. *m. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. per* xx *dies, ſuperbibendo hauſtum apozem. ſequent. ſubcalide.*

℞ *Cort. ſaſſafras. lign. guaiac. antimon. crud. ãa* ʒ j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ ſs. *f. apozem. de quo bibat etiam hauſt. ſubinde.*

But this diaphoretic courſe ought not to be violent for ancient people; becauſe in that caſe it would render the fibres too criſpy; which they are then too apt of themſelves to be.

The following powder is calculated for an external application, to promote a diaphoreſis, and to keep the nervous and membranous ſyſtems in due order, or to promote or reſtore their tenſion and vibration.

℞ *Sal. volat. c. c.* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ ſs. *ſal. volat. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *pulv. croci, lign. aloes, ſem. cardamom. minor. caſtor. ruſſ. n. m. macis, rad. contrayerv. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ol. lavendul. majoran. ãa gut.* x. *cinnamom. gut.* vj. *m. f. pulvis.*

This being ſewed up in flannel, and hung ſo as to touch the pit of the ſtomach, may be worn for a conſiderable time, or till it loſes its volatile parts and aromatic ſmell; and then be renewed.

33. The cold bath, uſed once or twice a week, might greatly aſſiſt to improve the appetite, ſtrengthen the ſolids, and by increaſing perſpiration, help to carry off the gouty matter. But in ſuch as have their nerves or ſolids much ſhatter'd by former fits, or in thoſe who are phthiſical and aged, it ought either to be omitted, or ſeldom uſed; becauſe of the great ſhock to be thence ſuſtain'd by the body. The *cortex* alſo, ei-

either uſed along with other bitters, or alone, infuſed in wine, may greatly aſſiſt the operation of the cold bath.

34. If all that has hitherto been propoſed ſhould fail of ſucceſs, or if the patient ſhould prove hectical, or be of an inflammatory conſtitution, a courſe of the teſtaceous powders, and aſſes milk, will become proper, as in caſe of a conſumption. See pag. 113, *&c.*

35. In moiſt conſtitutions, the ſmoaking of tobacco is recommended as a preſervative againſt the gout: but the following may be ſubſtituted for it to great advantage.

℞ *Herb. tuſſilagin. betonic. majoran. agrimon.* ãa ʒ j. *fl. lavendul. anthos. roſar. rubr. calendul. croci parum exiccat.* ãa ʒ iſs. *radic. cyper long. ireos. florent. gum. benzoin. ſtyrac. ſuccin. juniper* ãa ʒ j. *ſem. cardamom. minor. cort. aurant. ſiccat. ſantal. flav.* ãa ℈ ij. *incidantur & utantur inſtar tabaci.*

36. The following may be uſed for a conſtant drink.

℞ *Rad. pæon. maris, raphan. raſtic. oxylapath.* ãa ʒ ij. *dictam. albi, valerian. ſylveſt.* ãa ʒ iij. *elleb. nigr. cort. ſaſſafr. lign. guaiac.* ãa ʒ iv. *herb. agrimon. chamædr. marrub. alb. ſcord. flor. anthos, lavendul.* ãa *m.* ij. *antimon. crud.* ℔ j. *ſem. ſinap. contuſ.* ʒ vj. *bacc. juniper. cort. aurantior. ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ãa ʒ ij. *paſſul. ſolis inciſ.* ℔ j. *m. f. ingredient. pro cerevis, fortior. cong.* vj. *vel* viij.

37. In ſuch conſtitutions where the circulation is ſluggiſh, the juices viſcid, and perſpiration ſtopp'd, the following pills may be of ſervice.

℞ *Antimon. diaphoretic. æthiop. mineral. aur. moſaic. chalyb. ppt. rad. ari, camphor.* ãa ʒ j. *rad. oxylapath. pulv. ellebor. nigr.* ãa ʒ ſs. *cinnab. antimon. ceruſ. antimon. ent. vener.* ãa ʒ iij. *fl. benzoin. ſal. volat. c. c. ſal. vol. ſuccin. gum. guaiac. balſ. peruvian. pulv. croci, myrrhæ* ãa ʒ ij. *terebinth. è cio* ʒ j. *balſ. tolutan.* ʒ iij. *ſyrup. è* 5. *radicib. q. ſ. f. pil.* 8.

è

è qualibet ʒ j. *ſumat* ʒ. *ter in die ſuperbibendo hauſt. potus diætetic. ſupra præſcript.* § 36.

38. The cure of the gout in the ſtomach is to be attempted with moderate ſtomachic purgatives, and generous cardiacs. *Gout in the ſtomach.*

℞ *Elix. ſalut. tinct. ſacræ ãa* ℥ j. *elix. propriet.* ʒ iſs. *ſpt. lavendul. c.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat hora commod. & ſi opus fuerit poſt operationem capiat ſequent.*

℞ *Pil. matthæi gr.* vj. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* iv. *theriac. androm.* ʒ ſs. *ol. nuc. moſchat. gut.* ij. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. ſuperbib. hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. menth.* ℥ ij. *epidem.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. croci* ʒ iij. *tinct. caſtor.* ℈ ij. *m. f. hauſt.*

If pills are more deſirable,

℞ *Pil. ruff. ſtomach. cum gum. extract. rud. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* viij. *ol. cinnam. chymic. gut.* ij. *m. f. pilularum doſis.*

39. The following ſtomachic purgative may be given to the ſame purpoſe.

℞ *Vini alb.* ℥ v. *rad. rhabarb.* ʒ iſs. *fol. ſenæ opt.* ʒ ij. *ſal. abſinth.* ℈ j. *pulv. cinnam. ſem. cardamom. min. rad. gentian. ãa* ℈ j. *cort. aurantior.* ʒ j. *infunde & coque lento igne, colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervin.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. tinct. caſtor. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. potio.*

Laudanum may alſo be given along with the purges; if the perſon feel great uneaſineſs in his ſtomach.

40 The cardiacs ought to be of the aromatic kind, and mix'd with volatiles.

℞ *Sal. volat. c. c. gr.* vj. *coccinel. rad. contrayerv. ãa* ℈ ſs. *pulv. croc. gr.* vj. *pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ℈ j. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus pro re nata repetendus.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. caſtor. ſpec. diamb. camphor. rad. ſerpent. virgin. ãa gr.* vj. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* viij. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *theriac. androm.* ℈ j. *ſyr. croci q. ſ. m. f. bolus.*

41.

41. Where the blood is poor, and the circulation languid; when the patient is aged, or worn out by repeated fits, ſteel is an admirable medicine.

℞ *Pulv. ari comp. cortic. winteran. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſal. vol. armoniac. alcohol. mart. ãa gr.* vj. *pulv. croci, rad. angelic. hiſpan. ãa gr.* v. *ol. menth. gut.* j. *confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus, mane ac ſero ſumend.*

But where the veſſels are tender, and the conſtitution hectic, chalybeates will not be proper; in this caſe, therefore,

℞ *Balſ. tolutan. pulv. croci, caſtor. ſal. ſuccin. fl. benzoin. ãa gr.* v. *cortic. peruv. gr.* xv. *gum. tragacanth. gr.* v. *balſam. peruvian. gut.* vj. *ol. aniſ. gut.* j. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Such boles may be given and repeated every five hours, with three or four ſpoonsful of ſome proper julep.

42. The following chalybeate electuary is excellent, where it may be ſafely given.

℞ *Flaved. aurant. condit. flor. roriſmarin. abſinth. rom. mithrid. confect. alkerm. ãa* ℥ ij. *pulv. ari comp. alcohol. martis ãa* ℥ iij. *ſpec. diambr. rad. ſerpent. virginian. rad. contrayerv. pulv. croc. cinnamom. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. caryoph. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat. q. n. caſtan. bis in die, ſuperbibend. hauſtul. vin. alb.*

43. If, when the gout is in the ſtomach, a *nauſea* and vomiting ſhould continue, a gentle emetic of *ipecacuanha* may be given, or the ſtomach be waſhed with large draughts of carduus tea, or barley-water.

44. The following aromatic wine may be taken in the quantity of five ſpoonsful every ſix hours; ſuppoſing no other medicine to be exhibited along with it.

℞ *Rad. caſſumunair.* ℥ j. *galang. ſem. cardamom. minor. rad. contrayerv. angelic. hiſpanic. croc. lign. aloes ãa* ℥ j. *caryophyl. macis, cinnam.*

n.

n. m. ăa ℥ ſs. *zinziber.* ℈ j. *infunde in vin. canarin.* ℔ iij.

45. The following drops may be taken *ad libitum* in any proper vehicle.

℞ *Tinct. croc. caſtor. ſal. volat. oleoſ. ăa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 60. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. c. c. ſuccinat. tinct. croc. ăa* ℥ ſs. *m. in eundem finem.*

46. When the tone of the ſtomach is ſpoil'd by hard drinking,

℞ *Elix. vitriol.* ℥ ſs. *ſumat gut.* xv. *vel* xx. *omni mane, cum cyatho vin. rubr.*

47. If a fever attends the paroxyſm, the aromatics muſt be given in a ſmaller doſe, and epiſpaſtics applied occaſionally.

48. Thoſe who have ſtony concretions in their joints, are ſubject to the ſtone in the bladder, or kidneys, and ſometimes ſuffer a paroxyſm both of the gout and ſtone at the ſame time. *Gout attended with the ſtone.*

To remedy both at once, opiates muſt be given occaſionally; the doſes of the aromatics being leſſen'd, for fear of inflaming the parts, and increaſing the ſymptoms of the ſtone. The following may be of ſervice in this caſe.

℞ *Pil. matthæi gr.* xij. *camphor. gr.* v. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. c. c. ăa gr.* iv. *radic. contrayerv. pulv. gr.* iij. *ol. ſaſſafr. gut.* j. *conf. alkerm. q. ſ. m. f. bolus ſumend. ſemel in die, vel pro re nata.*

Turpentine glyſters muſt here be given, at leaſt once a day; and if the ſymptoms of the ſtone increaſe, an opiate will be proper; the doſe being repeated as neceſſity requires. But during a paroxyſm of the gout, opiates ſhould be given as little as poſſible, becauſe they are apt to leave a *nauſea* at the ſtomach; and when reſtleſs nights, violent pain, *&c.* require their aſſiſtance, they ſhould rather be repeated often, in ſmall quantities, than given in a full doſe, at once. 'Tis pro-

proper alſo to mix cardiacs and volatiles along with them.

49. Bliſters on the legs and arms have proved very ſerviceable, in recalling the gout from the ſtomach; when it had unskilfully been driven thither.

51. After the paroxyſm of the gout, if the head be much affected, proper volatiles to ſmell to, ſternutatories, and aromatic caps for the head, epiſpaſtics, and, if neceſſity require, bleeding in the jugular will be proper.

Attended with a Diarrhœa. 52. If the inteſtines be affected, and a diarrhœa produced, the ſame cardiacs as were uſed for the gout in the ſtomach, are alſo of ſervice here; but inſtead of the cathartics, we ſhould, in the preſent caſe, employ an infuſion of rhubarb; or rather,

℞ *Pulv. rad. rhabarb.* ℈ j. *confect. fracaſt.* ʒ ſs. *ol. n. m. cinnam.* ãa *gut.* j. *m. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. & repetatur ad* iij. *vices ſuperbibend. hauſtul. vin. rubr.*

In other reſpects proceed as in a diarrhœa.

53. If the lungs are affected, ſo that a violent aſthma enſues; gentle emetics, and eſpecially medicines with the *oxymel. ſcillit.* are proper; as are alſo the epiſpaſtics, and the other remedies preſcrib'd in the aſthma. See pag. 99, *&c.*

When attended with cephalic diſorders. 54. When the paroxyſm is flatulent, nervous, and affects the head, if it happens together with a fit in the ſtomach, the principal regard muſt be had to the latter; tho' at the ſame time ſuch cephalics and evacuating medicines may be uſed, as will ſuit with the other. And in all deſperate and ſtubborn caſes of this diſtemper, the remaining part of life may be made eaſy, by repeated doſes of laudanum, occaſionally given in wine, or other proper cordials.

SCI-

SCIATICA, or HIP-GOUT.

1. THE *ſciatica* is a continual, heavy, dull, gnawing pain, in or about the hip-joint, and parts adjacent. *Definition.*

2. The cauſe hereof may be the ſame with that of the gout; but it appears to be moſt commonly the catching of cold, or being expoſed to the open air. It may alſo be occaſion'd by contuſions, and the venereal diſeaſe. *Cauſe.*

3. A pain like this often ſeizes ſuch perſons as have had the thigh-bone diſlocated, eſpecially in change of weather, from hot to cold; and ſometimes continue ſo during the winter. The *ſciatica* attacks men and women indifferently; and the young as frequently as the old. An inflammation, or tumor, ſeldom appears externally; the pain is not ſo acute as in other kinds of the gout: and tho' it has remiſſions, yet it is generally continual, and increaſed by walking, or ſitting long in the ſame poſture. When the caſe is of a long continuance, and eſpecially in tender, lax, or corpulent conſtitutions, there ſometimes happens a relaxation of the ligaments, which cauſes a lameneſs, and a pain in motion, and when increas'd, a partial diſlocation. Sometimes, alſo, the ſame diſorder will happen in antient perſons, from a cauſe relaxing or contracting the nerves; by which thoſe of the thighs, legs, and feet, are obſtructed, ſo as to bring on a *paralyſis*, and afterwards an *atrophia* of the parts. *Diagnoſtics.*

4. The *ſciatica* is ſcarce ever mortal, and ſeldom dangerous, but often of long continuance; and if it proceed from blows, falls, the venereal diſeaſe, old age, *&c.* the patient often relapſes in cold weather, and continues ill for the greateſt *Prognoſtics.*

part of the winter. A *paralyſis* and *atrophia* of the parts, are bad ſymptoms.

Regimen. 5. If it proceed from internal cauſes, a ſuitable regimen muſt be order'd; if from old age, a nouriſhing and balſamic diet ſhould be preſcrib'd; but in other caſes, a ſlender and moderate one. The air ſhould be warm. Motion is neceſſary.

Cure in general. 6. In order to the cure, bleeding is of ſervice; except in caſe of extreme weakneſs, or old age. On the day following, an emetic of *ipecacuanha* is to be given; and if there be occaſion, after the operation, a paregoric draught.

℞ *Pilul. matth.* ϑ ſs. *aq. raphan. c.* ʒ ij. *epidem.* ʒ ſs. *lact. alex. ceraſ. nigr. ãa* ʒ j. *ſyrup. de meconio* ʒ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus, h. ſ. ſumend.*

This draught may alſo be repeated, if at any time the pain ſhould be violent, and the patient very reſtleſs, otherwiſe it had better be omitted.

7. Emetics of *turpeth. min.* are much commended in this caſe; and may be conveniently given in the following manner.

℞ *Turpeth. miner. gr.* vj. *pulv. ipecacuanh. gr.* xv. *cum q. ſ. conſerv. roriſmar. f. bolus, ſumendus pro re nata.*

After the operation,

℞ *Sal. volat. ſuccin. caſtor. ãa gr.* vi. *laud. lond. gr.* i. *conſerv. lujul.* ʒ ſs. *ol. anthos gut.* i. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. lact. alex.* ʒ ij. *theriacal.* ʒ j. *ſyr. croc.* ʒ ſs *ſpt. lavendul. c.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. hauſt.*

8. After the exhibition of an emetic, purgatives are uſually adminiſtred; whereto if calomel be added, it greatly augments their virtue.

℞ *Pulv. jalap.* ϑ ſs. *calomel.* ϑ ſs. *ol. ſaſſafras gut.* i. *cum q. ſ. ſyrup. de rhabarb. f. bolus, ſumat mane cum regimine, & repetatur bis in ſeptimana, vel pro re nata ad ſex vices.*

9. Bu

9. But for thoſe that are antient, or of a weak conſtitution, lenient purgatives are the moſt proper: in the intervals of which may be given a doſe of calomel, to be afterwards purg'd off, and ſo repeated alternately for ſome time. If the cathartics operate briskly, and the pain increaſes upon taking them, a paregoric is to be exhibited. *Pil. matth.* is an opiate both diaphoretic and diuretic; and ſo ſeems well fitted for this purpoſe.

10. On the intermediate days of purgation, but particularly after the courſe thereof is finiſh'd, another courſe of diet-drink may be of ſervice.

℞ *Lign. guaiac. cortic. & lign. ſaſſafras paſſul. exacin. ãa* ℥ iv. *coque in aquæ fontan. q. ſ. clauſo vaſe, per horas* x. *ad* ℔ 8. *colaturam, bibat pro potu ordinario.*

This courſe ought to be continued at leaſt for five or ſix weeks; the following boles being taken, during that time, every night going to reſt.

℞ *Cinnab. antimon.* ℈ j. *gum. guaiac. camphor. ãa gr.* v. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* iv. *ol. ſaſſafr. gut.* i. *conſerv. lujul.* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. balſamic. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

In thoſe of a thin, hectic, or weak conſtitution, may be mix'd with the medicines already preſcrib'd ſuch balſamics as *ſperm. cet. balſam. tolutan. balſam. peruvian.* &c. A warm bath alſo of milk or water will be here of ſervice; as the cold one is to thoſe whoſe bodies are too much relaxed. *In weak habits*

11. In the mean time externals are not to be omitted. When the part is relaxed,

℞ *Emplaſt. oxycroc. ad herniam, paracelſ. ãa* ℥ j. *camphor.* ℥ ij. *ol. ſuccin.* ℥ iſs. *m. f. emplaſtrum, extendend. ſuper alutam, & parti affectæ applicand.*

But when contracted,

℞ *Emplaſt. diachyl. cum gum. p.* ij. *ex. ammoniac. de cymino ãa p.* i. *m. in eundem finem.*

12. When the blood is poor and languid, a courſe of chalybeate waters may prove of ſervice; as in the other extreme a milk regimen, with the teſtaceous powders.

Attend with ſuppuration of the part.

13. Sometimes the gout fixes it ſelf in the *os iſchium*, or *coxendicis*; where it produces the ſame ſymptoms as in the *ſciatica*; allowance being made for the difference of the parts. Such an attack is uſually very painful and difficult of cure; and if, as ſometimes it happens, the part ſhould ſuppurate, it is very dangerous; the ulcer being always attended with a ſanious *ichor*, which ſhews it to be of a phagedænic nature. Sometimes, likewiſe, a ſharp and corroſive humour cauſes a luxation of the bone; which is a caſe more dangerous than the other, and requires the aſſiſtance of the ſurgeon. But in other reſpects the cure does not materially differ from that of the *ſciatica*.

RHEUMATISM.

Definition.

1. THE *rheumatiſm* is a pain ſometimes moveable, ſometimes fixed, in the muſcular or membranous parts of the body; happening at any time of the year, but principally in the autumn, and greatly reſembling the gout.

Cauſe.

2. It may proceed from an obſtructed perſpiration, or the taking of cold after exerciſe or hard labour; from old age, the venereal diſeaſe, and the ſame cauſes with the gout.

Diagnoſtics.

3. A fever which continues for two or three days, often precedes a fit of the rheumatiſm, and ſometimes a ſhivering. The attack happens in various parts of the body, as the hands, arms, thighs, legs, feet, *&c.* a redneſs, ſwelling, and lameneſs often ſucceeding. If the pain frequently ſhifts, 'tis called a windy, erratic, or ſcorbutic rheu-

rheumatiſm. The pain ſometimes fixing in the loins, and reaching to the *os ſacrum*, the diſorder is called *lumbago*. This much reſembles the *nephritis* in ſeveral ſymptoms, whence it is often miſtaken for it. The difference lyes here, that the *nephritis* is attended with a vomiting, but not the *lumbago*. When the patient has been long and frequently troubled with the rheumatiſm, is of a weak conſtitution, and declining age, it often ſeizes the head or *viſcera*.

Prognoſtics.

4. The rheumatiſm proceeding from age, hard exerciſe, the venereal diſeaſe, and being fixed in the ſtomach or loins, is of difficult cure; and in ſome conſtitutions will continue for two, three, or four months, and return at particular times during, life.

Regimen.

5. Spoon-meats, and a ſlender diet are neceſſary in the rheumatiſm, or, where the conſtitution will allow of it, ſuch as that preſcribed in the gout, pag. 383. But when it attacks the ſtomach, or happens in old age; when it is the effects of hard labour, or the perſon has been accuſtom'd to high living, wine may be moderately uſed.

Cure in general.

6. Repeated bleeding has been accounted abſolutely neceſſary in the cure of this diſeaſe, and thought alone ſufficient for that purpoſe; and indeed it often anſwers, but brings the perſon ſo low as to make the cure exceeding tedious. If the patient be of a plethoric conſtitution, phlebotomy is neceſſary at the firſt; after which the following emetic may be given.

℞ *Pulv. radic. ipecacuanh.* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. balſam.* ℨ ſs. *aq. lactis alex.* ℨ j. *cinnam. tenuis* ℥ iij. *m. ſumat hora quinta pomeridiana.*

After the operation,

℞ *Theriac. androm.* ℥ j. *pulv. caſtor. gr.* iv. *gum. guaiac.* ℈ ſs. *ol. ſaſſafras gut.* i. *ſyrup. è mecon. q. ſ. f. bolus, ſumat h. ſ. cum hauſtu ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nigr.* ℥ ij. *lumbric. magiſt.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. è mecon. limon. ăa* ʒ ij. *m. f. hauſt.*

7. The vomit being exhibited, (or omitted, if age, weakneſs, *&c.* ſhould forbid it) the following cathartic may be given two or three days after, and repeated once or twice a week, for ſome time, provided there be no fever.

℞ *Radic. hermodact. jalap. tartar. vitriol. ăa m. f. pulvis ſubtilis, cujus doſis ſint* ℈ ij. *vel* ʒ j.

Or,

℞ *Hujus pulver.* ℈ ij. *cremor. tartar.* ℈ j. *ol. ſaſſafras gut.* v. *electuar. lenitiv.* ʒ ſs. *ſyrup. roſar. ſolutiv. q. ſ. f. bolus mane ſumend. cum regimine.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. jalap.* ʒ ſs. *ſanct.* ℈ ſs. *ol. ſaſſafr. gut.* i. *ſyr. rhabarb.* ℥ ſs. *aq. lact. alex.* ℥ ij. *f. potio.*

8. *Elect. caryocoſtin.* diſſolved in white-wine is an excellent purge in this caſe. It may be taken in the quantity of ʒ vj. or ℥ j. Calomel alſo, given either with the purgatives, or alone, by way of preparative, is of ſervice; being purged off by the following.

℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ʒ ſs. *pulv. ſanct. jalap. ăa* ℈ j. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ſyr. de ſpin. cervin. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. ſen. gereon.* ℥ ij. *ſal. cathart. amar. mann. opt. ăa* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de ſpina cerv.* ʒ vj. *aq. raphan. c.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. potio.*

In athletic conſtitutions, the *gum. gambog.* or *gutta gamba*, given with other draſtic purges, anſwers very well.

9. In the intermediate days of purgation, and after the courſe of it is over, the following may be continued for four or five weeks.

℞ *Pulv. gum. guaiac. cinnab. antimon. ăa* ℈ j. *theriac. androm.* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. f. bolus omni nocte h. ſ. & ſummo mane ſumend. cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. theriac. raphan. c. ãa* ℥ ij. *ceraſ. nigr. lact. alex. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. limon.* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ ij. *m. f. julap.*

10. The *ſpt. c. c.* and the *balſam. polychreſt.* given in the quantity of 20 or 30 drops, three or four times a day, are ſerviceable; but nothing is hitherto known more beneficial for this diſtemper, than continuing to drink a ſtrong decoction of the ſudorific woods, to the quantity of a quart a day, for a month or ſix weeks together.

The fewer opiates are given in this caſe the better; nothing but great reſtleſneſs, violent pain, and too great an effect of ſtimulating medicines, will here juſtify their uſe.

11. The following electuary will in moſt conſtitutions be of ſervice, where an obſtructed perſpiration has cauſed the diſtemper. *From an obſtructed perſpiration.*

℞ *Gum. guaiac. cinnab. antimon. radic. ſerpent. virginian. ãa* ℥ ij *pulv. caſtor.* ℥ j. *rad. contrayerv. flaved. aurant. roriſmarin. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. limon. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat q. n. m. major. ter in die ſuperbibend. hauſt. decoct. ligni ſaſſafras ſubcalide.*

12. Towards the decline of the diſtemper, a few perſpirative boles with camphire may be of ſervice.

℞ *Camphor.* ℈ ſs. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* vj. *c. c. gr.* iv. *pulv. croci gr.* iij. *gum. guaiac.* ℈ ſs *conſerv. lujul.* ℈ j. *ſyr. papav. errat. q. ſ. ol. ſaſſafr. gut.* i. *m. f. bolus, ſumend. omni nocte ad quatuor, vel ſex vices, ſuperbibendo hauſtulum vini albi ſubcalide.*

13. To finiſh the cure, it will be proper to uſe ſome ſuch as the following electuary.

℞ *Pulv. ari comp. cortic. peruvian. gum. guaiac. cort. winteran. rad. ſerpentar. virginian. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſpec. diambr.* ℈ ij. *mithrid.* ℥ ſs. *conſerv. lujul.* ℥ j. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. f. electuarium, cujus ſumat q. n. m. ter in die, ſuperbibendo hauſtul. vini alb. & aq. fontan. ãa.*

14. 'Tis cuſtomary to bath the parts affected with rum, *aq. hungar.* or *ſpt. vini camphorat.* but liniments are more ſerviceable.

℞ *Ung. martiat. nervin. ol. terebinth. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ ſs. *camphor.* ʒ j. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* XXX. *m. f. linimentum.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. dialth.* ℥ jſs. *camphor.* ʒ jſs. *ſpt. ſalis armon. ol. ſuccin. ãa* ʒ ij. *m. f. linimentum, bis terve in die adhibendum.*

15. In caſe of a pain a-croſs the loins, the following plaſter is of ſervice.

℞ *Emp. paracelſ. oxycroc. ãa* ℥ ſs. *camphor.* ʒ j. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ ſs. *m. ſ. a. & extende ſuper alutam parti dolenti applicand.*

16. When the diſorder proceeds from an obſtructed perſpiration, the lying in flannel ſheets may prove highly advantageous; provided proper diaphoretics are uſed in the mean time.

Violent exerciſe. When violent exerciſe, or hard labour, give occaſion to it, the evacuations ought not to be ſtrong, nor too frequently repeated; and proper cardiacs ſhould be uſed in the intervals thereof.

Where the conſtitution is groſs, and the juices are viſcid, a courſe of chalybeates, join'd with anti-arthritics, are exceeding proper.

In hectic habits. A milk diet, and the teſtaceous powders, together with the removal into a clear, open air, have been often found effectual for the cure of the rheumatiſm, eſpecially in hectic conſtitutions, when other means had failed.

SECT. XXIII. *Sea Diſeaſes.*

The diſeaſes moſt uſual at Sea. 1. THE ſalt food made uſe of by ſailors, the abuſe of ſpirituous liquors, the confin'd life they generally lead, and their frequent change

change of climate, diet, and air, ſubject them, in a particular manner, to the *ſcurvy, an obſtructed perſpiration, fevers, agues, dyſenteries, or diarrhœa's, vomiting, or want of appetite, coſtiveneſs, and calentures.*

2. The *ſcurvy* at ſea is more frequently the conſequence of other diſorders, than an original diſtemper. It proves dangerous if it continues long, and the perſon keeps out at ſea; otherwiſe 'tis ſeldom mortal. *The ſcurvy.*

Salt food, and ſpirituous liquors, are to be moderately uſed in this caſe. Exerciſe is proper. The patient ought not to remain long coſtive. The ſleep is to be moderate: and care ſhould be taken not to catch cold, by being expos'd to the open air at improper ſeaſons, or too long at one time.

If the perſon be plethoric, and the diſtemper be the conſequence of an obſtructed perſpiration, phlebotomy is proper; the day following, a gentle emetic of *ipecacuanha*, or *ſal. vitriol.* may be given, and after the operation a paregoric draught.

In a day or two,

℞ *Æthiop. min.* ʒ j. *calomel. gr.* x. *conſerv. roſar. rubr. q. ſ. m. f. bolus, h. ſ. ſumend. & mane ſequenti capiat potionem ſequent.*

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ℥ iij. *ſem. coriand.* ℥ j. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ j. *infunde in aquæ fontanæ q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ ijſs. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervin.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. gut.* xx. *m. f. hauſtus, cum regimine ſumend.*

When the cathartic has been two or three times repeated, or oftner, at proper intervals, ſome ſuch as the following electuary may be advantageouſly given

℞ *Æthiop. mineral.* ℥ vj. *gum. guaiac.* ℥ iſs. *cinnab. antimon. ocul. cancroc. ppt. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. ſambuc. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat quantitat. n. m. ter in die ſuperbibendo hauſt. decoct. hord.*

Alſo,

14. 'Tis cuſtomary to bath the parts affected with rum, *aq. hungar.* or *ſpt. vini camphorat.* but liniments are more ſerviceable.

℞ *Ung. martiat. nervin. ol. terebinth. ăa* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ ſs. *camphor.* ʒ j. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* XXX. *m. f. linimentum.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. dialth.* ℥ jſs. *camphor.* ʒ jſs. *ſpt. ſalis armon. ol. ſuccin. ăa* ʒ ij. *m. f. linimentum, bis terve in die adhibendum.*

15. In caſe of a pain a-croſs the loins, the following plaſter is of ſervice.

℞ *Emp. paracelſ. oxycroc. ăa* ℥ ſs. *camphor.* ʒ j. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ ſs. *m. ſ. a. & extende ſuper alutam parti dolenti applicand.*

16. When the diſorder proceeds from an obſtructed perſpiration, the lying in flannel ſheets may prove highly advantageous; provided proper diaphoretics are uſed in the mean time.

Violent exerciſe. When violent exerciſe, or hard labour, give occaſion to it, the evacuations ought not to be ſtrong, nor too frequently repeated; and proper cardiacs ſhould be uſed in the intervals thereof.

Where the conſtitution is groſs, and the juices are viſcid, a courſe of chalybeates, join'd with anti- arthritics, are exceeding proper.

In hectic habits. A milk diet, and the teſtaceous powders, together with the removal into a clear, open air, have been often found effectual for the cure of the rheumatiſm, eſpecially in hectic conſtitutions, when other means had failed.

SECT. XXIII. *Sea Diſeaſes.*

The diſeaſes moſt uſual at Sea. 1. THE ſalt food made uſe of by ſailors, the abuſe of ſpirituous liquors, the confin'd life they generally lead, and their frequent change

change of climate, diet, and air, ſubject them, in a particular manner, to the *ſcurvy, an obſtructed perſpiration, fevers, agues, dyſenteries, or diarrhœa's, vomiting, or want of appetite, coſtiveneſs, and calentures.*

2. The *ſcurvy* at ſea is more frequently the conſequence of other diſorders, than an original diſtemper. It proves dangerous if it continues long, and the perſon keeps out at ſea; otherwiſe 'tis ſeldom mortal. *The ſcurvy.*

Salt food, and ſpirituous liquors, are to be moderately uſed in this caſe. Exerciſe is proper. The patient ought not to remain long coſtive. The ſleep is to be moderate: and care ſhould be taken not to catch cold, by being expos'd to the open air at improper ſeaſons, or too long at one time.

If the perſon be plethoric, and the diſtemper be the conſequence of an obſtructed perſpiration, phlebotomy is proper; the day following, a gentle emetic of *ipecacuanha*, or *ſal. vitriol.* may be given, and after the operation a paregoric draught.

In a day or two,

℞ *Æthiop. min.* ʒ j. *calomel. gr.* x. *conſerv. roſar. rubr. q. ſ. m. f. bolus, h. ſ. ſumend. & mane ſequenti capiat potionem ſequent.*

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ℥ iij. *ſem. coriand.* ℥ j. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ j. *infunde in aquæ fontanæ q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ ijſs. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervin.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. gut.* xx. *m. f. hauſtus, cum regimine ſumend.*

When the cathartic has been two or three times repeated, or oftner, at proper intervals, ſome ſuch as the following electuary may be advantageouſly given

℞ *Æthiop. mineral.* ℥ vj. *gum. guaiac.* ℥ iſs. *cinnab. antimon. ocul. cancroc. ppt. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. ſambuc. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat quantitat. n. m. ter in die ſuperbibendo hauſt. decoct. hord.*

Alſo,

Alſo,

℞ *Spt. c. c. per ſe, ſal. vol. oleoſ. ſpt. nitri dulc. ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* XXX. *frequenter in hauſtu vini alb. cum aq. font. dilut.*

After the continuation of ſome ſuch proceſs as this, for two or three weeks, the patient may repeat the cathartic three or four times, and the cure may be finiſhed with an infuſion of the *cortex*, thus prepared.

℞ *Cort. peruvian. pulv.* ℥ j. *ſpt. c. c. per ſe, vel ſal. armon.* ℥ iij. *infunde ſ. a. colaturæ ſumat gut.* 40 *vel* 50. *ter in die è quovis vehiculo appropriat.*

If this method fails of ſucceſs, a ſlight ſalivation may be tried; and afterwards proper ſudorifics. But if the perſon be hectic, the teſtaceous powders ought to be uſed, together with a milk diet if it can be had. When there is an opportunity, the removal into the open air on ſhoar, with the uſual proper medicines, and a regular freſh regimen, ſeldom fail in a ſhort time to compleat the cure.

Obſtructed perſpiration.

3. An *obſtructed perſpiration*, a *plethora*, or what is called a catching of cold, frequently happens at ſea; and is often ſucceeded by coughs, agues, fevers, *&c.*

This may proceed from want of exerciſe, hard drinking, *&c.* and is known by the patient's way of living, compar'd with the ſymptoms.

The diet in this caſe ought to be ſparing, and moderate exerciſe ſhou'd be uſed. Small wines given at proper intervals are here of great ſervice. With moſt ſailors, punch drank in moderation appears to remedy this obſtruction

Phlebotomy is generally a ſtep to the cure of this diſeaſe, being repeated occaſionally; and if the quantity of the obſtructed *materia perſpirabilis* could be known, poſſibly the adjuſting of this evacuation might prove ſtill more ſerviceable.

able. Sudorifics alſo are proper, after other general evacuations.

Pulv. radic. ſerpentar. virgin. caſtor. croc. ſal. volat. c. c. &c. mix'd with *theriac. andromach.* will anſwer this intention; after which, the cure is generally compleated with proper cathartics of the *decoct. ſen.* &c.

4. *Fevers* are often epidemic at ſea, and attended with diarrhœa's and vomitings. They may proceed from a *plethora*, or obſtructed perſpiration. Bleeding has a great ſhare in their cure, but ſometimes proves dangerous when the diſeaſe is epidemic. An emetic in both caſes is generally attended with ſucceſs: after which, proper cardiacs, alexipharmics, and, if there be a diarrhœa, the *pulv. rhabarb.* with *ol. cinnam.* ſucceed very well; provided the patient be regular. In all other reſpects, a fever at ſea ſhould be treated as a fever on ſhoar. *Fevers.*

5. *Agues* at ſea may proceed from a *lentor*, or viſcidity of the blood, an obſtructed perſpiration, the particular influence of the air, *&c.* ſo as to become epidemic. *Agues.*

The cure is much the ſame with the common; only where the conſtitution will bear it, rough emetics are here generally the moſt ſucceſsful; ſuch as the *vin. emetic. tartar. emetic.* &c. as having a greater force not only to clear the firſt paſſages of their viſcid matter, but alſo by the ſhock they give to clear the capillaries of their *lentor*, and promote perſpiration. Some ſailors have cured themſelves of ſtubborn agues, after the *cortex* had long been try'd in vain, by taking for one doſe, half an ounce of the *pulv. radic. ſerpentar. virginian.* in half a pint of brandy.

In ſea-faring men, where the conſtitution is not too plethoric, chalybeates with the *cortex* are of great ſervice, after an emetic.

℞ *Cor-*

℞ *Cortic. peruvian.* ℥ j. *conſerv. roſar. rubr.* ʒ iij. *pulv. chalyb.* ʒ jſs. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. m. f. electuarium, ſumat q. n. m. maj.* 3^{tia} *vel* 4ta *quaq; hora abſente paroxyſmo, ſuperbibendo hauſt. vin. rub.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. cortic. peruv.* ℥ j. *rad. ſerp. virginian.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. vin. gallic.* ℥ ij. *aq. theriacal.* ℥ iv. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ ſs. *f. infuſio, ſumat* ʒ ij. *ter in die, agitata phiala.*

When agues at ſea are epidemic, the cure depends principally upon removing from the place; but if the diſtemper be epidemic in the ſhip, the perſons ſeiz'd ought, if poſſible, to be removed to ſhoar, where they are to be treated in the uſual manner.

Diarrhœa and Dyſenteries.

6. *Diarrhœa's* and *dyſenteries* are frequent at ſea. Theſe often proceed from an obſtructed perſpiration; when the *materia perſpirabilis* being thrown in great quantity upon the inteſtinal tube, the ſharp particles of it irritate the ſtomach and guts, and occaſion a frequent excluſion of their contents. They may likewiſe proceed from eating particular fruits, or be epidemic.

Their cures are not different from thoſe already mention'd in the articles of *diarrhœa* and *dyſentery*; only it muſt be noted, that bleeding is often very ſerviceable in theſe caſes, where the obſtruction of perſpiration is great; but more eſpecially when the patient is of a thin habit of body; and where the climate is hot. But where the principal diſorder lies in the firſt paſſages, a gentle emetic, or the exhibition of *pulv. rhabarb. cum conf. fracaſt. ol. cinnam.* &c. and the common reſtringents, will generally anſwer the intentions.

7. A *vomiting*, attended with *melancholy*, is not unfrequent at ſea; and uſually proceeds from an immoderate uſe of ſpirituous liquors. In this caſe an emetic of *ipecacuanha* ought firſt to be exhibited, and then a cathartic of the *decoct. amar. cum ſen.* or *tinct. ſacra*; and after repeating it once or twice, the teſtaceous powders may be ſucceſsful, given with water-gruel, inſtead of milk; but in caſe of melancholy, they may be given in form of an electuary thus. *Vomiting with melancholy.*

℞ *Pulv. coral. rubr. margarit. ppt. gum. arabic. ãa* ʒ ij. *conſerv. flavcd. aurant.* ℥ j. *ol. cinnam. gut.* vj. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. f. electuarium, de quo capiat quant. n. m. majoris ter in die, cum cochlear. quatuor infuſion. alicujus amar.*

8. *Coſtiveneſs* is a very common diſtemper at ſea; and always happens to ſuch as have not been accuſtom'd to ſalt-water proviſions; nor are many even of thoſe who have long uſed the ſea, free from it: as being the unavoidable conſequence of their uſual way of living. *Coſtiveneſs.*

The cure depends upon giving laxative glyſters or gentle cathartics occaſionally, as mention'd in the article of *coſtiveneſs*. See pag. 213, *&c.*

9. A *calenture* is likewiſe frequent at ſea. By calenture is meant a fever attended with a delirium; whence the patient often imagines he ſees ſome pleaſant cool verdure near at hand, on which he attempts to walk, and ſo would fall into the ſea, if not prevented. *Calenture.*

The cauſe of this ſymptom is generally ſuppoſed to be a plethora or viſcidity of the juices.

The perſon thus affected has a fierce look, is very unruly, and at the ſame time ſo eager to get over-board, to the imaginary green fields, and ſo ſtrong, that ſometimes ſix men are ſcarce ſufficient to detain him. This ſymptom generally happens in the night time, and ſeems to be moſt frequent about

about the *Mediterranean*, in the hot ſeaſon of the year, and affects chiefly the ſtrongeſt, thoſe that are young and of a ſanguine complexion. The pulſe is here oftentimes ſo low, that it can ſcarce be felt, tho' ſometimes it beats very ſtrong. The patient ſeldom complains of the uſual ſymptoms of a fever. After the ſtruggle is over, and the diſtemper abated, a ſoreneſs and weakneſs of the body are generally felt. The attack is commonly ſudden. If this diſtemper be taken in time, it ſeldom proves mortal.

The patient ought to be narrowly watched, for fear he ſhould fall over-board. Reſt ſhould be encouraged. Barley-water with white-wine is a proper drink. All malt liquors and ſpirits are prejudicial. In general, a ſlender liquid diet is the moſt convenient.

The firſt ſtep to be taken in the cure is, to bleed the patient. It not unfrequently happens in this caſe, that the veſſels are ſo full, and the juices ſo viſcid, that ſeveral veſſels muſt be opened, to obtain the deſired quantity of blood; for which reaſon the orifice ſhould be made pretty large. The jugular vein is here thought preferable to thoſe of the arm.

Eight or ten hours after bleeding, an emetic may be exhibited; and at night, a large epiſpaſtic ſhould be applied to the neck. The bleeding may be repeated as often as there appears to be occaſion. Some ſuch as the following paregoric ſhould be given at night, when the patient goes to reſt.

℞ *Aq. lactis alex.* ℥ ij. *theriacal.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. de meconio* ℥ ſs. *laud. liquid.* ſydenham *gut.* xx. *m. f. hauſtus.*

When the diſtemper is pretty well abated, give a lenient cathartic.

℞ *Fol.*

℞ *Fol. ſen. opt.* ℥ ijſs. *rad. rhabarb. incis.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ ſs. *ſem. coriand. contuſ.* ℥ j. *infunde in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ ijſs. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſolutiv.* ℥ vj. *ſyr. de ſpina cervin.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. nitri dulc. ſal. volat. oleos. ãa gut.* xxx. *m. f. hauſtus, ſumend. cum regimine & repetend. pro re nata, ad duas vel tres vices.*

Gentle diaphoretics may alſo be of uſe; and the cure may be compleated with the cortex. This is the common method of curing a *calenture* at ſea.

End of the Firſt Volume.